

Change the World!

THE home relief investigator finally got around to the dismal rooming house where Joe Clark lived, and knocked at the door. No answer. The investigator mopped his face wearily, and studied the case card in the dingy, spidery light.

Another single man thrown off relief, and probably starving. The investigator sighed, and cursed his job. Many investigators feel as unlucky and rebellious as the people they must investigate for a living.

He knocked again. No answer. It's tough to climb stairs and make several trips to the same case each week. It doubles the investigator's load. He was about to knock again when he smelled gas. His heart jumped with fear and he ran for the janitor.

The janitor knocked, sniffed the gas, too, then hastily opened the door with his key. And there it was, the shame of modern New York; another suicide among the unemployed. Dead that morning, young Joe Clark lay on the bed, his wrists slashed, his lungs filled with gas from the tube he had put in his mouth.

Joe had been an active member of the Unemployment Council at 331 East 28th Street. I knew this splendid young Irish-American, and when I heard the news of his death, it was not only another item in the vast, melancholy statistics of capitalism, but for me, the loss of a friend and comrade.

They pooled their poverty together and rented a flat. They rummaged some old beds from somewhere, a table and a chair or two. Bit by bit they assembled pots and dishes, and had a home of sorts.

They sold pamphlets and Daily Workers. Some of them finally got home relief food tickets, and that helped. One way or another they managed to eat. I shared their beans and tea with them occasionally, and never knew better company or finer comrades than this little group.

A Slice of New York THEY were a representative slice of cosmopolitan New York. One husky member of the collective was a Russian-American worker who'd been a lumberjack and farm worker in the far west. I forgot his name; and the name of the fiery and witty little Austrian waiter who'd been a Socialist in Vienna, and fought in the Red Guard.

Then there was fellow-worker Thomason, soft-voiced, blond and fearless, a textile worker from the deep south; Bert Anderson, a former British seaman, and Joe Clark, an Irish lad raised in Brooklyn, who'd worked at different trades and served in the U. S. navy yard for some years.

Every day at noon they were at the municipal breadlines, handing out leaflets, making speeches, organizing and teaching the unemployed not to submit to the system, but to assert their manhood at any cost.

The cops beat them up, arrested them often. But every night the comrades were out on the streets again, organizing, speaking, educating.

Fighting the Nazis HERE is a sample of what I mean. One cold, slushy December night they told me they were going up to a meeting in Yorkville, in the Nazi district.

The League Against War and Fascism was holding a meeting there, and the Nazis had threatened for days to invade the meeting, and break it up with force. The League had sent out a call for a defense corps, and these unemployed comrades were responding to the call.

LITTLE LEFTY



An Open Letter From John Ujich To Mme. Perkins

New York City, N. Y. Room 1409, 100 8th Ave. May 27, 1935

Frances Perkins, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Madam Secretary: I, the undersigned, John Ujich, entered legally into this country in the year of 1906. I have worked for thirty years in the mills, mines and smelters of America, and am now ordered deported to Fascist Italy, of which country I am not a citizen and whose language I do not speak nor understand.

Deportation charges against me were brought by Tacoma, Wash. relief officials. They stated that I preached the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, which I did not do. I objected to the standard of living placed by them at \$1.50 a week, which was imposed upon me by the Tacoma relief officials. For this they branded me "dangerous to existing society" and the relief heads acted as prosecutors. The chief witness, A. E. Comfort of Pierce County Relief Bureau is now under indictment for misappropriation of the State and Federal relief funds.

My deportation to Italy under such charges actually means to hand me over to Mussolini henchmen and sure death, for I was never restrained in stating my opinion of Fascist regime of Italy. It is a well known fact that at least seven persons were taken from the town of my birth by fascist officials, and taken to Rome and no one has ever heard of them since.

Miss Perkins: Since I have read so much that you stand for humanization of immigration laws, the right of asylum for those who would face persecution if sent back to their country (so-called) for their political opinions, and for the right to demand better conditions and to organize without discrimination:

Are you aware of the fact that in signing my deportation warrant, not only were the above mentioned promises violated, but you also sign my death warrant. If this has been done without your knowledge, you can still save my life by stopping my deportation.

(Signed) JOHN UJICH.

Southern Nights

By DON WEST

(To Ben Davis, Jr.) Southern nights in Georgia— You know them, Comrade— Slow and dreamy, Cling like down Under an eagle's wing. Moon rides low over ridge Flicking pine needles At the sky rim. . . Rivers, old and brown, Slither and slide Down the valleys of Dixie Till corn blades and cotton blossoms Shiver in the wind And night-time kisses The earth with dewy lips.

'Revolutionary Socialists' of Germany Discussed in Communist International

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, Vol. XII, No. 9. Organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. Ten cents 80 pages.

which appeared in No. 8 of the Communist International is first that these "Revolutionary Socialists" have taken from the Communist International their program on State power, calling for a dictatorship of the proletariat and for the setting up of a Soviet Germany. David then analyzes the extent to which the program is a hindrance to a Soviet Germany.

The Lockout of 100 at Beth Moses Hospital

FEUDAL economics combine with ancient sanitation at the Beth Moses Hospital, 404 Hart Street, Brooklyn, where for two weeks more than 100 employees have been locked out because they dared to join an organization of their own choosing. The hospital pays its executive well. Dr. Milton L. Dryfus, the superintendent, is not listed as a regular physician in New York State. His salary, \$7,500 per year, is paid to him in prompt monthly installments. The hospital, however, does not pay other employees so well nor so promptly. The maintenance force gets from \$360 to \$480 per year. Payments are made once a month and are usually from five to twenty days late.

Two Hour Stoppage To protest the discharges, a two-hour stoppage was called for May 18. Nurses and clerical workers, however, did not join. They considered the welfare of the patients. Most of the nurses were permitted to remain in the hospital. The kitchen help arose hours before their usual time to prepare meals so that no patient would have his food delayed.

Working Conditions Charity begins at home, but Dr. Dryfus does not live at the hospital, so he did not tell the reporters

June NRA Notes Analyzes Wages Of Work Relief

A "we-told-you-so" review of N. R. A. features Labor Research Association's latest N. R. A. Notes for June, with a summary of fourteen outstanding points against N. R. A. from the workers' viewpoint. They are predictions L. R. A. had made since the first issue of the monthly bulletin in July, 1933.

These parts of the N. R. A. which may still be of benefit to the employers will be retained in one form or another, the research group forecasts. A picture of conditions of Negro workers under N. R. A. is provided along the lines of a talk by Robert W. Dunn, L. R. A. executive secretary, at a recent Washington conference. Negroes and whites alike are hit by Roosevelt's new work relief wages, N. R. A. Notes shows in a factual analysis.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 12th Street, New York City.

A New N.R.A. Question: If the abolition of the N.R.A. was the signal for an attack by the bosses on the wages and conditions of the workers, then why doesn't the Communist Party support a movement for a new N.R.A.—R. B.

Answer: The Communist Party was opposed to the N.R.A. and opposes a new N.R.A., because both schemes are against the interests of the workers. The original N.R.A. was designed to freeze wages at the low minimums of the codes, to foster company unions, and to strengthen the control of the big monopolies and increase their profits. It did all these things for the bosses. It set low minimum wages which became the maximum in many industries. It drove 5,000,000 workers into company unions. It enormously increased the profits of the big capitalists. But for the workers the N.R.A. meant a decrease of six per cent in real wages; and strikebreaking on a national scale with the open connivance of the government. It meant attacks on their living standards and on their right to picket, strike and organize. What the workers got from the N.R.A. was a national run-around as is proven by the hundreds of cases of betrayal, sell-out, and intimidation.

The capitalists got all they wanted from the N.R.A. in the way of monopoly profits and privileges. They abolished it in its old form, because they believed that they could carry out their present wage-cutting drive more effectively without the N.R.A. The Supreme Court gave the signal for the latest attack on the living standards of the workers by declaring that Congress could not pass legislation regulating wages and hours. This was a blow aimed at the desire of the masses to obtain measures of real social security. Roosevelt took his cue and declared that it would take five to ten years to amend the constitution. This enables Roosevelt to pass the buck to the Supreme Court and at the same time enables the capitalists to go ahead freely in their wage-cutting campaign.

A new N.R.A. would not help the workers. The same thing that happened with the old N.R.A. would happen under the new N.R.A. The capitalists would not be benefited; the workers would suffer. The A. F. of L. officials who clamor for a new N.R.A. or a new amendment to the Constitution are leading the workers to the same fate as befell them under the Blue Eagle. A new amendment would take years to be passed. And when it became part of the Constitution, it would be utilized by the bosses as another instrument with which to extend their rule. This has happened with every other amendment.



WAITING FOR LEFTY, by Russel T. Limbach (From the New Masses)

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF-Gould and Shaker, Piano WOR-Sports Talk-Stan Lomax WJZ-Amos 'n' Andy WABC-String Orchestra 7:15-WEAF-Stories of the Black Chamber WJZ-Lum and Abner-Sketch WJZ-Tony and Gus-Sketch WABC-Just Plain Bill-Sketch 7:30-WEAF-Kurt Brownell, Piano WOR-Al and Lee Reiser, Piano WJZ-Kurt Brownell, Tenor WABC-The O'Neills-Sketch 7:45-Unsue Extra-Sketch WOR-Glad Reiter, Commentator WJZ-Dangerous Paradise-Sketch WABC-Boake Carter-Commentator 8:00-WEAF-Hunter Orch. WOR-Less Sanger-Sketch WJZ-The American Adventure-Sketch WABC-Pray and Brag-Sketch 8:15-WABC-Edwin C. Hill, Commentator 8:30-WEAF-Gladys Swarthwood, Soprano; Gladys Swarthwood, Soprano; WABC-Sally Brown, Violin WJZ-Outback for Economic and Social Security in Great Britain-Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, at National Conference on Social WABC-Bonnie Orch.; Pie and Pat, Comedians 8:35-WEAF-Clyde Orch.; Jan Perce, Tenor; Ramona Songs WOR-Gus Edwards; Revue WJZ-Minority Report WABC-Six-Gun Justice-Sketch 9:30-WEAF-Music at Haydn's Violin WABC-Marlene Duke, Contralto WJZ-Dramatic Sketch WABC-Glennin Orchestra; Black and Sully, Comedy; Gertrude Hester, Songs 10:00-WEAF-Eastman Orch.; WABC-Newswest Sounds Lullaby Lady, Male Quartet WOR-Corn Cob Pipe Club WJZ-Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour WABC-Wayne King Orch. 10:30-WEAF-Lucky Smith-Sketch, Willie Mae Ray WOR-Variety Musical WABC-The Night Singer 11:00-WEAF-Coskley Orch. WOR-Neva; Diana Maud WJZ-Stern Orchestra WABC-Heyva Orchestra 11:30-WEAF-Keller Orchestra WOR-Dance Music (To I. A. M.) WJZ-Dance Music (To I. A. M.) WABC-Smash Orchestra 11:45-WEAF-The Reading Room-Sketch 12:00-WEAF-Duluth Symphony Orch. Paul Le May, Conductor WABC-Dance Music; Kelly, Tenor

