

CIRCULATION DRIVE
NEW SUBS RECEIVED YESTERDAY:
Daily 71
Total to date 1,900
Saturday 62
Total 1,962

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1934

WEATHER: Fair rising temper-

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES VETS' BONUS BILL

Daily Worker Will Print a Half Million Copies of the 24-Page May Day Edition

Cab Drivers Plan to Spread Strike to Other Companies

Longshoremen Offer to Help Drivers Stop Cabs

START NRA HEARING
Gilbert Assails Plan of Labor Board

NEW YORK.—The strike of the Parmelee taxi drivers against a company union entered its third day yesterday, with leaders of the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York taking up the question of spreading the strike to other companies.



CABMEN AT CITY HALL HEARING

"This plan is designed to break the strike," said Gilbert. "The drivers are proving by their strike action what organization they wish to belong to."

Yesterday the union received a communication from longshoremen of the International Longshoremen's Association, declaring their sympathy with the strike. The longshoremen said they will support the strike by preventing scab Parmelee cabs from picking up passengers at the docks.

Hackmen at Code Hearing.
A number of hackmen were present at the taxicab code hearing which opened at City Hall in the morning. Only representatives of the fleet owners and gentlemen of the stripe of Morris L. Ernst, who argued in the betrayal of the first strike, were allowed to speak in the first session. No representatives of the drivers got the floor. The meeting was presided over by William Allen, deputy N. R. A. administrator, who is responsible for the textile code, which reduced the wages of the textile workers in all sections of the country to starvation level.

Will Fight Code.
Prior to the meeting Joseph Gilbert, speaking for the drivers, said, "The proposed code is entirely unsatisfactory and means nothing more than a further reduction of the living conditions of the men."

Speaking in the afternoon session Morris M. Katz, of the Queens Taxi Cab Service, who declared that he represented the owners of 6,000 cabs, made known his opposition to even the miserable minimum \$12 a week wage of the projected code.

"I am in favor of the theory of reduced hours for people employed at a salary," Mr. Katz said, "but I am opposed to reduction of hours when men work on a commission basis." No less than a 60-hour week would be acceptable to him, he stated.

Morris Hotchner, oily-mouthed counsel for the National Taxicab Association and representative of the United Taxicab Board of Trade, was just as emphatic in his opposition to the principle of the minimum wage. The gist of Hotchner's remarks was that conditions ought to be allowed to remain as they are while "we wait until prosperity comes back."

Company Union Man Speaks
Gerald E. Kamm, chairman of the Terminal System Drivers' Association (a company union), agreed with all the anti-labor remarks of Katz and Hotchner.

The Taxi Drivers' Union will present their code, which demands a minimum wage of \$22 a week for day drivers and \$25 for night men, unemployment insurance and recognition of the union.

In the Daily Worker Today
PAGE 2
Sports, by Sam Ross.
PAGE 3
Pre-convention Discussion.
"Between the Lines of a Company Union" by T. W. West.

Letters from Steel, Metal, Auto Workers.
PAGE 4
"Change the World!" by Sender Garlin.
"What's Doing in the Workers' Schools?"
"What Is Role of Intellectual?"
"Am a Communist," by Don West.
Leaders of the Red Army.
PAGE 6
Editorials
Foreign News.

4 Scottsboro Boys Are Put In "Solitary"

Letters Are Withheld in Effort to Break Their Spirit

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 12.—Four of the Scottsboro boys have been put in solitary confinement, in an attempt to break their militant spirits, it was revealed today. Meanwhile, Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, held in the death cells in Kilby Prison, Montgomery, are deprived of letters sent them by workers throughout the country.

Roy Wright, Eugene Williams and Willie Robertson have been put in solitary because a Negro stool-pigeon picked a fight with Roy Wright, and Roy defended himself. One of the turnkeys has admitted that the whole affair was a frame-up.

Andy Wright has been in solitary confinement for two weeks because he refused to obey an order by Dan Rogers, one of the wardens, to go out into the cold and sleet inadequately dressed. While in solitary, the boys are not permitted to have baths or change of clothing.

Charlie Weems is suffering from severe pains in the chest, and has received no medical attention whatsoever.

Protests against the inhuman treatment of the Scottsboro boys should be sent to Gov. B. M. Miller, and Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight at Montgomery, Ala., and to the warden of Jefferson County Jail, Birmingham, Ala.

Protests should also be sent to the warden of Kilby Prison against

(Continued on Page 2)

Paterson NRA Board Cuts Pay With Aid of A. F. L. Officials

By JOHN J. BALLAM

PATERSON, N. J., March 11.—Right after Roosevelt's recent speech about "reducing hours and raising wages" the Paterson Industrial Relations Board forces a wage cut on 9,000 broad silk workers to take effect at once.

The Paterson silk workers after a 14-week strike were tied up to a no-strike agreement signed by the Silk Manufacturers' Association and the Associated-United Textile (A. F. of L.) local union. This agreement establishes the Industrial Relations Board, composed of three bosses, three U. T. W. members and an "impartial" chairman.

This board is empowered to make a survey of the two highest paying silk areas and on this basis to adjust wages every 60 days, without consulting the workers and merely by a majority vote the board promulgates its decision. The A. F. of L. union representatives on the board have not even been established without protest.

Elias Makes Motion
The silk workers of Paterson are incensed at the action of the A. F. of L. union representatives on the Industrial Relations Board. It was the union leader John Elias who made the motion to cut the wages of his own fellow workers and union

members. The other A. F. of L. union members of the board voted for Elias' motion.

Here is the motion taken from the minutes of the Industrial Relations Board of its meeting held Saturday, March 3, 1934:

"Upon motion made by Mr. John Elias, and seconded by Mr. Charles Kapanje, it was decided, by unanimous vote that the readjustment of wages, as provided for under the agreement, and submitted at the meeting of the Industrial Relations Board on Thursday, Feb. 15, 1934, become operative for all shops affected by the agreement, beginning with the next day period following Tuesday, March 6, 1934, and shall remain in effect for sixty (60) days thereafter."

These minutes are signed by Benj. Kaminsky, Chairman pro tem, Industrial Relations Board. Strike Sentiment Strong
This proposal is for a 3 per cent wage slash. The bosses wanted to give a 10 per cent cut, but were advised to give it in small doses every 60 days. In return for the United Textile Workers' local leaders' services in forcing this wage cut down the workers' throats, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Leading Communists Will Write Articles, Features

Five hundred thousand copies of the special May Day edition of the Daily Worker will be printed this year, to reach workers in every big industry, every city and farm area in the United States.

This edition, which will appear in at least 24 pages (large size), will be the biggest the Daily Worker has ever printed, and will contain a wealth of historical, feature and political material by leading Communist writers here and abroad.

The decision to print a half million copies of the May Day edition was based in large measure on the success of the 250,000-copy Tenth Anniversary edition. But so huge a distribution will only be justified, can only be successful, if the proper organization and full co-operation of the districts is forthcoming.

Steps should be taken in all districts to insure the widest possible share toward making the May Day Daily Worker a landmark of achievement in the paper's history, by sending in their May Day greetings without fail. Every single greeting will appear in the special edition. If necessary, additional pages will be added to the proposed 24 pages in order to include every individual and organization greeting.

Not a single district can afford to neglect the opportunity to reach newer sections of the working-class with the message of proletarian solidarity and struggle which the huge May First edition will embody. Not a single individual, mass and fraternal organization, youth and Workers' Club, can fall.

All out to insure an unprecedented circulation for the 24-page May First Daily Worker!

Auto Union Delegates Go to Capital To Hit Green Betrayal; Form 10 Locals in Largest Plants

DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—Workers in three departments of the Plymouth auto plant won a victory today under the leadership of the Auto Workers Union when the company was forced to increase the bonus to 144 per cent and guarantee 150 on next pay.

The struggle started Saturday when department 96 struck. It was joined by two other departments today. The committee of nine representing three shifts went to the company demanding an increase and reinstatement of an Auto Workers Union member fired for organizing the men.

The company said it would take up the question of reinstatement tomorrow. Two departments refused to work. If the worker is not reinstated tomorrow all will strike.

The Auto Workers Union, Plymouth Local, is leading the struggle, rallying the workers on the basis of the united front. Many workers are joining the union.

DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—A delegation of the Auto Workers Union, representing Ford, Chevrolet, Murray Body and other auto plants will appear Wednesday in Washington at the National Labor Board Hearings on the auto situation.

Workers in various shops have elected delegates over the week-end and have raised funds to finance their trip. Phil Raymon, National Secretary of the union, is on the delegation.

The Washington hearing was called by the National Labor Board, with the help of William Green and Detroit A. F. L. misleaders in an effort to block the rising demand for strike, particularly among auto workers in Buick, Chevrolet and Fisher Body. The conference is set for March 14th.

Strikes are continuing in many auto plants. The Auto Workers Union is making big progress in organizing the workers on a united front basis. During the past week ten new locals of the union were established in ten of the biggest plants.

Car Men, Printers Strike in Spain; Troops in Streets; Workers Walk Out in Protest at Gov't Actions

MADRID, March 12.—A wave of strikes and mass actions is sweeping over Spain. Workers engaged in hand to hand street combat with police in several parts of the city as they sought to make effective the strike on the street car lines.

All printing and allied trades went out in a one day strike today in protest against reactionary government actions. Police and Catholic students are acting as scabs.

Despite all denials of the Government, the possibility of a general strike is strong. Government troops are marching with machine guns patrol the streets in armored cars.

Special Page on Co. Unions Will Appear in 'Daily' Tomorrow

A special page on company unions and the N.R.A. as well as the fight against them, will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker. Among the features on this page will be a report of the fake company union referendum in the United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries in Gary and South Chicago. Do not miss this report of the struggle against the company union. A feature article by Marguerite Young, Daily Worker Washington Correspondence, on the Bosses Congress and Company Unions will appear. Besides, there will be an article by Bill Gebert on the Struggle Against Company Unions; How the N.R.A. and A. F. of L. Leaders Fostered Company Unions, by Harry Gannes.

Italy Moves for Treaty Against German Expansion Calls Three-Power Conference; 40,000 Troops at Austrian Border

ROME, March 12.—Intent on keeping German capitalism from expanding its influence to the detriment of Italian imperialism, Mussolini has just arranged a conference with the rulers of Austria and Hungary, Dolfus and Premier Goemboes.

The conference will discuss a treaty bringing these three powers into an alliance against the Hitler government. Mussolini fears the expansion of German capitalism down to the Southern Balkans through the proposed Nazi Anschluss (union) with Austria.

Meanwhile, Italian imperialism is concentrating its troops on the Austrian borders. More than 40,000 troops have already been stationed ready for immediate action at the Austrian borders. Mussolini has already intimated that if Hitler takes steps "against the independence" of Austria, it will be considered as a war provocation.

Coliseum Meet to Open N.Y. Convention of Party

Browder and Krumbien Elected to Dist. Convention from Harlem

NEW YORK.—Section conventions of the Communist Party were held Sunday throughout New York City, leading up to the New York and County Convention of the party which opens with a public session in the Bronx Coliseum on the evening of Friday, March 23.

Harlem Convention
The Harlem Section Convention of the Communist Party of New York had 119 delegates in attendance. The discussion on the report of James W. Ford, section organizer, reached the highest political level ever carried out in Harlem.

That section of Comrade Stalin's report to the 17th Convention of the C.P.S.U. dealing with the national question was very useful in helping to clarify our line on the Negro question here and to organize the struggle against Negro re-

formism and its petty bourgeois nationalist influences in our party in Harlem.

The growth of Negro reformism and the spread of white chauvinism by the social-fascist leaders (Socialist Party and A. F. of L.) as a result of the radicalization of the Negro masses and the growing influence of the Communist Party

Thousands in N.Y. To Get No Relief After April First

Agreement With Bankers To Give Only 3 Million Relief

PROTEST MARCH 18
LaGuardia's 'Insurance' Would Tax Workers

NEW YORK.—The LaGuardia administration plans to keep off the relief rolls many thousands of C. W. A. workers who have been fired, it was admitted by LaGuardia's Commissioner of Public Welfare, William Hodson, in a statement issued Sunday, March 14, at 4 p. m., in room 10-250 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The meeting was arranged before the recent Socialist Party decision to forbid its members to speak on the same platform as Communist speakers. It is not yet known whether Thomas will take advantage of this ruling to back out.

NEW YORK.—Workers led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union will demonstrate against the landing of a scab cargo from Cuba, in front of the Ward Line pier on South St., at the foot of Wall St., at 9 p. m. today.

This cargo was loaded by scabs at Havana, under the protection of Cuban army machine guns, in the Wall Street-Mendetta government's bloody drive to smash the Cuban workers' unions. Since this scab cargo was loaded, the Cuban government has announced it will dissolve the union of the striking Havana dock workers.

The Marine Workers Union, 140 Broad St., has issued a call to all New York workers to mass at the pier this morning, in solidarity with the Cuban workers.

HAVANA, March 12.—The Cafery-Mendetta government's armed warfare against the Cuban workers is approaching a climax in Havana today, following a government announcement that it would dissolve the dock workers' union.

Sharp clashes between the striking dock workers and the 200 scabs who are working under the protection of soldiers armed with machine guns have already occurred. One scab was reportedly killed and nine injured in clashes at the Ward Line docks today.

Despite the government decree which illegalizes every union which does not immediately quit its strike, more than 200,000 workers are still solidly out. The striking printers decided to remain on strike to force recognition of their union if it is dissolved by the government.

Soldiers fired into a crowd of workers at Camaguey, killing one. Two of the soldiers were injured when the workers defended themselves.

At the same time LaGuardia issued a statement again advocating an "unemployment insurance" plan whereby not the bankers or the government would supply funds for the unemployed, but where all workers would be taxed to secure funds. The cost to the city and federal government of this plan, LaGuardia said, would be even less than the relief now given. The workers contributions would undoubtedly make up the difference.

Hundreds of jobless men waited all Saturday night for jobs shoveling snow, shivering in the cold in front of the Department of Sanitation offices. But not one job was given out.

Conference March 18
NEW YORK.—There will be a united front conference of C. W. A. workers, unemployed and unemployed organizations, at one o'clock next Sunday at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, to plan city-wide action for jobs and relief.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The United National Association of Post Office Clerks (Regulars), Chicago Local, voted to support the demonstration and march called for March 19 through the Loop by the National Association of Substitute Post Office Employees against the layoff of all Chicago subs last week. The work of the subs has been added to that of the regulars in the Post Office.

The action of the regulars was taken after a committee of subs visited their meeting. The marchers will mobilize at Liberty Square, Congress and Michigan Boulevard.

(Continued on Page 2)

Veterans Fight Forces Hand Of Congress

Congressmen Must Come Before Voters, Fear to Oppose Bill

BULLETIN
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The House of Representatives voted today for cash payment of Patman \$2,200,000,000 soldiers' bonus. Continuous pressure by rank and file veterans forced the House to pass the measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The House today approved immediate consideration of the Patman greenback bonus bill by a vote of 313 to 104, more than the necessary two-thirds required to override a presidential veto. The Patman bill was expected to be voted on momentarily as the Daily Worker went to press. Debate was limited to two hours to secure an early vote.

The House was expected to pass the Patman "bonus" bill over the insistence of President Roosevelt that he will veto any measure allowing veterans compensation or bonus. The Patman bill does not call for payment of the full cash bonus but calls for payment in greenbacks, accelerating inflation. However, even this modified bonus bill is being fought strenuously by the Roosevelt administration.

The Patman bill was assured of passage by the house as all Congressmen come up for re-election this year and are afraid to face the voters with the record of voting against the veterans. The Roosevelt leaders, including Speaker Rainey, let it be known that the administration will now try to kill the bonus bill in the senate.

The amendments to the Independent Offices Bill which grant the disabled veterans some compensation are also expected to be voted on this week, and the Roosevelt administration is trying to kill these amendments as well.

Postal Workers Protest Against Starvation Order

Mass Demonstration To Be Held Today in N.Y.C.

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(Continued on Page 2)

Section Conventions Held Last Sunday

among Negroes call for a strengthening of our struggle on two fronts, to make a strong fight against these enemy influences in the working class and to heighten the struggle for international unity. There was unity of opinion on this question.

There were 39 elected, 55 unemployed and 5 fraternal delegates. Further analysis showed office, food, needle, tobacco, building trades, metal and paint workers, laborers, housewives and domestic workers. There were 46 T.U.U.L. and 10 A. F. of L. delegates.

A new section committee of 15 and 24 delegates to the district convention were elected. Comrades Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party and Charles Krumbien, district organizer of New York were elected to the district convention where we are sure they will be elected delegates to the national convention of the party which meets in Cleveland in April.

Cleveland Workers to Greet The 8th Convention of Party

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 11.—The Cleveland district of the Communist Party will welcome the delegates to the Eighth National Convention of the Party, on the evening of April 2, with an opening mass session in the Public Auditorium (Music Hall). This large hall has been obtained for the first time in the history of Cleveland for a gathering called by a workers' organization.

At least 500 delegates are expected to attend the Eighth National Convention of the Party. All Cleveland workers' organizations are urged to secure at once blocks of tickets to make the huge mass opening of the convention the biggest Communist gathering ever seen in the city of Cleveland.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will make the keynote speech at this meeting, bringing out the historical impor-

tance to the entire working class and to the farmers of this convention. The convention meets at a time when the workers are answering the attacks of the Roosevelt "New Deal" with increasing militant strikes and unemployed and farmers struggles.

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Shoe Workers Reject N.R.A. In Haverhill

Two More Shops Sign Agreement; Thousands at Mass Meetings

HAVERHILL, Mass., Mar. 12.—Thousands of striking shoe workers, meeting at Eagle Hall and the City Hall, voted down the Regional Labor Board's proposal to call off the strike and arbitrate differences with the employers later through an arbitrator selected by the N. R. A. organization.

Joe Costello, leader of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, branded the N. R. A. plan as a strikebreaking maneuver and designed to beat down the conditions of the shoe workers to an even lower level.

The recommendations of the Labor Board to call off the strike and arbitrate it at a later date was the one being called for by the Board in the Federal Building in Boston last Saturday. The union delegation warned the Board against interference with the strike. Workers on the delegation denounced the arbitration moves, stating that the only way to settle the strike is on the basis of direct dealings between the bosses and the union.

Leading the committee was Ella Martin, secretary of the district council of the union. Sam Zebel and Ralph Holmes of the shoe workers committee of action presented the position of the strikers.

While denouncing the arbitration plan the delegation pointed out that 33 shops had already signed agreements with the union and that this is the way the workers prefer to settle the strike.

The City Hall meeting was jammed last night with strikers, who came to hear Fred Biedenkapp, leader of the union, who brought greetings and a donation of \$50 for the strike fund from the New York shoe workers. This was one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the entire strike. An unanimous vote of thanks was sent the New York shoe workers by the New England shoe workers for their support of the strike.

"The shoe workers of New York pledge to support this strike to the utmost, for it is part of the struggle of all the shoe workers to better their conditions," said Biedenkapp.

On Sunday Biedenkapp spoke in Lowell, where the workers promised to give their support to the Haverhill strike.

Two more shops, the Tinter and Bradford, signed agreements with the union today, bringing the total of settlements up to 35.

The local capitalist press continues to attack the strike and especially the leadership. A former labor arbitrator, Newdick, is leading the attack through the press.

Shoe Union To Discuss Constitution Tonight

NEW YORK.—All shoe workers are urged to attend special membership meeting on Tuesday, March 13th at 5:30 P. M., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place, Corner 15th St., to discuss the Constitution adopted at the Boston convention. At this meeting members of the union will be asked to propose amendments to the Constitution which if adopted will be put on the referendum ballot. The members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union throughout the country will vote on the Constitution and amendments on April 10th, 1934.

Jobless Die When Chicago Salvation Army Serves Poison

CHICAGO, March 12.—An unknown number of workers died and hundreds fell seriously ill at the Salvation Army flop house, 509 North Union Ave., here Saturday night after poisoned food, called "hash," was served on the evening menu for 1,000 jobless. This was revealed after investigation by the Daily Worker today, following refusal of the local press to carry the story.

Men were stretched out in the aisles formed by the closely packed beds at the flop house shortly after they ate the food. Doctors were hurriedly dishing out doses of medicine. The floors of the building as well as the toilets were covered with food the men threw up.

At least six were reported to have died. At the same time 200 workers, mostly Negro, were taken ill at the 2641 South Wabash Avenue flop houses with at least two reported dead.

Bear Mt. C.W.A. Workers Ill-Treated, Cheated While Officials Graft

C.P. Calls Meet To Discuss Local ILGWU Elections

Jack Stachel Will Analyze Role of Zimmerman

NEW YORK.—To discuss the coming elections in Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the District Committee of the Communist Party has called a mass meeting to be held in Bryant Hall, Thursday, March 15, at 6 p. m. All members of Local 22, members of mass organizations, Women's Councils, I.W.O. branches, the Freiheit Singing Society, Mandolin Orchestra group and all members of the Communist Party and Young Communist League who are working in the dress trade are called on to be present at the meeting.

The meeting will be addressed by Charles Krumbin, district organizer of the Communist Party; Jack Stachel, acting general secretary of the T. U. U. L. and Max Bedacht, general secretary of the International Workers Order. The strike-breaking role of the Zimmerman-Lovestone clique will be fully analyzed and discussed and compared with the militant program of the left wing group.

800 Fur Workers On Strike in N. Y.

Demand Enforcement of Agreement

NEW YORK.—Eight hundred workers from 100 fur shops downed their tools and walked out on strike yesterday in answer to the call of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The workers are striking to enforce the terms of a new agreement and to renew the agreement which expired January 31.

Workers answered the strike call enthusiastically. Shops walked out. And by evening over 800 workers were out.

The strikers are demanding the elimination of contracting which has been legalized by the N. R. A. code. They are demanding that all fur bosses contribute to the unemployment insurance fund which shall be distributed by the union.

4 Scottsboro Boys Are Put in Solitary Confinement in Jail

(Continued from Page 1)

withholding and destruction of letters sent to Patterson and Norris.

Court Refuses Protest Telegrams SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Telegrams demanding the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys, sent by the International Labor Defense and its branch conference to the State supreme court of Alabama, have been refused, the telegraph company notified the I. L. D. today.

Among prominent individuals who have sent protest telegrams to the court, to President Roosevelt and Gov. Miller, are James Cagney and Mrs. Cagney, Victor Jorg, Marie Welch, Dr. Matt Crawford, Dorothy Erskine, Ella Winter, Langston Hughes, Marie Short and Noel Sullivan.

Union Hits Jailing Of Sign Painters

NEW YORK.—A meeting of the Sign and Advertising Art Workers Independent Union, affiliated to the Joint Council of Independent Building Trades Unions, voted to express its sympathy with the four imprisoned members of Sign Writers Union, Local 230, A. F. of L., framed by the notorious Lesky, a large sign manufacturer.

A letter has been sent to the Executive Board of Local 230 offering the cooperation of the Independent Union in the fight to free the four men, and calling for united action to organize the unorganized and getting relief for the unemployed.

CORRECTION
Tickets for the March 26 benefit performance of "They Shall Not Die," should be secured from the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, 150 Fifth Avenue, not from the district office of the International Labor Defense as stated in yesterday's paper.

Daily Worker Exposes Slave Conditions in C.W.A. Camp

NEW YORK.—Facts uncovered by the Daily Worker give ample proof to the complaints of the 5,000 C.W.A. men at Bear Mountain that the treatment which they receive at the hands of the C.W.A. authorities is nothing short of barbaric.

The status of these men, especially since the C.W.A. took over the Interstate Park project from the Emergency Home Relief, has become that of serfs, with the profligate and grafting officials their feudal lords. Given jobs that are almost impossible to do, they are faced with the alternative of doing the work and collapsing from physical exhaustion, or not doing the work and being fired. In addition to this slave-driving, they are forced to work under insufferable conditions, without warmth or shelter, and without adequate food. Although the weather throughout the winter has been especially cold, at no time were more than two men allowed to warm themselves at a fire. Recently, despite the frigid temperature, the order was issued that fires of any sort are no longer permissible. The men are not allowed to wear coats while they are working. One worker who refused to be ordered to remove his coat by a warmly dressed official in a heated automobile, was discharged.

Indifference to Men's Suffering
Workers who pulled branches from trees to cover the snow on which they were standing, in order to protect themselves from frozen feet and other serious ailments, were ordered to remove the branches and forbidden to take any more. This callous indifference to the welfare of the men displayed by Director J. N. Tamm and Superintendents Higgins and Horan, who issued these orders, is directly responsible for the seven cases of frozen feet and exposure at Bear Mountain in one week. And when a worker succumbs to the severe trials, the same inhuman apathy is manifested. There is no medical attention for C.W.A. men. The first aid station has been removed, and the assistance of army doctors from the C.C.C. camp three miles away is refused them.

There is the case of one worker who collapsed on the job. His foreman, without examining him, accused the worker of being intoxicated and refused to call an ambulance. But this was not true, for the other workers who had gathered around the fallen man. They commandeered a truck and carried the man to the railroad station, in order to get him to a hospital. The railroad station was unheated and gloomy. Notwithstanding this, the injured man was refused permission to take any but the regular night train back to New York, although this train was not due for five hours. He was forced to lie in the cold station, despite the fact that he was suffering intensely. Upon examination at French Hospital in New York City both feet of this worker were discovered to be badly frozen.

Even though the snow from the recent blizzards is thick upon the ground and walking is very difficult, the men who work on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday shift are forced to walk twice daily between their jobs and the station, a distance of four miles each way. In addition to their miserable working conditions, these workers have to combat graft and discrimination. They are openly told by Superintendent Higgins that they will have better jobs and better working conditions if they will kick back part of their salary to him. Three foremen, Miller, Farley and Flynn, bought their jobs from Higgins in this manner. When the first two told the superintendent that they could not pay him immediately, he told them that it was all right, that he would allow them to sell liquor on the train between Bear Mountain and Westhoven, and that they could make the money to pay him off in this manner.

Another worker who was offered a foreman's job if he would pay for it, emphatically refused, telling Higgins to "go to hell." Higgins thereupon told him he was fired. The worker refused to leave, telling Higgins he would expose him. Because of this military and courage, this worker was able to retain his job.

Painters Answer Call Of Union for Strike
NEW YORK.—A large number of painters have answered the call of the Alteration Painters Union and have come out on strike. The Spring organizational campaign to build a strong fighting union of the alteration painters and to wipe out the miserable conditions in the trade has effected shops in Brighton Beach, Boro Park, Coney Island and in the downtown section of Manhattan.

The strike headquarters are situated—90 E. 10th St., N. Y. C.; 3200 S.oney Island Ave., and 1106—45th St., Brooklyn. The Union is calling upon all members to report to the above headquarters and help in the campaign of the Union.

To Discuss Pocketbook Code Tonight

NEW YORK.—To discuss the pocketbook workers code, which is about to be introduced by the N. R. A. and which slashes wages in the industry to \$14 and \$18 a week, the Pocketbook Workers Rank and File Committee has arranged an open forum to be held tonight at 6 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall.

Postal Workers Protest Against Starvation Order
(Continued from Page 1)

The Substitutes' Union also endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

NEW YORK.—Aroused by the vicious order issued by Postmaster General Farley on March 2, which forces postal workers, their wives and children to starvation, 100 substitutes representing 25,000 postal employees, staged a protest demonstration before the New Jamaica Post Office, at the dedication of which Farley was to speak.

Picnics held by the demonstrators were torn from their hands and mutilated by detectives stationed at the Post Office. Undismayed, the substitute postal employees waited for Farley to appear. But Farley did not show up after hearing that a demonstration was to be staged.

Another protest parade will be held tomorrow by the Association and the Committee of One Organization starting from Washington Square at noon. Regular and substitute employees will march with their families up Fifth Avenue to Eight Street, to Broadway, to Forty-Second Street, to Eighth Avenue and to the General Postoffice at 33rd St. where a mass meeting will be held.

At the post office a delegation of fifteen will petition Postmaster John J. Kiely to urge rescinding of the order and to ask for a living wage for the substitutes.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

By DEL
\$1,500,000,000 for WAR
\$ 500,000,000 for the RAILROADS
\$3,000,000,000 to BANKS
\$4,000,000,000 to MORTGAGE HOLDERS



Boss Press Placed Under NRA Code, Wages As Low As \$7.70

Gives Owners Wedge To Smash Wages Down to 40 Cents an Hour Minimum; Contains Anti-Strike Provisions

By H. G.
NEW YORK.—The mouthpiece of the Blue Eagle, the capitalist press, yesterday began to operate under the newspaper code. The Hearsts, the Scripps-Howards, the Blocks, Stearns and McCormicks are given a drastic weapon to slash the wages of all branches of the printing trade, newspapermen and newsboys. "Minimum wages" range from \$7.70 to \$15 per week. The stagger plan is invited, with appropriate wage cuts. "Part time employees shall receive pro rata rates of the foregoing scales," says the code. Hourly minimum wage rates for the mechanical departments, who have through long struggles won much higher wages, are set at 40c an hour.

With this code, and the strike-breaking National Labor Board, as well as the anti-strike provisions within the code itself, the newspaper owners have a powerful weapon to drive down wages in the entire industry.

Supervision of the code rests in the hands of the newspaper bosses themselves. An Industrial Board (whose main object is to prevent strikes against the code wage levels) is set up with four "labor representatives" acceptable to the bosses on it. That they will be of the strike of Bill Green & Co., whose "interests are the employers' interests," as General Johnson said, is a foregone certainty.

To make assurance doubly sure, Article VI, Section 5-d, of the newspaper code provides that: "Neither party shall change the conditions existing at the time the controversy arose, or utilize any coercive or retaliatory measures..."

No matter what the conditions are that workers protest against, they are in advance ordered to take no organized action to protect themselves, but to leave matters just as they are for the infamous brand of adjustment for which the National Labor Board is notorious.

Rank and File Fight Back
The rank and file in the printers and pressmen's unions have already begun an attack against this slave code. The March issue of "The Printing Worker," published by the Amalgamation Party, 40 W. 18th Street, New York City, prints a withering expose of the code. It points out that its "stagger system is even more vicious in form than the infamous Sauter decision." The starting time of any worker can be juggled to suit the bosses. "Additional unemployment would be the first result," they add. They also declare that "The right to strike is pointedly attacked in Section 5c."

On the day the code went into effect, a group of Communist workers employed in the Daily News in New York distributed a leaflet to workers in the plant exposing the code and calling for a struggle to smash it.

"Experience has shown," says this leaflet, "that the minimum pay soon becomes the maximum. Employers can cut your wages regardless of contract. This is a direct threat to your standard of living."

Their proposals to the newspaper workers in the Daily News plant applies to all workers, in their fight against the newspaper slave code. "Organize in your departments. Form contacts with similar organizations in other departments. Force your union to take a stand against this slavery code."

The rank and file in the unions working in newspaper plants should bring the issue up in their local meetings and block every step to slash wages.

MARCH ISSUE OF "THE COMMUNIST" NOW READY
Contents
The Third International and Its Place in History—V. I. Lenin
Milestones of Communist Leadership—By Alex Bittelman
The Armed Revolt of the Austrian Workers—By V. J. Jerome
How Not To Apply the Open Letter—By Gertrude Haessler
Lessons of the Economic Struggles, and the work in the Trade Unions—By Jack Stachel
DeLeonism in the Light of Marxism-Leninism—By Walter Burke
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NEW DEAL CUTS \$40 WAGE TO \$17
WAUKEGAN, Ill. (R. P.)—The People's Gas Co. has not cut hourly rates since the N. R. A. came in, but it has sharply cut purchasing power of many of its employees. Men who were earning \$40 a week last year are making only \$17 this year. Layoffs and shorter hours did the trick.

Negro Union Calls Meet for Fight on AFL Jim-Crowism

To Launch Fight for Jobs, Slum Clearance on Chicago So. Side

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Mar. 12.—The American Consolidated Trade Council, a Negro trade union which has been refused admittance to the A. F. of L., has called a preliminary conference to plan struggle for the right of Negro workers to jobs together with white workers in all trades and in the C.W.A. and P.W.A.

The conference, which will be held this Wednesday, March 14, at 3 p. m. at 3934 State Street in this city, will also draft a resolution to the federal government requesting a slum clearance program for the South Side of Chicago that will give both better homes to the Negro workers and jobs.

All organizations are invited and urged to send delegates. The American Consolidated suggests that if organizations do not meet before the conference, officials of the organizations should appoint delegates.

Protest Attempt To Deport Schneider

Workers Meet Thursday in Irving Plaza

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting to protest against the new attempt to deport Jack Schneider, militant leader of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, will be held Thursday, 8 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St.

Schneider was arrested last Wednesday, and is now being held on Ellis Island where U. S. government officials are holding him for deportation. Schneider has been arrested for his working-class activities in behalf of the union.

Thursday's meeting will also demand the return of citizenship to Emil Gardos, editor of the Hungarian workers' paper, Uj Elote. Prominent speakers from the Trade Union Unity League, International Labor Defense and the Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born will address the meeting.

The Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born, 80 E. 11th St., Rm. 430, yesterday issued the following statement:

"The committee has been informed that certain individuals have been collecting applications for citizenship papers in its name. The Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born does not obtain citizenship papers for anybody and no one is authorized to represent the Committee who does not have a certified credential."

Clerks in 3 Grocery Stores on Strike

NEW YORK.—Clerks of the Zion Groceries Corporation, with stores at 4109 Thirteenth Ave., 66 Belmont Ave., and 1765 Prospect Ave., all in Brooklyn, are striking under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union for an increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union.

Five strikers have been arrested since the beginning of the strike on an injunction that was gotten out against Local 338 of the A. F. of L. grocery clerks union. Their cases will come up in the Pennsylvania Ave. Court Friday morning.

Militant Negro Worker Dies From Pneumonia

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 12.—A resolution of sorrow was passed by the Crown Heights Unemployment Council on the death of Milton Bridge, Negro, of 1778 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, who died of pneumonia, contracted on his C. W. A. job at Marine Park. For several years he was a devoted and militant fighter in the Crown Heights Unemployed Council and the Heywood Patterson Branch of the I. L. D., where he was secretary. He was an applicant for membership in the Communist Party. By his death we lose a staunch comrade.

Funeral services were held on Monday, March 12, at 12 noon, at 1732 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A revolutionary memorial service will be held on Thursday, March 14, at 8 p. m. at 1871 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the Unemployment Council, the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Dental Strike Ends; To Discuss Agreement
NEW YORK.—After three days of strike, 500 members of the Dental Technicians' Equity have gone back to work. After a lively meeting the workers forced a reading of the agreement over the heads of the leadership.

SPORTS

'Educating Our Soccer Fans'

EDUCATIONAL director and president of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League, Sol Fisher writes us a couple of letters giving us a few practical suggestions and some educational material about the toe and head experts who practice their art every Sunday (with the exception of the bad weather days which have kept them off the fields the past few Sundays). His article entitled, "Educating Our Soccer Fans," will now be transmitted to you. Stand by...

ONLY a few of the members of the staff know of or follow the activities of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League," remarked Comrade Hathaway, editor of the "Daily Worker" speaking on "Revolution and Sports" at a recent wrestling meet held by the Labor Sports Union for the benefit of the "Daily." Only one or two pay attention to the schedule and standing of the league printed regularly in the sports column. Comrade Hathaway further claimed that it was not an easy task to convince the "Daily" staff of the importance of the sports column. He urged the revolutionary working class to become sport conscious and to help the Labor Sports Union build a mass sport movement in this country.

Fifteen to twenty-five thousand soccer fans, mostly workers, watch our teams play every Sunday on fields in every borough of Greater New York for the last seven years. On rare occasions, when our players occasioned the Communist Election Campaign, wearing signs on their chests reading, "Vote Communist," "Robert Minor for Mayor" or slogans reading, "Free the Scottsboro Boys," "Free Tom Mooney," the thousands of our fans, though in the past had been ignorant of our principles, only they knew that we were worker soccer players—a part of the revolutionary working class. On these occasions the fans showed greater interest both in our games and in their respect to the players and the referee. As a whole, our fans knew little of the existence of our league and the Labor Sports Union.

Any indication of chauvinism is immediately squelched by the league at the very beginning. The Educational Committee of the M. W. S. L. has decided on an intensive educational campaign among our fans. A neatly photographed leaflet, explaining a few facts of our league, its aims and principles, with an appeal to the fans to help us maintain order and good sportsmanship on and off the field, has been issued and is being distributed every Sunday to our fans while our games are in progress.

Good results are already evident. With more educational activity among our fans we will not only have better order and sportsmanship on the field, but the thousands of our fans will become supporters of our league and conscious supporters and members of a mass labor sports movement in this country.

Yours for labor sports,
Sol Fisher.

NRA, AFL Heads, Force Wage Cut On Paterson Men

(Continued from Page 1)

bosses promise to give the U. T. W. the closed shop and the check-off.

Paterson is seething with resentment. Many shops have already voted to strike against the wage-cut. U. T. W. members are flocking to the headquarters of the National Textile Workers Union seeking advice and leadership. At a packed mass meeting, held at 222 Paterson St., Paterson, N. J., Sunday, A. F. of L. union members took the floor to denounce the sell-out by their leaders. "Why should we pay high dues out of our starvation wages to pay our leaders to help the bosses cut our wages?" they asked.

Mass Conference March 17.
The National Textile Workers' Union has issued a call for unity and action to stop the wage-cuts, which calls upon the members of the Associated Silk Workers Union (U. T. W.), the United Wappers' League, the Loomfixers and the Twisters' Clubs, and upon all silk and dye workers to "unite and organize into one big powerful industrial union, based upon the class struggle, controlled by its rank and file members and devoted exclusively to the interests of all silk and dye workers."

The N. T. W. U. call points out that the only way to stop this and future wage cuts and to raise our wages is to throw out the traitorous McMahon, Schweitzer, Keller bureaucrats, tear up the infamous no-strike agreement, unite all their forces in one powerful industrial union and strike under revolutionary leadership in a united front of action.

A rank and file conference is called to meet Saturday, March 17, at 3 P. M., in Roseland Ball Room in Paterson. All shop committees will send representatives and all silk and dye workers are invited. Action will be taken to organize a real struggle against the bosses and their wage-cutting agents in the U. T. W. Eallan, Biedenkapp and Brown will speak. Discussion from the floor.

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AFL Painters Local Demands CWA Jobs Continue, Union Pay

Chicago Union of Over 1,000 Members For Tax on Rich

CHICAGO, Ill., March 12.—The Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local Union No. 637, with over one thousand members, has passed a resolution protesting against the continued C. W. A. layoffs and demanding continuation and extension of C. W. A. jobs.

The resolution, which was sent to Congressmen and other building trades locals, calls for an end to wage cuts on C. W. A. work, and for a five-day week and six-hour day on C. W. A. projects, for additional C. W. A. projects on public works, such as libraries, schools and workers' housing, to be paid for at union wages, out of funds secured through taxing wealthy individuals and large corporations.

Resolution in Full
The resolution in full follows:
"Local Union No. 637 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the great majority of the painters in the city of Chicago are unemployed, and numbers of them are actually at the end of their resources, as a result of four years of unemployment; and
"1. Whereas, the Federal Government, by instituting the C. W. A. plan, has thereby recognized its responsibility to the unemployed workers of the nation; and
"2. Whereas, at the first call of the government, practically the entire membership of our union have registered for C. W. A. work, and thereby shown their eagerness to earn a living; and
"3. Whereas, only a portion of those who registered have been put to work by the C. W. A.; and
"4. Whereas, those who received C. W. A. jobs have, after a few weeks, been cut in their weekly wages through the cutting of working hours from 30 to 24 and less; and
"5. Whereas, many schools and other public buildings in the City of Chicago are badly in need of paint and repairs; and
"6. Whereas, the Civil Works Administration is planning to discontinue hundreds of projects and has already laid off thousands of workers; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, Local Union No. 637, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, with a membership of over 1,000, protest against the lay-offs of C. W. A. workers, as well as against the drastic cut in the wages of those still working, and we find that this cut is in complete contradiction with the announced purpose of the government in establishing the C. W. A., namely, to increase the purchasing power of the people; and be it further resolved that we go on record for the following demands:

- (1) That the C. W. A. provide work for all the unemployed workers of Chicago on the basis of a five-day week and six-hour day at union wages.
- (2) That the Federal and State governments grant immediately additional funds sufficient to continue all the C. W. A. projects originally planned.
- (3) That additional projects be undertaken by the C. W. A. to build more schools, libraries, hospitals, parks, gymnasiums and similar buildings, also erase the Chicago slums and erect in their place modern, sanitary workers' homes, with a view of promoting the health, education and general welfare of the working people of Chicago.
- (4) That the funds necessary for the realization of the above mentioned works be raised not through additional taxing of the workers, small home owners and small business people, but through taxing individuals and corporations with large incomes and by cutting the expenses for the Police, State Militia and National Guard, that are used primarily for defeating the efforts of living of the workers, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population;

"And be it further resolved, that this resolution be forwarded to the Civil Works Administration in Washington, to the U. S. Senators from the state of Illinois and to the Chicago members of the House of Representatives, to the American Federation of Labor, Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Trades Council, Painters District Council No. 14, and to all local unions affiliated with the Chicago Building Trades Council, also to the Workers' Press."

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- 1) Ordinary seamen wages increased from \$30 to \$35 per month.
- 2) Able Seamen's wages increased from \$45 to \$50 per month.
- 3) Boatwain increased from \$50 to \$60 per month.
- 4) Firemen increased from \$45 to \$50 per month.
- 5) Recognition of ship committee attained.
- 6) Better food conditions.

In addition the crew also forced the ship owners to hire two Negro messmen, one of which is now the ship's delegate. This issue was primarily forced by white members of the crew.

Another ship now striking here is the S.S. Anglo, controlled by the Quaker Line. The strike was a spontaneous walkout and is now being conducted with the cooperation of the M.W.I.U.

The S.S. New Britain, a Seward Liner, which was reported to have sailed, is still tied up down the stream, the men having walked off when the captain attempted to move the ship out of the port.

A taxicab loaded with scabs for the S.S. Walter Munson was turned back by pickets and the ship was stopped from sailing.

Strike Sentiment Spreading
Another crew joined with the longshoremen who have been striking since March 6th under the leadership of the M.W.I.U. Approximately 150 Negro longshoremen are now involved in the strike.

Upon three occasions the solidarity of the white and Negro seamen and longshoremen succeeded in turning back scabs. The contractors threatened to cut the wages from 60c to 30c per hour. The longshoremen struck and in turn presented their own demands which consisted of: 75c to \$1.10 per hour for overtime, maintenance of original wage and recognition of the M.W.I.U.

Needle Union Board Plans Mass Strikes To Call Conferences of Departments To Plan Action

NEW YORK.—The enlarged National Board meeting of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which opened at Irving Plaza Hall Friday, ended Monday night after having arrived at a number of important decisions.

NEW YORK.—The enlarged National Board meeting of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, with several hundred active workers present, opened at Irving Plaza Hall, Friday and yesterday plans were well under way to form national committees within the union to lead the mounting struggles of fur workers and custom tailors.

Reviewing the situation in the industry during the past year, Louis Hyman, chairman of the union, opened the first session. Hyman showed how the N.R.A. codes have reduced the living conditions of the workers in all industries and especially in the needle industry.

He pointed out that in order to better their conditions the workers must smash the N.R.A.

Gold Points to Growth
Ben Gold, secretary of the union, showed in his report how the union had increased its membership by thousands. With exception of the dress department, the union has gained membership in all branches of the trade.

Gold proposed in the name of the National Bureau that the union establish national committees in the fur and custom tailors sections to lead the growing struggles in these trades. The union has now spread its organizational activities from the fur and custom tailors to the steel workers, miners and workers of other industries in the country.

Reports from Districts
Reporting at the first session were union leaders from Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. Grisch, reporting for Chicago, told how the union through its struggles in the Seltin factory was successful in isolating the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and Negro reformist leaders who were attempting to smash up the growing unity between Negro and white workers.

J. Gross, from Philadelphia, reported a series of successful struggles of the custom tailors, furriers and overall workers.

"The union has been involved in many struggles in Boston," said Davidson. He said the union is growing in face of a series of brazen betrayals of the leaders of the A. F. of L."

Yesterday the National Board met in closed session where the final plans for the coming year were worked out. The plans will be presented to the membership for approval.

Prepare for Fur Strike
The National Board decided that the fur department is to begin at once preparations for a general strike and all other sections of the union are to prepare for a one-day sympathy stoppage. A national conference of all fur locals is to be called at an early date to establish a national fur union as part of the Needle Trades Industrial Union.

In the dress section of the union more forces, especially youth, Spanish and Negro, are to be drawn in to strengthen the work. The custom tailors section will open a broad

campaign to organize the shops for a general stoppage. This section will also call a national conference to take up the question of organizing a national union.

A national conference of the knit goods section will be held soon which will launch a drive for one union in the industry through the amalgamation of all existing knit goods organizations. The program for the dressers and dyers calls for an active campaign to organize the unorganized shops.

Plan Convention
From now on until the next convention of the union, which is recommended to take place in December, the women's action committees must be strengthened, the National Board pointed out. Functioning Negro committees must be established in all locals. There will be a youth conference called by the union to take up the questions of the young workers.

The Needle Worker, official organ of the union, will soon become a weekly paper, according to a deci-

and are a decisive factor in determining the outcome of every war—imperialist and class war.

To divert the discontent of the working and student youth into reactionary channels, has become a major objective of Wall Street in carrying through its policy of war and Fascism. All means are being used to accomplish this end.

Wooding, the Assistant Secretary of War, in an article some months ago, openly admitted that the government plans to include one million youth in the forced labor camps by the end of 1934.

The N.R.A. administration issued a pamphlet on Feb. 17 entitled, "The New Deal and the Youth." The aim of this booklet is to bolster up the fast crumbling illusions of the youth in the capitalist system and specifically the "New Deal."

For the past two weeks the yellow Hearst sheets have been publishing articles by Ralph Easley, of the National Civic Federation, attacking the Young Communist League and the militant student movement. Mr. Easley wants special government appropriations to establish a federal police force to outlaw the youth movement.

A few days ago the self-styled "liberal" LaGuardia, proceeded to adopt the proposal of Easley, under the cloak of "crime prevention." He instructed the Police Department of New York to station special plainclothes police at all settlement houses, community centers and school buildings. (Note how Mr. La Guardia forgets about "economy" when it comes to police.)

Our Enemies Increase Their Activities
At the same time we find the movies, churches, schools, radio, and hundreds of capitalist controlled mass organizations intensifying their activity to "save the youth from Communism." The capitalist lackeys in the ranks of the working

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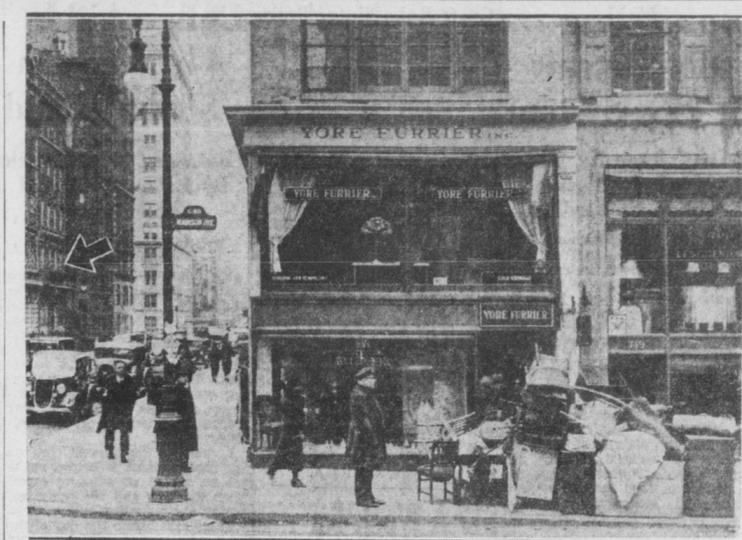
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Just around the corner from President Roosevelt's sumptuous New York home, a woman worker and her furniture was thrown into the street for failure to pay rent. Here are her belongings. Arrow (left) points to Roosevelt's house.

Demand Immediate Release of Frankfeld By Mellon's Court

Sentenced to Two to Four Years for Resisting Eviction of Pittsburgh Unemployed

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

NEW YORK.—For nearly eighteen months Pittsburgh has been among the leading cities of the entire country as far as the unemployment movement is concerned, waging hundreds of daily struggles, winning relief for thousands of workers and attracting and organizing masses of steel workers, miners and workers of other industries in the vicinity.

As a result of the impetus developed by the Allegheny County Council, mass organizations were also developed in Westmoreland, Somerset, Beaver and Indiana Counties, in Pennsylvania and in Harrison County and Fairmont, W. Va. The movement led by the notorious faker, "Father" Cox, collapsed.

The Socialists and Musketiers who sought to split the ranks and

weaken the struggles of the unemployed and employed workers were exposed and increasingly isolated. The unemployment movement was a decisive factor in launching and waging the many important strikes of the miners and steel workers that were conducted during the past year.

Two to Four Year Sentence
There can be no doubting the fact that Philip Frankfeld's energetic direction and active leadership of the unemployment movement was largely responsible for the splendid progress which has been registered in the struggle against unemployment in the empire of the Mellons, the Fricks and the other coal and steel barons whose seat is in Western Pennsylvania.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the political agents of these super-exploiters have decided to railroad Phil Frankfeld to a long term of imprisonment. A few weeks ago this militant fighter and leader was haled into one of the Mellon controlled courts and there sentenced to a term of two to four years. The motion of the I.L.D. attorneys for a new trial was denied. Every effort was made to prevent his release on bail pending appeal to a higher court.

Fought Evictions
The steel and coal barons have every good reason to want Comrade Frankfeld removed from active leadership and participation in the work of the Unemployed Council. They hope thereby to weaken the struggle against the further extension of their hunger program. In their eyes, Comrade Frankfeld is guilty of the most serious of all crimes—they have charged and convicted him of having led resistance to the execution of a court order for the foreclosure of a mortgage and the eviction of a worker from his home.

The railroadings of Comrade

Frankfeld comes as the culmination of a campaign of terror, in the course of which the trust-controlled county and state authorities have sought to imprison every active unemployed and union leader in and around Pittsburgh. A similar, vicious sentence has been imposed upon Jimmie Egan, Rankin, Jessop, Gombeski, and other active members and leaders of the Unemployment Council and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

To Fight Frame-up
Every worker in the United States has every reason to fight against this vicious attempt to railroad workers as Frankfeld and Egan to long terms of imprisonment. We must not let them get away with it! Tens of thousands of telegrams and resolutions must pour into the offices of Judge Lewis, who sentenced him and of Judge Gray before whom the appeal will come, c/o the District Attorney's office, Pittsburgh, Pa., and of Governor Pinchot, Harrisburg, Pa., the demagogue who serves the rulers of Pennsylvania by pretending to be a "friend of labor," while he keeps workers in jail.

As one who was recently restored to freedom by the mass action and protests of the workers in all parts of the country, I know how powerful and effective such action can be. Let every union, every unemployed organization, every meeting of workers everywhere, raise and forward the demand "Immediate, Unconditional Freedom for Frankfeld, Egan and Other Unemployed Leaders!" "Against the Imprisonment of Workers Who Fight Hunger and Evictions!"

DOWN WITH THE BOSSES' HUNGER AND TERROR PROGRAM!

FORWARD IN THE FIGHT FOR IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT OF THE WORKERS' BILL!

700 Jersey Postal Men Fight Cuts and Organize

NEWARK, N. J.—More than 700 Newark and suburban post office workers voted to affiliate with the A. F. L. post office workers, in order to consolidate the fight against the recent order from Postmaster Farley cutting the hours and wages of all post office workers.

With dissatisfied veterans everywhere expressing themselves in favor of a bonus march, Roy W. Robertson, Legion faker who spends most of his time around the City Hall, has stated his intention of interfering with any attempt at united front with the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

When approached by a veteran from the League on the question of the bonus march he baldly stated that he would not cooperate in any move not headed by himself, and admitted he would disrupt any W.E.S.L. activity in favor of the veterans.

Veterans of any organization or as yet unorganized are invited to attend the Workers Ex-Servicemen's meetings at 741 Wall St., on Friday nights, where they have full freedom of expressing themselves.

Plans are being made for a march to Sacramento to demand state relief, mobilizing there March 31 for a march to Washington.

NEW YORK.—President Roosevelt has again let it be known in Washington that he will veto both the Independent Officer Bill, which has amendments benefitting disabled veterans, and the bonus bill. Both come before the house this week.

The dockers are demanding the 6 hour day, \$1 an hour and recognition of the union.

Dockers Voting On Strike In Frisco
SAL FRANCISCO, March 12.—Balloting was started here on the question of a Pacific Coast dock strike to begin March 23. All members of the International Longshoremen are having ballots mailed to them.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union has issued a call to the longshoremen to vote 100 per cent for the strike and not to pin their hopes on the N.R.A. or the leaders of the union.

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Regular P.O. Men Protest Farley Cut
Rank and File Movement Against A. F. of L. Leaders

By a Worker Correspondent
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Will you kindly give the space necessary to this letter in your fighting paper? I am a substitute clerk in the Brooklyn post office, a member of that greatly exploited group of federal workers, whose plight even the most reactionary newspapers have described as "pitiful."

In a recent issue of the Daily Worker, another substitute of this post office claimed that he earned the enormous sum of \$18 a week. I wish to state that this is highly improbable. The above weekly wage may be earned during the busy weeks of the year, and these, sad to say, are very infrequent. Perhaps the \$18 were earned because that sub had a special "drag" with the boss. Surely that does not make this sum an average weekly wage for all subs.

The \$8.40 claimed by the substitute post office employees' organization as the weekly average wage all over the country is a true appraisal of the wage situation in Uncle Sam's speed-up emporium.

A POST OFFICE SUBSTITUTE.

Regular P.O. Men Protest Farley Cut

Rank and File Movement Against A. F. of L. Leaders

By a Postal Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—On the same day that Roosevelt "demanded" that industrialists cut hours and increase pay, post office employees were given a "furlough" amounting to four days between now and July 1.

This "furlough" is to be given so as to make necessary a minimum of substitute time. We are to take off one hour a day, two days a week, and do the same amount of work as in eight hours.

Clerks will have to work as carriers during slack hours in the office and carriers are to work in the office as much as possible. It is rumored that if this wage cut goes through smoothly, we are to be given an additional eight days off, without pay also, it is needless to say.

There is much dissatisfaction with the way the A. F. of L. is doing things, and a strong rank and file movement is growing among the post office workers.

Thousands of Postal workers who read the newspaper headlines or foolishly listened to his radio talk, tasted the irony and demagoguery of Roosevelt when they arrived for work.

A notice on the bulletin boards in the Post Offices told the workers that not only are they the victims of four more days of furlough, but that their vacations are suspended and that Roosevelt and Farley will intensify the present speed-up and stretch-out. In other words, the supervisors can make them report for work at any hour of the day or night, disregarding their health.

The crimes against the Postal workers are legion. Since the birth of the New Deal, the Post Office men have been given 18 days furlough (excluding the above four), a 15 per cent wage slash, and a terrific speed-up. The substitutes have been subjected to the same 15 per cent slash; their average earnings are around \$8.40 per week.

The latest Washington order intends to reduce the \$8.40 of the substitutes still further, in many cases cutting them off entirely. Already substitute carriers in Brooklyn and the Bronx have been laid off. In Manhattan, their earnings have been reduced a dollar a day. Meanwhile, the cost of living is rising rapidly—almost 19 per cent since last June.

A wave of resentment is sweeping over the Post Offices workers. They are going to stubbornly resist the latest order of Roosevelt to beat down their wages.

Speed-Up, Wage Cut-Farley's Mar. 2 Order To Post Office Men

I. Amter To Speak on Workers Bill (H. R. 7598) in Jamestown

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Mar. 12.—I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployment Councils, will speak at the Scandinavian Workers Hall, 693 East 28th St., Jamestown, N. Y., on Thursday, March 15, at 8 p. m. on the subject, "The United Front for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598)." His speech is considered especially important in view of the fact that the Jamestown City Council, at a recent session endorsed the bill.

California Vets Prepare March to State Capital

Legion Faker Tries to Disrupt Work of the WESL for Bonus

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 11.—With dissatisfied veterans everywhere expressing themselves in favor of a bonus march, Roy W. Robertson, Legion faker who spends most of his time around the City Hall, has stated his intention of interfering with any attempt at united front with the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

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SPRING GIFTS
for your
RELATIVES
in
Soviet Russia

Send a Torgsin Order to your relatives and friends in Soviet Russia and enable them to buy in the Torgsin Stores articles needed at the turn of the weather.

Prices compare favorably with those in the United States

For Torgsin Orders apply to your local bank or authorized agent.

TORG SIN
GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE U.S.A.
21 AMTORG, 261 FIFTH

NRA Shields Hospitals From Improving Work Conditions

Women Slave for 10 to 12 Hours A Day at Miserable Pay in St. Louis Institutions

By a Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The hospitals of St. Louis some time ago sent representatives to Washington protesting against the N.R.A. interfering in the operation and working conditions of these institutions, and asked that no code be drawn up regarding these work hours. Through the generosity of Johnson and the N.R.A. board these institutions were exempted.

The fact of the matter is these hospitals do not even abide by the state law governing the hours of labor for women, which is supposed to be nine hours a day or 54 hours a week. These institutions work women 10 and 12 hours a day and get away with it, from the mere fact that these poor slaves are afraid to protest or complain; fearing and knowing they will lose their jobs. A woman worker just recently was fired from one of these hospitals because she complained of the long hours, which constituted 10 and 12 hours a day, and she had stood this condition for a year. Her wages were \$16 per month, and one half day off in seven.

Missouri Baptist Hospital

One of these hospitals, the Missouri Baptist on Taylor Ave., has reduced wages to a genuine starvation and penance point, paying painters \$35 per month, firemen \$36 per month, maintenance men \$40, laundry workers some \$24 per month, maids \$24 per month, delivery boys \$20 per month, orderlies \$20 per month, housemen \$20 per month, waitresses \$16 per month, diet kitchen women \$15 per month. The wages of all kitchen and office help compare closely to the above.

The students nurses are paid \$5 a month after spending about four months free gratis, and are worked like mules. These nurses are put on 12 hour shifts many times, when there is no protest, and many of them are worked to the point of exhaustion, and then carried off to the charity division and put to bed under a doctor's care in order to get them back on their feet again. Now with these low wages these workers are asked by this institution and the United Relief organizations to contribute 2 per cent of

their wages to the poor of St. Louis. Many of these workers have their meals served to them in a cold dining room, within a few feet of the morgue or dissecting room, which has a tendency to throw off a foul order in the eating place. These workers are not allowed the use of the main dining room, where they might be comfortable.

A Slave Driver
In one department of this institution they have one genuine slave driver, who has charge of the house men, orderlies, maids, painters, maintenance, laundry and some other workers. A 12 or 13-hour day among her slaves is just a drop in the bucket for her department. The name of this generous old girl, I believe, is Oberg.

In case anybody says anything about a raise in wages, the reply comes back at once, we are just about ready to close the doors of the place. But any time you go there for a room and service you pay from \$20 to \$45 per week.

I will say in conclusion the workers in these institutions do not need the N. R. A. but they certainly do need working class education and a good solid union for their own protection.

In the last two weeks this hospital has discharged several men and women because they were trying to organize these workers, and they were making some inroads on the other workers.

American Can Co. Adds Four Guards to Stop Leaflet Distribution

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Four weeks ago I passed out some leaflets on the inside of the shop of the American Can Co. were I work.

The bosses did not know how the leaflets got in and ever since they have placed four additional guards at the gate to look out for more leaflets.

This shows how the bosses fear the Communist message to their workers. But they won't stop the leaflets from getting in.

Mobilizing Big Detroit Spy-System

Bosses Intensify Their Attack by Firing Shop Stewards

By an Auto Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—Just as the production workers in the auto factories began an intensive drive to organize, the big auto interests came out boldly and openly to counteract the union movement by inaugurating a spy system on a grand scale.

Victimization of union men and discharging of shop stewards has been going on freely in the large auto plants of Detroit, Flint, Pontiac and Toledo area. It is high time that the officials of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America, Auto Workers' Union, A. F. of L., etc., took the bull by the horns and compelled the auto plants to honor the shop stewards' authority.

A trade union is not meant to be a mere office where monthly dues are received. It must guarantee protection to its aggrieved members, by taking aggressive steps against the auto plants and stamp out the spy system.

Job shops are also very frequent offenders. The Elwood Tool and Machine Co. discharged its shop steward and arrogantly told him that they simply won't stand for any of his "union nonsense." The Electro-Master, Inc., 1801 Atwater St., discharged its shop steward after a formal agreement to a 40-hour week had been concluded. The foreman at this shop, Dan Brennan, who is a member of the Flint local of the M. E. S. of A., openly defied the union. The membership of a stool-pigeon of this type should be cancelled at once and he ought to be barred from any connection with the union in the future.

The Wolverine Tool Co. is another slave shop where union men are fired and a terrible speed-up maintained. Some men are known to run two machines at one time. The Fitzsimmons Mfg. Co. has been in the habit of discharging union men for the slightest cause. Tool and die makers at this slave joint are required to run around at a dizzy pace. This is one of the most unreasonable shops in town. Both workers and officials must back up the shop stewards! Their efforts and devotion must be appreciated a great deal more than has been shown in the past.

Graft Robs Niota, Tenn. CWA Workers of Jobs

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NIOTA, Tenn.—All C.W.A. workers in McMinn County had a "holiday." The C.W.A. workers were only allowed one day and one hour in one week, on account of padded payrolls.

The foreman has said that men were on the payroll that he never heard of, and another man said that men were drawing C.W.A. money that had been dead four or five years. The table factory at Athens, Tenn., laid off nearly all its hands, while the woolen mill at Athens had been shut down for several weeks.

But in the stone shops in Athens where the stone went on strike last summer, some of the molders are making about the same money as they did before the strike, and the code has done them no good. The A. F. of L. has got \$5 a throw to go with a union and come out on a strike, and try to get them back for the same old job and the same pay, under the N.R.A.

\$17 A Week for 45 Hours Work in Chicago Foundry

By a Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—We workers in a Metal Worker Correspondent the Malleable Foundry in the McCormick Works work 46 hours a week and receive from \$16 to \$17 a week.

Today we work without knowing what we get or how much. The bosses and the timekeeper do not give us the time-cards to mark our time that we put in. When pay day comes most of the workers get disgusted and swear at everything because they don't know what to do.

The main thing they discuss is the question of safety, but we workers are working get so disgusted and mad we have no time to think of safety or watch accidents.

Working around the foundry we almost freeze to death. There is no heat. When we make an open fire the smoke gets so terrible that it is almost impossible to see. This is not all. There are times when water pipes freeze and break. The floors get wet, and of course, you know what happens to our feet.

Daily's Aid In Aluminum Strike Cited

Contrasted With Attack By A.F.L., NRA, and Boss Press

By an Aluminum Worker Correspondent

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—Being a worker of the Aluminum Co. here, and being a member of our Local No. 18356, I was called out as you probably know on March 1 for what was, and still is termed, a "holiday." The reason we walked out was to demand the check-off, better working conditions and a general increase in wages. As yet we have reached no agreement on these definite demands.

I want to compliment you on your paper because it helped me to get an inkling of what to expect when the rank and file comes out against the capitalists or the bosses. Three days before the day of the crisis was reached, with our ship heading for a storm, our noble captain, the president of our local, deserted us and left us to face the battle alone. And when we were out on our "holiday" the bosses turned out all the possible power at their command to get us to return.

I don't expect them to run in strike-breakers here, as the greater part of the jobs in the mill are either skilled or semi-skilled. But for their weapons they used the N. R. A. and the press to turn public sentiment against us and to divide the workers, and the biggest weapon they are using is the A. F. of L.

Being an irregular reader of your paper for the first six months, I had been taking your news with a grain of salt, as it had to offset my part of 10 or 12 years of reading the capitalist press, which I saw was a different policy than yours. But I see now that your paper not only gives the people the true facts of the past, but also enables them to be able to look further. And, in closing, I might state that the poundings that we are receiving in this strike, through the capitalist system using the N. R. A. and the A. F. of L. and the press as tools and resorting to other trickeries, give me just the idea of just what your paper has to withstand to exist.

Republic Steel Worker Tells Why He Was Fired

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—I started working at the Republic Steel Co. plant at 118th St., Chicago, on May 25, 1924, as a bricklayer's helper, helping three bricklayers. I was not so bad during the first 5 years, but the last 5 years the company had in the service stool pigeons and all kinds of spies; the bosses of the different departments acting as slave-drivers.

January 17, while I was working supplying my three bricklayers, standing waiting for their orders of what they wanted, George Johnson came over with—"You son of a bitch! What the hell you waiting for? Move on or get the hell out of here!" threatening to strike me with his fist. This gentleman got his medicine with a final knock-out. When I got him down, his brother hauled on the back of my neck, pulling back.

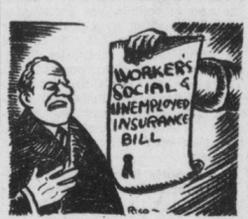
After three days I was laid off. The only thing that we workers need is to organize into such a strong union and force the bosses and their tools out and make them accept our demands.

The shop committee, when I was fired, did not take any action on my case. Let's go, workers, and form a union such as the Sheet and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, which represents the workers.

Detroit Reactionary Club Fights Against Compensation Law

By a worker correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—The forward movement of labor in Detroit is being strangled by the political fakery. The Forgotten Man's Club is the happy hunting ground of the fakery. Workers seeking the light look to



the club only to have the wool pulled over their eyes.

The "Forty and Over Club" is another fake. The object of this fake is to abolish the Workmen's Compensation Law! They kid the members that when the Compensation Law is abolished or transferred to the state, men over 40 years will be employed. Where is the guarantee? Pass the Workers Social and Unemployed Insurance Bill, and there will be no necessity or even excuse for the assistance of these groups of fakery!

NOTE

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

Send us names of those you know who are not readers of the Daily Worker but who would be interested in reading it. Address: Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

unit, 17, section 1, has been concentrating on the aluminum plant in Cleveland. We pledge to increase the tempo of our work in support of the strikers in New Kensington. We have the task of defeating any effort on the part of the Mellon bosses to use the Cleveland plant as a strikebreaking tool.

Aluminum workers are very much in sympathy with their fellow-workers in New Kensington and strenuous efforts will be made to spread the strike to this plant, which has been grinding sweat and blood out of the workers for so many years. We would also like to have 50 copies of the Daily Worker rushed to us as soon as more headline news breaks out in regard to the aluminum strike.

L. A. BARTON.
P. S. 119 copies of the last Saturday edition of the Daily Worker were sold at the shop gates here which shows that the aluminum workers here appreciate the importance of the Kensington strike.

Starves On Job

Dear Editor:
A lady I worked for about three months in New Rochelle told me her husband had eggs and bacon for breakfast and she had only orange juice while I could have only black coffee. At lunch time she had it all figured out—one baked potato and some canned sardines. For supper we couldn't have meat just some left over vegetables. Every single day I had the same food. So one Thursday I was so hungry I went to the ice box and took out a chop which I started to fry. She rushed into the kitchen and shouted, "Martha, what are you doing? I don't buy meat for you. Only my husband has meat in this house."

I said, "But I do heavy work and I get hungry. I have to have a meal sometime."
"Don't talk to me so fresh," she said. "I'll call a cop." She did and he came with a police wagon. But when I told him I only wanted something to eat he went away.

A DOMESTIC WORKER.

Dear Editor:
A colored girl migrated from a white family in the South to relatives of that family in New York and this family took her away to the suburbs of New York where burglars are equipped with only one collar that the girl was strictly barred from using. She had to walk about one mile away from the burglar to the woods whenever she needed to go to the bathroom. H. E.

PARTY LIFE How to Train Workers for Leading Posts in the Party

Pamphlet by Comrade Orgwald Should Be Studied by Party Functionaries

HOW TO EDUCATE AND TRAIN WORKERS INTO LEADERS

We are publishing another question and answer from the pamphlet, "Tactical and Organizational Questions of the Communist Parties of India and Indo China," by Comrade Orgwald. We cannot emphasize too emphatically the necessity of every functionary of the Party possessing and studying this pamphlet, which contains many questions, which are of the greatest importance for our Party also. The Central Committee is prepared to supply this pamphlet to all Party functionaries for 10c postpaid. District and Sections should send their orders at once, as the supply is limited.

Question: How did the Bolsheviks educate and train the workers into leaders and what is the best means to prevent the leaders booming separated from the masses in the Party and in the trade unions?
Answer: Here are two questions, which, however, can be combined. There is no such factory for turning workers into leaders. But if the workers work well, some of them will develop into practical organizers, propagandists and writers. The Party organization must place these working class members of the Party in such conditions of work that will not lead to their premature arrest. But I do not suggest that one should evade arrest if such evasion is harmful to the necessary work. For instance, suppose it is necessary for some of them to speak at a big meeting where there is a possibility of having the Party line carried and winning over the workers. In such a case one should take the risk and be prepared to go to prison for a while, and upon leaving prison to start work again. It is necessary to send these workingmen to apply themselves to all the branches of Party and trade union work. It is necessary to learn how to put questions properly to choose rapidly and correctly the right moment to correct the line in good time, to write a good article, good not in the sense of style, although good style wouldn't be a bad thing either—but in the sense that the questions in the article are put in a proper way so that they are quite plain to the workers. They should work all the time among the masses. They should be made to understand that they must have an ear for what the masses

say. But they should not always do what the masses propose. On the contrary, they should tell the masses what the masses have to do. Then real leaders will arise from the workers themselves. With such workers the Party and trade union organizations will not be isolated from the broad masses, and there will be no separation of the leaders from the mass of workers. Then the problems which you now raise, namely to prevent such separation, will cease to exist.

One cannot make a leader out of a worker who is class-conscious and analyzes events, but fights shy of work. The Russian Bolsheviks had a school that turned workmen into leaders. At the time of strikes, demonstrations, meetings, distribution of literature, and so on, the workers would fall into the hands of the police who usually beat them up and threw them into jail. There the workers would meet experienced Bolsheviks who would give them a bit of their mind and sometimes even teach them to read and write. And the workers would come out of prison, or if sent into exile, return from exile, having acquired some knowledge, sometimes quite a good deal of knowledge. In addition to the experience which they had prior to their arrest. With such an equipment they would take up revolutionary work. These were the elements which produced workingmen leaders who bore the brunt of the fight waged by the Bolshevik Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party, later the Russian Communist Party, and who took part in and organized the October Revolution. Some of them are now in leading positions in the Soviet economic, Party, trade union, and kolhoz institutions engaged in the work of socialist construction; we see the same in other countries.

Join the Communist Party
36 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
Name
Street
City



At the Home

SOONER OR LATER—Our present circumstances just naturally generate in us the kind of thoughts expressed in the following letter. There's no getting around it—were headin' for socialism!

Dear Miss Luke:
Every morning, as soon as I clear away breakfast dishes, I take my baby daughter for a walk into the fresh air, if any, and every morning I meet many such mothers, who, like myself, watch for changes in weather as diligently as the weatherman.

On the way back, I meet all these mothers again. It's just before lunch, we each stop off at the vegetable market for our respective pounds of spinach, and we each go home, and wash the sand out of it, and cook it in our respective saucepans, and strain it (when the baby is little) and then have four or more dishes to wash.

Where there is more than one child—say one going to school and the other an infant—they have their meals at different times. Along with a million other house chores, there's this business of baby's lunch—which all told must take about two hours off each day and many years off the mother's life.

The younger generation of mothers—much as I try to avoid becoming the house drudge that our own mothers were—is falling into the pit.

Why can't all the spinach cook in one pot? Why do we have to be on a 24-hour day?
I have no definite plan, except a vision of a sort of a children's restaurant, in which the high priced, and huge sterilizers—and food cooked in the most healthful way for the little fellows, who will soon have to be getting into the class struggle; a chance for the housewife to do something more than just ketchup-work.

I don't know whether a matter of this sort comes under your department precisely (I'm sure dear H. L.) but if you think it has possibilities and that something could be done about it, please let me have your suggestion. Don't you think we ought to concentrate on the youngsters as they did in the U. S. S. R.?

Sincerely,
SALLY W.
We heartily agree, Comrade Sally, and will discuss it further tomorrow.

The Field of Fashion

The New York Times of March 4 ran in its magazine section a feature, "Even in Communism Women Are Women." (Not really! How touchingly naive its author, Walter Duranty, is. Or seems to be.) "Feminine Russia," it tells us, "Now Under Less Pressure. Turns to Gay and Better Clothes." (More power to 'em.)
However, along comes the report in the New York Sun of March 9, which brings us down out of the super-sex-conscious dream-world of bourgeois society to sober reality—an article showing that women have no monopoly on an interest in clothing.

"Policemen Must Spruce Up," it announces. "Police Commissioner O'Ryan Is Still Worried about the Appearance of His Policemen." So he gave orders for various alterations in the garb of his lackeys, "All in the Interest of Smartness,"—changes affecting the cut of coats, color of shirts and ties, and location and slant of buttons and buttonholes.

Negroes Hardest Hit in St. Louis C. W. A. Layoffs

By a Negro Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS.—The Negro C. W. A. workers are being laid off here at the rate of 200 per day, and the formen are using all sorts of speed-up methods to drive the men. The Negro workers are forced to take their work tools home with them every night, and are sent to the farthest jobs to work and if they are five minutes late the foreman will not let them work that day.

One worker asked could he stay there and start at noon, but the foreman said that he could not work there at all that day. The bosses even turn their time in short and offer no assistance in helping the C. W. A. workers get their time straight. The workers are cheated from ten to twenty-five dollars of what they call hold back time.

We know it's hold back time and the C. W. A. bosses intend to hold it back until the first of May, when the C. W. A. offices will be abandoned and the C. W. A. workers will not know where to go and collect this back time.

\$10 a Week for 11 1-4 Hrs. Paid at St. Mark's Laundry

By a Laundry Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—My place, the St. Mark's Laundry, where I work, is supposed to be under the N.R.A., but I am getting \$10 a week, and the rest are getting less, much less, and we are working from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.—11 1/4 hours a day.

I am sorry to say that inspectors come almost every two weeks to the place and don't do anything about that. I suppose my boss pays them off so they keep their mouths shut. So I beg you to do something about it if you can, because it is very hard to live on the \$10.

I forgot to mention that we are working Saturdays, too, when, under the N. R. A. we should not work Saturdays. I hope you can do something for me and the rest of the workers sure will appreciate your help.

Lincoln Carpenters Fight for \$1 an Hour

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LINCOLN, Neb.—Friday evening, Feb. 23, at meeting between contractors and construction union members to set wage scales and working conditions for the code, the contractors granted \$1 per hour to the bricklayers and plasterers and offered 75 cents per hour to the carpenters. The carpenters, consisting of the executive committee of the union and eight non-union men, voted ten to one to refuse both 75 cents and 80 cents.

A contractor spokesman then intimated that they would organize a company union and pay 60 cents. The carpenters left the meeting and at the suggestion of Fred Eisler, the executive committee of the local carpenters' union, called a mass meeting on Monday, Feb. 26, at which they resolved to fight for \$1 per hour and the contractors were notified of this action.

Letters from Our Readers

THE ADJUSTMENT SERVICE "PLACES" YOU

New York City.
Because I was tired of being reminded everywhere of my failure, I decided, at last, to pay a visit to that much-advertised adjustment service. And, indeed, after entering its busy and up-to-date office at 17 E. 42nd St. I thought that it might be different from other institutions that the exploiters control.

So I submitted to five hours of filling out a number of blanks, telling what I liked, what I didn't like, what I thought, etc., and fired myself out on a variety of work tests. One of their questions is: Are you a Communist? Of course, I answered yes. Ninety-nine per cent of my expectations from this bureau disappeared from my mind.

I decided, therefore, to at least get a medical examination, consulting the doctor, with the result that he found me perfectly O.K.—thought I had skin trouble.

After returning several times, I was told by my advisor the tremendous reason that had prevented my "success."
"You seem to be good for a teacher," he said.

Now, the adjustment service claims that it may help "to find opportunities to add new skills that are in connection with actual necessary in one's work"—and so I was instructed to see Mr. White about a job. (In my application I stated that I was a clerk.)

"Well," he said, "here are some addresses of restaurants. I've heard of the great labor turnover in them and perhaps you might get something."

Summary: The adjustment bureau made very clear to me what I want: I want to be a COMMUNIST! M. T.

PRAISE FOR ARTICLES ON AUSTRIAN SITUATION

New York.
Congratulations on the splendid article, "Austria—How It Happened," by Otto Lessner in yesterday's "Daily." Such a clear, concise account of that post-war history of the Austrian workers and the treacherous role of the Socialist leaders should be issued in pamphlet form for immediate distribution among the Socialist rank and file.

All my immigrant friends are supporters of the British Labor Party, but are rapidly losing faith in the yellow Second International; a few more articles like Otto Lessner's will complete their disillusionments and win these workers for the revolution.

I am not a member of the Party, but have not missed reading a single edition of the "Daily" for three years; it has improved so much of late that I have stopped buying the smug, hypocritical N. Y. Times.

More power to the "Daily." FORMER BRITISH LABORITE.

THE ANTI-HITLER MEETING AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN
Dear Comrade:
There were several aspects of the Madison Square Garden "mock trial" of Hitler which were not adequately treated by Edwin Rolfe in his report of the meeting on Friday. I refer, particularly, to the speeches of Arthur Garfield Hays and Roger Baldwin.

While I agree that the general purpose and spirit of the meeting was such as Comrade Rolfe de-

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Lydia E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound

Mary F. Canton, O.—Shades of Lydia Pinkham! It does not seem possible that people are still dosing themselves with this nostrum, and yet, here you are asking us whether you are doing the right thing by using Lydia E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound. Way back in 1906, Samuel Hopkins Adams exposed the notorious facts in the series, "The American Fraud," in Collier's. At that time it was shown that the only active principle in the Pinkham fake was alcohol. It contains almost 18 per cent alcohol and the benefit that the women who were induced to use it thought that they were obtaining was entirely due to its alcohol content which gives the paraker of it a mild alcoholic jolt.

Chronic tuper by becoming addicted to the Pinkham bottle. This quack remedy which is supposed to be a sure cure for falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, diseases of the bladder, painful menstruation, diseases of the ovaries, uterine tumor, and for all female ailments and affections, as well as the prevention of miscarriage, has been found to have been falsely and fraudulently labelled, way back in 1918 when the Pinkham Co. was fined \$50. For years the women were writing letters to the mythical Mrs. Pinkham thinking that they were receiving individual and personal attention by one of their own sex. It was shown several times that Lydia Pinkham died in the eighteen-eighties. You can get the actual henna leaves in any large department store and you can see that they are the leaves with your naked eye. There will be directions on the box on how to use the henna and you will find that your hair which is streaked now will become of a uniform dark red color.

Instead of the soap you mention, you ought to use plain castile soap of a good quality. Face powder does not cause pimples unless the pus of some of the existing pimples is brushed over the rest of the face when the powder is applied.

We are flattered to note that you are scanning our photograph daily, but we differ with you regarding the improvement in our picture; we think it is as bad as ever, if not worse.

Ulcer of the Stomach
D. S., Philadelphia—From the description of your ailment it seems to us that you are not suffering from any gall bladder or kidney trouble. It is more likely that you have an ulcer of the stomach or of the duodenum. The institution that you went to is a fake hospital. If you can raise the car fare to New York, we will be glad to examine you free of charge.

Dear Editor:
A colored girl migrated from a white family in the South to relatives of that family in New York and this family took her away to the suburbs of New York where burglars are equipped with only one collar that the girl was strictly barred from using. She had to walk about one mile away from the burglar to the woods whenever she needed to go to the bathroom. H. E.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

ONE Sunday morning, last April, I got off the train in Atlanta, Georgia. I had come from Decatur, Ala., where, a few days previously, Heywood Patterson had been sentenced to die in the electric chair by the "fair-minded" Judge James H. Horton.

In the Fulton Towers Prison in Atlanta was another Negro youth, convicted on an old pre-War Civil law passed to prevent slave insurrections. He faces an 18-20 year term on the Georgia chain gang. He is Angelo Herndon. His "crime" consisted in leading in the fight for relief for the unemployed of Atlanta.

Knowing how cool prison wardens are to representatives of the workers' press, I first went to the home of Ben Davis, Jr., the courageous Negro lawyer, who with his partner, John Geer, had defended Angelo Herndon and was carrying on the fight for his release.

It was Davis and Geer who first cut out the path followed in the Scottsboro fight. For it was they who boldly and for the first time in the deep South put forward the demand of the International Labor Defense for Negroes on the jury, bringing to the fore at the same time the whole issue of Negro oppression and the violation of the rights "guaranteed" the Negro masses by the Constitution of the United States.

Inside the Prison

WE SPENT about 40 minutes with Herndon, a 20-year old boy, who started life as a coal miner at the age of 13. Although kept in what was virtually a death cell for almost six months, Herndon's spirit breathed fire and enthusiasm for our movement. Whenever I have visited a class-war prisoner I have always gone away inspired by the zest and understanding shown by these workers—isolated as they are from the physical currents of the class struggle.

Herndon asked about the Scottsboro case, the tactics of the defense, the reactions of the workers outside. He asked about Tom Mooney, about the progress of the unemployed movement. He pleaded for books to read (he is given no work in prison), and when I left he eagerly took the magazines and newspapers which were sticking out of my pockets.

"You may do what you will to Angelo Herndon," the Negro organizer had thundered before a white ruling-class judge and jury, during his trial in Atlanta. "You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But there will come other thousands of Angelo Herndons. If you really want to do something about the case, you must go out and indict the whole social system. But this you will not do, for your role is to defend the system under which the toiling masses are robbed and oppressed."

Comrades! We must free Angelo Herndon. Think of it—18 years on a chain gang! He has already spent nearly two years in this Atlanta dungeon. Do you know how long 18 years is? Those of you who have paced up and down impatiently waiting for a subway or a street-car that was two minutes late in arriving—DO YOU KNOW HOW LONG 18 YEARS IS?

A Letter from Angelo Herndon

There is no doubt that an active, militant campaign for the release of Angelo Herndon has NOT been carried on. I am more convinced of this after reading this letter from Herndon:

Fulton Tower, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Comrade: Since getting out of solitary confinement I have been very ill. In fact I have been so weak until I could hardly pick up a book; and all of this comes as a direct result of my continued imprisonment, to say nothing of the tedious and excruciating days that I have been subjected to for 22 months.

I am suffering from constant violent pains in the stomach and incessant vomiting caused by intolerable prison food. Through this sickness I am gradually losing the sight of both eyes.

My being placed in the death house, where water and excrement dribbles all the time, is certainly enough to wreck my health completely; which the slave masters are very anxious to do. Possibly there is a certain amount of underestimation of the political essence of this point; not that I say everything isn't being done that can be done. But I do, however, say that that point as well as my whole case is not getting enough publicity.

For instance take Roosevelt's Health Resort at Warm Springs; certainly this could be made a real issue. On the one hand say, that the agents and representatives of the capitalists have all kinds of stinking capitalist hell holes, where their health is in imminent danger of being wrecked as well as the possibility of their lives being cast into the depths of capitalist infamy.

Thus I am convinced that this can be made a national issue as well as a local one. Meanwhile, it is also imperative that a fight be launched to force the lynch courts to record a speedy decision in my case, set me free and thus dispose of the case.

You must realize that I've been in here for a long time now, and as long as we let the case lag on, so much the better for the capitalists and their framers, of me. Keep them on a merry-go-round where they will be forced to keep their feet to the fire, and we can surely look for much more speedier action, with the resultant of some achievements that we might not have seriously anticipated.

My best regard to all.

I am your comrade,
(Signed) ANGELO HERNDON.

Will You Remain Silent?

Support the I. L. D. in its fight for Angelo Herndon! Help intensify the campaign for his release! Free him before his health is completely shattered! And in the meantime, let him know that he has friends on the outside. Write to him and send him books. He craves for books on Marxian economics, on history and on literature. Books sent by an individual how ever, be accepted in the prison warden's office, of course, none too eager to make Herndon's life agreeable in prison. Books must be sent him through the regular publishers. Letters, however, can be sent him direct as follows: Angelo Herndon, Fulton Towers Prison, Atlanta, Georgia.

TOMORROW: "Who Said Farmers Were 'Conservative'?"

Heywood Patterson, From Death Cell, Thanks Wexley for Scottsboro Play

Heywood Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro boys, has sent the following letter of appreciation to John Wexley, upon learning of "They Shall Not Die," Wexley's play based on the Scottsboro frame-up.

Patterson, who is now in a death cell in Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., sent the letter to Wexley thru Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel of the International Labor Defense.

My dear Wexley: This certainly is a great moment for me to take the pleasure in trying to write a greater friend

What's Doing In Workers' Schools of U.S.

From Philadelphia comes a short story with a sad ending. It seems that in Philadelphia there can be no Workers School because they have no money and they have no forces. So they broke up the Workers School, and that was the end of that.

No money! Was there ever a Workers School with money? The Workers School of Brownsville had no money either, so they ran a banquet for which they mobilized all the mass organizations in their territory through the fractions, and raised a nice little sum to start with. Everybody who sold five tickets for this banquet got a course free. They recruited a committee of 100 to raise \$100. They distributed sheets of five and ten cent stamps to be sold for the benefit of the Workers School of Brownsville. And then they had money.

No forces! This from a city with a population of nearly two million! What about the comrades in the John Reed Club? What about the comrades in the Pen and Hammer? Do not depend on Party members alone. One comrade in charge of the work in the school is enough. That is all that the Boston Workers School has. The rest of the people who work in the school can be people from mass organizations, sympathizers, people who are interested in education in general. If you look for them, you will surely find them, and they will be only too glad to give their time and their energy to build a Workers School in Philadelphia.

We hope to receive a longer story from Philadelphia very shortly, and we expect a happy ending.

Local Labor

Research Bureau Speaking of Brownsville, we are informed that they have established a local Labor Research Bureau to provide timely material for speakers in the approaching open-air speaking season, and they invite all organizations in their territory to avail themselves of the facilities of this bureau.

It seems that they have seven books now in the Marxist-Leninist library in the Cleveland Workers School. And so they are encouraged to ask for other things too. They want card files, chairs, lamps, letter files for mimeographed bulletins, a book-case with a lock on it, and librarians.

Well we can tell them where to get their librarians: the student body. These form a Library Committee, which takes upon itself the responsibility of having some one on duty every evening. If possible, the chairman of the committee should be a part of the regular school administration, and he can be there in the daytime too. If not, the chairman can be a volunteer.

Any comrades who can supply any of the other things should get in touch with the school. The address is 1524 Prospect Ave.

A New School in St. Louis

Here is news of a new school just established way down South in St. Louis, Missouri, at 1243 N. Garrison Ave., with students composed mainly of active fighters in the trade unions in factories, they inform us. They are classes in Principles of Communism, Political Economy, Strike Strategy, Colonial and Negro Problems, Party Organization, English and Russian, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings at 7:30 p. m. And as a result of the St. Louis Workers School they have noted a decided increase in the sale of the Daily Worker and other revolutionary literature down there.

How many students have you comrades? Let us hear more about you.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union in Los Angeles, California, has opened a class in Trade Union Strategy and Tactics at 755 South Main St., J. Miller, Organizer of the local, instructor, and they are calling for donations of pamphlets or books on the Trade Union movement. How about consulting the newly established Los Angeles Workers School? The address is 224 S. Spring St., Room 418.

Miscellaneous

Notes The Workers Cultural Center Board of Directors has decided to give the use of its building for the full time Minnesota District Training School, scheduled to start April 22nd, and last for our weeks. There will be 30 students, from cities, mining towns and farms of Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, and Upper Michigan.

San Francisco Workers School, 121 Haight Street, began their Spring Term last week.

Chicago Workers School, 2822 S. Michigan Ave., began their Spring Term yesterday. They write in that the building they are now housed in used to be a rich man's mansion. The New York Workers School, 35 East 124th Street, has opened registration for its Spring Term. The Spring Catalogue shows 69 classes scheduled, and many new teachers in its staff of 46. There are eighteen classes in Principles of Communism, and 17 classes in Political Economy. The largest number the school has ever offered in one term. (Send communications for this column to A. Markoff, Room 301, 35 East 124th Street, New York City.)

Philadelphia 10TH JUBILEE Concert at the 38th Street Casino, Friday, March 16, at 8:30 p. m. Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets. Oratorio: "Twas Brider," Symphony Orchestra and Soloists. Tickets at popular prices from members of chorus.

Voroshilov and Other Leaders Of the Proletarian Red Army

The Daily Worker begins today the publications of a biographical series on leaders of the Soviet Red Army. Today we publish highlights in the life of Clementi Voroshilov, the popular Soviet Commissar of the Red Army and Navy. On succeeding days we will publish accounts of the lives of Gen. Budenny, Gen. Vassily Blucher, and Others.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

CLEMENTI VOROSHILOV was born in 1881 the son of a railway worker. In his youth he was a shepherd, farm laborer and miner. He began to go to public school when he was twelve years old. In 1896 he began to work as a factory worker in various steel plants. In 1899 he led the first strike and was arrested on that account. In 1903 he joined the Social-Democratic Party. In 1905 he participated in the strike movements during the revolution, was again arrested but released under the pressure of demonstrating masses. In 1906 he participated in the Fourth, and in 1907 in the Fifth Party Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party. At the Fifth Party Congress he became acquainted with Lenin.



VOROSHILOV

From 1908 to the beginning of the war Voroshilov worked in various places on instructions from the Party, was arrested, exiled, escaped, was again arrested and again sent away. During the Civil War he was successively commander of the Fifth Ukrainian, the Tenth and the Fourteenth Armies. His defense of Tzaritsyn against the Whites, where he closely collaborated with Stalin, is famous. Voroshilov has been a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Military Council since the end of 1919. He took an outstanding part in building up the Red Cavalry. After the Civil War, Voroshilov was successively commander of the North Caucasian and the Moscow Military Districts. He has been Peoples' Commissar for the Army and Navy and chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Military Council since 1925.

Tomorrow: Vassily Blucher.

What Is the Intellectual's Role in Workers' Fight?

Earl Browder, Mary van Kleeck, Granville Hicks Participate in Symposium

By MORRIS PITMAN

NEW YORK — A crowd which overflowed Irving Plaza Hall, with every inch of standing space filled, listened with intent interest to a discussion of "the place of the intellectual in the workers' struggle" on Sunday night. Speakers were Mary van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, Granville Hicks, author and professor at Van Rensselaer College, and Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, Sunday night.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the "New Masses" and the John Reed Club. It was a crowd which represented many walks of life, and many political tendencies. It was a serious crowd, of teachers, social workers, scientific workers, office workers, wage workers, writers, artists. Their intent attitude, and the many questions which the speakers were still answering at midnight, testified that intellectuals in America are seriously thinking of the revolutionary movement, and what attitude they must adopt to it.

Mary van Kleeck discussed what attitude the intellectual must adopt toward the working class. Granville Hicks spoke of the attitude of the intellectual toward the Communist Party; and Earl Browder spoke of the attitude of the Communist Party toward the potential allies of the working class, and particularly toward the intellectuals.

Mary van Kleeck, head of the industrial research department of the Russell Sage Foundation, who resigned from the N. E. A. in protest at its strike-breaking role, described how her own experience convinced her that every position but that of putting the working class struggle first tends inevitably to slip into Fascism.

The issue, she declared, is that of "the principle of possession versus the principle of creative work." And in that struggle, she asked, "where does the allegiance of the intellectual worker belong?" The necessary aim of such a struggle, she declared, must be the creation of a classless society, and "if the intellectual workers attempt to put the principle of creative work into operation without putting the working class in the vanguard of the struggle, they will fail."

Possession and State Power They will fail, she said, because the power of possession is the power to control production, and from that power comes the power to control the government—and such a government is not a democracy, but an instrument of possession, a government which will defend capitalism when that is needed, a government which will suppress the class struggle under the guise of "representing the whole, and calling for unity in the interests of the whole nation." From there it goes on to discourage strikes, and to develop instruments which will actually prevent strikes.

"You will recognize this in a more highly developed form in Italy and Nazi Germany," she said. She told of her visits to Austria and Germany, when the Social Democrats were still in power, and of her conviction that the program of the Socialist parties would not solve the problems of the workers, because it put the struggle of the workers into the background.

Similarly, she declared, the real issue in the Madison Square Garden meeting on Austria, was the issue of whether or not there should be a clear-cut discussion of the real questions confronting the Austrian working class.

Nationalism vs. Internationalism Referring to those who would like to make the American workers' struggle a purely national struggle, she declared her conviction that it cannot succeed cut off from the historic, world-wide international struggle of the workers against the possessors, for the building of a society in which classes no longer exist.

Granville Hicks, one of the best-known of the American intellectuals who have come out in support of the revolutionary working class movement, declared that this can only mean support of the Communist Party, on the record of the Party as a real leader of struggles, with a leadership soundly based in theory, and effective in practice. "The Communist Party," he said, "is the only heir of the American revolutionary tradition." The attitude of the intellectual should hold toward the revolutionary movement he expressed in the words of an Italian Communist who said to him: "The intellectual must raise himself to the level of the proletariat." This statement he interpreted when he declared that only through active participation in the struggle with the working class can the intellectual learn the political realities of the cause to which he gives his allegiance.

Why are the intellectuals interested in the question of their place in company with the working class? asked Earl Browder, and answered that it is because they are already beginning to realize that the capitalist class, which leaves them to starve by hundreds of thousands, has not much use for them any more.

The Party and the Intellectual The Communist Party, as a serious, responsible revolutionary party preparing to take power, is looking for its potential allies, because it needs every bit of support it can get. In this search, it is the first party in the history of the working class to work out seriously and concretely its relations to the oppressed nationalities, the farmers, the intellectuals.

"We do not approach the intellectuals as an homogeneous group," he said. "We know that the majority of them will crawl to the feet of those who destroyed them, and offer their services to mobilize the fascist bands."

For the very reason, the Party welcomes the best representatives of the intellectuals, who have come or will come over to the revolutionary working class. "Those to whom the integrity of their work, whether scientific or artistic, is of first importance, must break with capitalism," he said. "And others come from a political conviction that there is no hope for the capitalist system, and that the only force capable of creating a new system is the working class."

The "Semi-skilled" Intellectuals Some who come are not equipped to say, he said, instancing Theodore Dreiser, who revealed himself unable to penetrate to the decisive questions of class relationship and political policy, could find no consistent role for himself in the movement.

A difficult, though subordinate, problem of the Party, in its relations with intellectuals, is set by the "skilled intellectual," he said—those who do not think concretely and clearly, who cannot take a firm stand, who are looking for a convenient resting place where they can save their "revolutionary conscience."

If it is these, he declared, who are appealed by such grouplets as the Trotskyists, and the "American Workers Party," whose main platform is criticism of the serious, business-like revolutionary party, the Communist Party.

To the objection of such people that the Communist Party, as a part of the Communist International, and receiving directives from Moscow, cannot become a real American party, he declared that those who undertake the greatest task which humanity has ever set itself, the task of building a new society, must learn from those who have already done it, and done it successfully.

"If one is not interested in directives from Moscow that only means that he is not interested in building socialism at all," he declared.

And to those who honestly wish to play their part in the revolutionary movement, he declared, "The Communist Party places no obligation on its collaborators except the obligation to stand fast, and to work energetically toward our common goal."

Listen, I Am A Communist

By DON WEST

I am a Communist. I am a Red. I am a Bolshevik!

Do you, toilers of the South, Know me. Do you understand? Do you believe the lies Capitalists say And print about me? You farmers, Sharecroppers, Renters, Factory Workers, Negroes, poor whites, Do you understand me. Do you see That I am you, That I, the Communist, Am you—?

I am Don West, too. The working man. But the poet Is a cry for justice The Communist is the tempered steel Of a hundred million toilers Marching to victory A new world A working man's world!

I am the son Of my grandfather. His blood pounds thru My veins, and cries out For justice! I am the poet Who sings to the south And she responds With sobbs of misery! I'm not foreign No body With calloused hands Is foreign to us— In Don West Raised on a Georgia farm— The son of my mother And a Communist.

That means I want bread And homes And clothes And love And beauty For all your hollow-eyed babies I want songs on the lips And joy in the eyes Of your anxious mothers Who scrub And weep in a factory. You toil-hardened men and women, Who backs are twisted Making profits for capitalists, I am building a new world— Yet not I, Yet you— WE!

For we are the Communists, We are the toilers. . . . Did you ever hear of the SOVIET UNION, Where our comrades Have laid their burdens down And dismissed the loafers, The Capitalists? They are calling us To rise To organize, To be free. . . .

And do you hear me? I'm speaking, In the poet, Don West, Communist, Bolshevik, Red. . . . Working man, Southern toiler. . . . You will hear me And you'll believe, Because I am you, And you are me, And We— Are power!

(Kennesaw, Ga.)

WEAF—660 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Mary Small, Songs 7:15—Billy Batchelor—Sketch 7:30—Green Bros. Orch.; Arlene Jackson, Songs 7:45—Ed. Goldberg—Sketch 8:00—Reisman Orch.; Phil Duer, Baritone 8:30—Wayne King Orch. 9:00—Bernie Orch. 9:15—Lynn, Comedian 10:00—Cruise of the Seth Parker—Dramatic Sketch 10:30—Bobby—Mme. Sylvia 10:45—The Republic's Recovery—Senator Tom Connolly of Texas 11:00—Marguerite Orch. 11:15—News; Jesters Trio 11:30—Harris Orch. 12:00—Valley Orch.

WOR—710 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Sports Resume 7:15—Comedy; Musical 7:30—Footlight Echoes 8:00—Grove Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor 8:30—Bertan Minschick Harmonica Band 9:00—Morris Musicale 9:30—To Be Announced 10:00—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Queen; Songs; Rondellors Quartet 10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read 10:30—To Be Announced 10:45—Sports—Boake Carter 11:00—Moonbeams Trio 11:30—Lane Orch. 12:00—Bids; Dudley

WJZ—760 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy 7:15—Social Problems in New York City—William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare; Louis D. Leaker, Assistant Editor; Survey; Langdon Post, Tenement House Commissioner 7:45—Grace and Eddie Abbott, Songs 8:00—The Pimpernick Orch.—Sketch 8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bundesen 8:45—Bavarian Band 9:00—Alice Mock, Soprano; Edgar Guest, Poet; Concert Orch. 9:30—Dance 10:00—Gale Page, Songs; Stokes Orch.; Ray Perkins, Speaker; Frank Buck, Big Game Hunter 10:30—Mabel Cook, Baritone 10:45—Billie Heart; Throbs 11:00—Three Scamps, Songs 11:15—Neva Reppis 11:30—Anthony Frome, Tenor 12:00—Harris Orch.

WABC—860 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Meyr and Marz 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch 7:30—Serenaders Orch. 7:45—News—Boake Carter 8:00—Harris Orch. 8:15—Studio Music 8:30—Voice of Experience 8:45—California Melodics 9:00—Philadelphia Orch. 9:15—Ruth Etting, Songs 9:30—Minneapolis Symphony Orch., Eugene Ormandy, Conductor 10:00—Gray Orch.; Stoppage and Budd, Comedians; Connie Howell, Songs 10:30—Harris Orch. 11:00—Charles Carilla, Tenor 11:15—News; Nelson Orch. 12:00—Light Orch. 12:00—Sonnick Orch.

"You Gits the Seed and The Cotton Is Mine"

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

BROOKHAVEN, Miss.—I wandered along a Lincoln County road this morning. Several Negroes were burning the stubble of last year's growths, "trash" they called it, preparatory to plowing for the new crop. I got to talk with them and asked whether they had benefited by the government contracts for restricted plowing.

I knew from previous experience that the Negro's innermost feelings are not opened to a casual white man. They agree with him no matter what they really think. They have learned not to expose their thoughts too openly. They frequently express their feelings in song and when, in answer to my question one Negro laughed and asked if he could sing me a song, I urged him to go ahead. It was a song about a white man talking to his Negro cropper after he had signed a contract with the government, and two lines tell the whole story:

"Accordin' to the contract I has signed, You gits the seed an' the cotton is mine."

"Are things any better now that the government is spending money down here?" "Sho'. But we ain't gettin' none of it," one of them laughed. The others joined in.

"What do you get?" "Nothin'. Ain't never got nothin'." "Did you ever get any?" "Sho'. Us tenant farmers used to get advances. Now we got to go to the Red Cross. Cap'n says he can't afford to feed us. He says we ought to be satisfied we got a place to sleep."

"Looks like you're worse off than before the depression, doesn't it?" He agreed, by nodding his head. "Only now he done brought his whole family!" one of the group added in cheerful agreement.

To summarize what has happened in this typical county of the deep South's cotton area since the depression "brought his whole family": 1. Five out of every six persons are living off government charity. 2. About 4 out of every 5 residents in this county were literally starving when government aid came. 3. Government projects, like C. W. A., P. W. A., farm-roads, etc., have still left the overwhelming majority of farmers penniless and dependent upon charity.

4. Local politics played a great part in distribution of government jobs, with the result that only a few got them and feel somewhat contented but the overwhelming majority nurse a deep resentment against the government. 5. Before government aid started coming in here there was open talk of Bahleheviki; this talk has quieted down, but is still prevalent. 6. The Red Cross and F. E. R. are now distributing direct relief to two out of every five families in the county. The Red Cross has no more flour nor clothes and the F. E. R. is cutting down on its portions of relief.

7. One out of every five farmers who owned his own land lost it for non-payment of taxes, sometimes as low as \$20. 8. Most F. E. R. and Red Cross aid is going to croppers because they have been hit harder than the small independent farmer. 9. Few croppers are getting any sort of allowance from the landowner. Those who do, get from \$9 to \$24 for the whole season because of the late start.

10. Fewer Negroes in proportion to their population appeal for federal aid than whites because (a) they know whites are on the preferred list and (b) the landowner, always manages to get them something while he lets the white cropper appeal to the government.

11. F. E. R. and other government and local officials "hate to think of" especially with the temper of the people as shown last year. 12. Those who have not gotten C. W. A. money resent not being on the payroll with the result that for two opposite reasons there is a strong feeling of resentment against the Roosevelt government. 13. Few Negroes have been put to work on C. W. A. projects because the Negro does not vote and there is a distinct tendency to give jobs to voters and thus strengthen the local political machine. 14. The county land agent making contracts with farmers to curtail production upon government instructions ignores the almost half of all farm workers here who are share croppers. 15. Only 20 per cent of the farms in this county are worked on a cropper basis but about half of the farm labor consists of croppers. 16. Less than one out of every 25 farm owners in this county is a Negro. 17. The production credit association operating here as through the whole South as a government agency to aid the farmer is obviously functioning only for the benefit of the large landowner and the corporation-owned plantations. 18. The rate of interest this association charges the small farmer who tries to borrow from it makes it prohibitive. 19. The small landowner consequently feels very bitter convinced again that the government is simply run "for the rich."

20. There is a distinct tendency to approve increased taxation of the rich "so as to take away money from them and give it to the poor who have none."

21. This kind of large taxes for the rich is wide spread even among the wealthy in this area. 22. There is a complete lack of faith in the honesty and integrity of the political office holder whether local state or national. "The millionaires tell them what to do" is the generally expressed sentiment. 23. They feel that Roosevelt, though is "for them"; if he fails in trying to better their conditions they will tend to blame the millionaires, not his schemes.

This is the final installment of John L. Spivak's account of his visit to Brookhaven, Mississippi, in his series on "Life in America." In tomorrow's Daily Worker will appear the first installment of Spivak's series on New Orleans, Louisiana.

(To be continued)

March Issue of "Soviet Russia Today" Contains Many Lively Features

Among the contributors to the March issue of Soviet Russia Today, just out, are Susan H. Woodruff, Alice Withrow Field, Myra Page and N. Krupskaya. The special feature of this issue is "Women and Children in the Soviet Union." In addition, an article by M. I. Kalinin deals with the results of the recent 17th Party Congress and the significance for the U.S.S.R. and the world proletariat. Corliss Lamont, in a review of Sherwood Eddy's book, "What Can We Learn From Soviet Russia," shows what liberals seem incapable of learning. There are letters from Soviet women workers which are intimate and interesting pictures of how they live under the socialist state. Soviet News Briefs deals with the latest developments in various fields under the socialist system. This issue contains 58 photos taken recently in Soviet Russia, and seven drawings and cartoons.

TUNING IN

WEAF—660 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Mary Small, Songs 7:15—Billy Batchelor—Sketch 7:30—Green Bros. Orch.; Arlene Jackson, Songs 7:45—Ed. Goldberg—Sketch 8:00—Reisman Orch.; Phil Duer, Baritone 8:30—Wayne King Orch. 9:00—Bernie Orch. 9:15—Lynn, Comedian 10:00—Cruise of the Seth Parker—Dramatic Sketch 10:30—Bobby—Mme. Sylvia 10:45—The Republic's Recovery—Senator Tom Connolly of Texas 11:00—Marguerite Orch. 11:15—News; Jesters Trio 11:30—Harris Orch. 12:00—Valley Orch.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY **AH, WILDERNESS!** with GEORGE M. COHAN

GUILD THEATRE 52nd St. West of Broadway, Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play **MARY OF SCOTLAND** with HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN

ALVIN THEATRE 52nd St. West of Broadway, Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

JOHN WEXLEY'S NEW PLAY **THEY SHALL NOT DIE** ROYALE THEATRE 43rd St. W. of B'way, Even. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

THEATRE UNION'S Stripping Play LAST WEEK: THE ANTI-WAR HIT: **PEACE ON EARTH** CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 1418th Ave. N.W. WA. 2-7450, Even. 8:30, 10:15, 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30. Mals. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. 30¢ to \$1.00 TAX

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 50 St. & 6 Ave.—Show Place of the Nation Opens 11:30 A. M. **KATHARINE HUBBURN** in "SPITFIRE" Second MUSIC HALL REVUE on stage

ROBERTA A New Musical Comedy with JEROME KERN & OTTO HARBACK NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 43rd St. Even. 8:30 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

PALESTINE AS IT IS TODAY! THE NATIVES, JEW AND ARAB Sing, Dance, Demonstrate, Work in "The Dream of My People" with Cantor Rosenblatt

ACME THEATRE 14th St. & 4th Ave. S. W. 4:30 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

NO MORE LADIES A New Comedy by A. H. Thomas with MELVIN DOUGLAS, LUCILE WATSON MOROSCO Theat. 43rd W. of B'way, Ev. 8:30, Mals. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:45

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES with FANNIE BRICE Willie & Eugene Howard, Barlett Simmons, Lane Bryant, Patricia Bowman, Winter Garden, W. 43rd & 5th, Ev. 8:30 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

Daily Worker

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TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1934

The New York Taxi Strike

THE strike of 4,500 Parmelee System taxi drivers in New York is part of the mounting struggle raging throughout the United States against the growing menace of company unions, which have increased almost 100 per cent under the aegis of the N. R. A. Since the N. R. A. has been inaugurated, over 700,000 workers, chiefly in the basic industries, in the steel and auto, have been black-jacked into these organizations by the finance capitalists with the active assistance of the officials of the various Regional Labor Boards. The aim of the bosses and the Roosevelt new dealers in making this move was to tie the workers hand and foot to organizations controlled and operated in every respect by the bosses. What is the purpose of company unions? To put over the wage-cutting and starvation codes of the Roosevelt government by taking away from the workers their best weapon against the onslaught of finance capitalism—the strike weapon. This is what the Parmelee System, a General Motors controlled concern, along with the Regional Labor Board Chairman, Mrs. Ellmore Herrick, is attempting to do at the present time in New York. But the Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York, a militant independent union of hackmen, which was organized during the recent general taxicab strike through an amalgamation of all taxi drivers' organizations, has answered this offensive of the fleet owners as it should be answered—by a strike.

1 Killed, 10 Missing in Manchurian Raid On Japanese Army

REBELLION FLARES UP AGAIN DESPITE ALL GOV'T TERRORISM
HARBIN, March 12.—As a result of rebellion of Manchurian peasants which has flared up in the Sungari region of Manchukuo, the new puppet state of Japanese imperialism, Colonel Asakachi, Japanese commander of infantry, was killed, and 10 other officers are missing, a dispatch reveals. Despite every precaution taken by the Japanese military rulers and the Japanese officials who really run the Manchukuo government, the peasants of Manchuria have broken through all the terrorism and have taken to guerrilla armed warfare against the Japanese invaders. The latest raid on the Japanese military bases is probably of unusual proportions since even the strictly censored Japanese dispatches can no longer conceal it. All details of the present rebellion have been kept back by the Japanese officials. The native population of Manchuria has never ceased its resistance to the Japanese military rule through the new Manchukuo government. Japanese imperialism has had to send far more troops to "maintain order" in Manchuria than it originally counted on. The latest rebellion reveals that this far its attempts to crush the continuous rebellion of the Manchurian peasants have been unsuccessful.

Improvement Continues As Sub Drive Enters 7th Week

NEW YORK.—A steady although not sharp improvement is noted in the Daily Worker circulation drive as it is about to enter the second half of its 14-week lap. During the sixth week, from Feb. 28 to March 7, the districts sent in 434 new daily subscriptions, showing a rise of 25 over the 409 sent in the week before, and bringing the grand total up to 1,859. New Saturday subs last week reached 128, with a grand total of 940 from Jan. 24 to March 7. Chicago sent in 73 last week; Philadelphia, 46; Cleveland, 39; Boston, 30; Detroit and Newark, 29 each; Omaha, 24. Chicago Leads From Jan. 24, the start of the campaign, to March 7, Chicago sent in a total of 223 new daily subs, leading all districts. Cleveland is second, with 170; Boston is third among districts outside of New York, with 128; Philadelphia, fourth, with 127; Newark fifth, with 106. Saturday Subs Chicago also sent in the most new Saturday subs last week, 38, bringing its total up to March 7 to 350. Cleveland sent in 35, and is in second position on Saturday subs with a total of 96. Boston third, with 81, sent in 14 new ones last week. Minneapolis sent in 18 last week, and is fourth with 72. Detroit is fifth with 42, its last week's new Saturday subs totaling 12. Chart Figures The chart below shows the total new subs each district gained up to March 7, but does not take into consideration the time-length of these subs. Many of the new subs are for less than a year, while the quotas are for yearly subscriptions. At the end of the campaign a special tabulation will be made showing the net gain in yearly subs by each district. The district making the largest net gain in yearly subs at the end of the drive will be the winner and will receive the National Daily Worker banner. The more total subs each district obtains, the better is its chance to also show the largest net gain in YEARLY subs at the end of the drive. One of the features at the Party Convention in Cleveland will be reports from districts on the Daily Worker sub drive. Intensify your efforts, comrades, and enable YOUR district to bring in the best reports to the Convention!

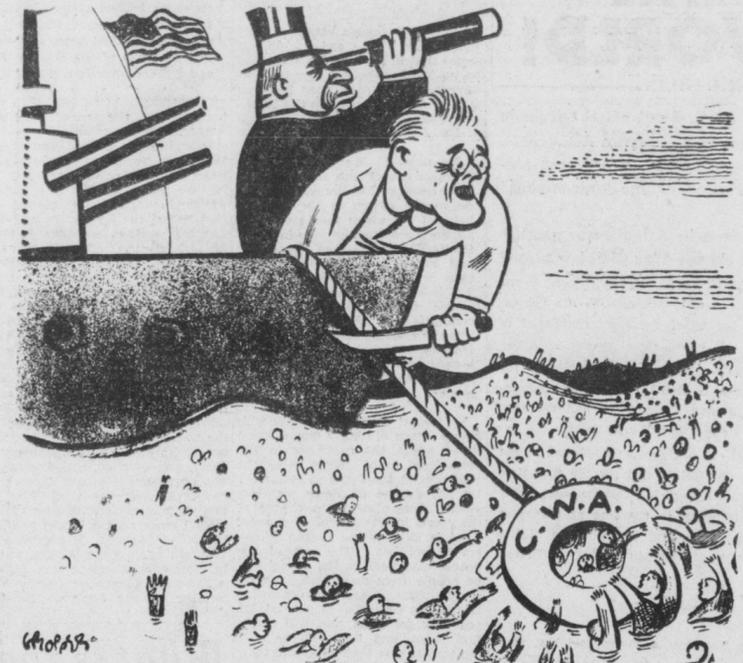
District	New Daily Subs	Quota	New Sat. Subs	Quota
1 Boston	128	300	81	1000
2 New York	156	300	24	1000
3 Philad.	127	300	28	1000
4 Buffalo	36	150	41	200
5 Pittsburgh	35	150	16	400
6 Cleveland	170	300	36	1000
7 Detroit	94	300	48	1000
8 Chicago	223	750	350	1500
9 Minneapolis	92	200	72	400
10 Omaha	26	100	33	200
11 N. Ark.	36	150	28	200
12 Seattle	97	300	25	400
13 California	55	350	9	700
14 Newark	106	300	19	600
15 Connecticut	26	200	3	100
16 N. A. S. Car.	7	50	3	100
17 Alabama	22	50	6	400
18 Milwaukee	47	200	24	400
19 Denver	43	150	24	300
C. & P.	49	—	—	—
Total	1859	8900	940	10500

Support I.L.D. Drive for Austrian Victims of Fascism

Nazi Murder Stolt, Berlin C. P. Leader

Only Intensified Fight Will Save Life of Ernst Thaelmann
BERLIN.—The body of the Communist Party functionary, Stolt, arrested on Jan. 19 with 40 other workers, has been found in the Berlin morgue, with marks which indicate that he was murdered by his captors. A Nazi doctor, refusing the relatives' requests to take away his body for burial, derisively remarked: "It is magnificent for a revolutionist to die of heart failure for his convictions."
Two Nuremberg employes, Friedrich Peter and Peter Bottner, were sentenced to two and one-half years for "inciting to sedition" by the High Court at Munich. The former Communist Reichstag Deputy, Arthur Vogt, has been sentenced to three years by the Leipzig Supreme Court, and four other functionaries of the Communist Party in Berlin to terms ranging from one year nine months to two years six months, for carrying on illegal work of the German Red Aid (I.L.D.) and the Communist Party.
Two young workers, Robert Polo and Erich Puder, have been sentenced to three years by the Berlin Assizes for their activity in carrying on the work of the illegal Young Communist League of Germany and "extending their activities over 26 German towns."

CAPTAIN KIDD—1934 STYLE



Detroit Sends First Funds; Quotas Are Set

Proceeds of Baltimore Commune Day To Aid Austrians
NEW YORK.—The first direct contribution for relief of the victims of Austrian fascism from an International Labor Defense district has been made by the Detroit district, it was announced by the national office of the organization today.
The Detroit district sent \$20 toward its quota of \$260 in the \$3,000 drive opened by the I. L. D. last week. The quotas for I. L. D. districts in the drive are announced as follows:
Chicago, \$650; New York, \$600; Philadelphia, \$300; Boston, \$125; Buffalo, \$60; Pittsburgh, \$300; Cleveland, \$100; New Jersey, \$85; Milwaukee, \$30; Seattle, \$100; San Francisco, \$150; Los Angeles, \$200; New Haven, \$30; Milwaukee, \$175; Denver, \$30; Baltimore, \$30; Omaha, \$30; Kansas City, \$35; branches in North Dakota, \$12.50; branches in South Dakota, \$12.50; and branches in Texas, \$25.
Every cent collected will be transmitted to the International Red Aid, without deduction for any expenses, for the relief of the Austrian victims.
One hundred and fifty thousand stamps in denominations of one and five cents, are being printed by the I. L. D., to be sold for the benefit of the Austrian victims.
The I. L. D. has called on all organizations which have collected funds for the victims of Austrian fascism to turn them over immediately to the I. L. D. for direct transmission to the International Red Aid.

Rebellion Flares Up Again Despite All Gov't Terrorism

HARBIN, March 12.—As a result of rebellion of Manchurian peasants which has flared up in the Sungari region of Manchukuo, the new puppet state of Japanese imperialism, Colonel Asakachi, Japanese commander of infantry, was killed, and 10 other officers are missing, a dispatch reveals. Despite every precaution taken by the Japanese military rulers and the Japanese officials who really run the Manchukuo government, the peasants of Manchuria have broken through all the terrorism and have taken to guerrilla armed warfare against the Japanese invaders. The latest raid on the Japanese military bases is probably of unusual proportions since even the strictly censored Japanese dispatches can no longer conceal it. All details of the present rebellion have been kept back by the Japanese officials. The native population of Manchuria has never ceased its resistance to the Japanese military rule through the new Manchukuo government. Japanese imperialism has had to send far more troops to "maintain order" in Manchuria than it originally counted on. The latest rebellion reveals that this far its attempts to crush the continuous rebellion of the Manchurian peasants have been unsuccessful.

French Veterans Group Adopts Full Fascist Program

Becomes Largest Open Reserve of Storm Troops in France
PARIS, March 12.—The Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire), the reactionary association of French veterans which supplied some of the fascist bands in the street battles of Feb. 6 and 7, formally declared itself a fascist political party at its annual meeting in Paris yesterday.
It thus becomes the main organized fascist group which has been created in France to support capitalist reaction against the growing radicalization of the masses, which was shown in the street demonstrations and the gigantic general strike of Feb. 12.
The first point in the program of the Croix de Feu is the fight against Communists, and the second point is the fascist "corporate state."
The organization has thrown its ranks open to sons of men killed in action, and is carrying on an intensive recruiting campaign.

Hail Women's Day With Enthusiasm In Many Meetings

Working Women Pledge Support of German Revolution
NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers throughout this city demonstrated on International Women's Day, March 8th against fascism and war, for the defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution. For equal rights for Negroes for the immediate release of Thaelmann, Torgler and all anti-fascist prisoners.
The workers, men and women, Negro and white responded readily to the call of the Communist Party of New York to mobilize the working class women for struggle against their double oppression under capitalism.
The extreme bad weather didn't stop the workers from crowding the 16 meetings held throughout the city. In this manner the workers showed their determination to fight for special needs of the working class women—for equal pay and for equal work.
C. P. Defends Interests of Women The stirring appeals of the Communist Party speakers, Comrades Robert Minor, Harry Shepard, Rose Wortis, Max Bedacht, Charles Krumbein, Jack Stachel, James W. Ford, Anna Schultz, Steve Kingston, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Anna Damon, and many others to take up the struggle for the women against their increased miseries, against the N. R. A., met with enthusiastic response.
Comrade Anna Schultz, wife of John Scheer, the German Communist leader murdered by Hitler, roused the workers at Manhattan Lyceum and Irving Plaza meetings by her fiery speech against fascism. In true spirit of class solidarity the workers pledged themselves to rally to the support of the German workers in their fight against fascism, to support the Communist Party of Germany, the only Party which is leading the workers in the fight to overthrow Hitler and to establish a Soviet Germany.

Negro Worker Killed in Birmingham Fire

Downtown Birmingham witnessed its most disastrous fire yesterday when a whole block smoldered in ruins, the damage amounting to \$400,000. A Negro worker was killed and 40 firemen were overcome by smoke while hauling gasoline to supply fire-fighting equipment.

Gov't Order Stops All Airmail Planes

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Army carrying of air-mail has been temporarily suspended by order of Roosevelt, it was announced yesterday, until further notice. This leaves the country without air-mail service.
Since the uncovering of graft and corruption in the handling of air-mail contracts, more than 10 Army fliers have been killed carrying the mails.
This has been used as an argument for the return of the mails to the private companies, as well as an argument for more equipment for the airplane divisions of the Army.

Japanese Warship Wrecked, 120 Lost

"Sea Scorpion" Suffers in Mysterious Wreck
TOKIO, March 12.—One of Japan's latest warships, a 527-ton torpedo boat completed only three weeks ago, was mysteriously wrecked at the Sasebo naval base today, with the apparent loss of its crew of 120.
This ship, the Tomosuru, was the first to be completed of a projected fleet of "sea scorpions" outside naval treaties because they are less than 600 tons. They are extremely heavily armed for their size, with three 5-inch guns, in addition to torpedoes. Three have been built, and 18 more are either building or projected.

Catholic Schools Face Shutdown in New Nazi Actions

Differences Within the Capitalist Camp, Move Shows
BERLIN, March 12.—In its drive to stamp out all opposition, the Hitler government may soon abolish all Catholic schools, the Nazi Premier Siebert announced today.
The Catholic schools have been a source of opposition to some of Hitler's policies regarding the church organizations and school system.
The opposition of the Catholic schools is only one of the many oppositions even within the capitalist camp that Hitler's government has been unable to repress.
Differences between the big industrialists and the big agrarian capitalist still continue to crop up, despite all the government's attempts to give the impression of "unity" in the top sections of the ruling class of Germany.

Tells of Japanese Activities Among Cincinnati Negroes

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 6, 1934.
Editor, Daily Worker:
The article by Comrade Briggs in the Daily Worker of March 3 is very timely. We here in the city of Cincinnati undertook the investigation about 8 days ago and found out that a large number of Negro workers are in some kind of an organization under Japanese leadership, and Moslems.
There have been a lot of rumors about the Negro people that Japan will send ships to the United States to take them away, back to Africa and Manchukuo.
In the meantime, if it is possible that Comrade Briggs write another article dealing with the Moslem organization that is penetrating the Negro workers on the same program we would be in a better position to expose it. This is very important for us, as some of our good comrades have left the Party and are at present in that Moslem organization.
Comradely yours,
N. FELD.

The Communist International Was Born In Struggle Against Imperialist War

LENIN LED BOLSHIEVKS IN STRUGGLE AGAINST OPPORTUNISM OF SECOND INTERNATIONAL LEADERS, OF TROTSKY AND MARTOV

This is the second of a series of articles giving the historic background of the rise of the Third (Communist) International out of the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat in the last world war. The first article traced the continuity between the First International, founded by Karl Marx, and the present Communist International.
By ROBERT MINOR
PART II
1914 brought the inevitable result of opportunist corruption—the desertion of the opportunist leaders to their "own" bourgeois, and the complete collapse of the Second International.
In the furnace of the world imperialist war, only one Socialist Party of all of the world remained true to the internationalism of the revolutionary Socialist movement. This was the party of Lenin and Stalin—the Bolshevik section of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party.
Under the leadership of Lenin, the Bolsheviks took up the struggle against imperialist war—for the defeat of their own capitalist state. The opportunist corruptionists, the social-patriots in all countries, took their stand for the victory of their own bourgeoisie, and the "greatest" leaders of the social-democratic movement of the world became

king's ministers in the belligerent governments.
"Centrist" groups among the Socialist leaders took the position (as in the case of Trotsky) of "neither victory nor defeat." Lenin and Lenin's Party alone took the revolutionary position that each Socialist Party in every imperialist country should work for the defeat of its own government and the transformation of imperialist war into the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the capitalist state. Lenin declared:
"A revolutionary class in a reactionary war cannot but wish the defeat of its government."
"This is an axiom. It is disputed only by the conscious partisans or the helpless satellites of the social-chauvinism. To the former, for instance belongs Semkovsky from the organization committee (No. 2 of his Investia) to the latter belong Trotsky and Bukoyed; in Germany Kautsky. To wish Russia defeat, Trotsky says is 'an uncalculated and unjustifiable political concession to the methodology of social patriotism which substitutes for the revolutionary struggle against war and the conditions that cause war, an orientation along the lines of the lesser evil, an orientation which, under given conditions, is perfectly arbitrary' (Nashe Slovo, No. 165).
This is an example of the in-

flated phraseology with which Trotsky always justifies opportunism. "A revolutionary struggle against the war" is an empty and meaningless exclamation, the like of which the heroes of the Second International are past masters in making, unless it means revolutionary actions against one's own government in time of war. A little reasoning suffices to make this clear. When we say revolutionary actions in war time against one's own government, we indisputably mean not only the wish for its defeat, but practical actions leading towards such defeat." (The Imperialist War, p. 197).
Call For New International
After the opening of the war and the collapse of the Second International, the Bolshevik Party on Nov. 1, 1914, said in a manifesto:
"It is impossible to fulfil the task of socialism at the present time, it is impossible to achieve a true international concentration of the workers, without a resolute break with opportunism and an explanation of the inevitability of its collapse to the masses."
The masses will create a new International despite all obstacles."
Lenin and Lenin's Party became the central force and inspiration of the movement for the creation of the 3rd International. Conferences of Socialists opposed to war from

many countries took place at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, where the revolutionary forces were organized under Lenin's influence in the "Zimmerwald Left," and at Kienthal. However, the majority of the Zimmerwald conference was led by the German Socialist, Ledebour, and the Russian Menshevik, Martov, both of whom were destined to play a centrist role against the revolution, in Germany and in Russia. The majority, though declaring itself internationalist, condemning the tactics of the open social-patriots, and claiming to recognize the necessity of class struggle in war time, nevertheless rejected the revolutionary conclusions put forward by Lenin of the necessity to extend the class struggle to the point of civil war, rejected Lenin's slogan of "transformation of imperialist war into civil war." These centrist were unwilling to support a ruthless exposure of the counter-revolutionary treachery of the leadership of the 2nd International, to make a clean break with the leaders and to organize a new International.
At Zimmerwald and Kienthal there were already the beginnings of the formation of the 3rd (Communist) International, but these centrist elements were already demonstrating that they could play no part in "the international of mass

action, the international of revolutionary realization, the international of practical action," that they could only be an obstruction to the revolution, a barrier of protection to the social-patriotic lackeys of the imperialists.
The heroic labors of the Bolshevik Party in the highly concentrated big industries of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and in the regiments at the front, carried forward incessantly the revolutionary line of the Bolshevik Party, expressed in the slogan "Down with the imperialist war; transform it into civil war; direct it against your own governments." Long Live the Proletarian Revolution and Socialism!"
The rotting structure of the Czarist empire, shattered under the impact of war, defeat, corruption and imperialist intrigue of Russian monarchists with the German imperial government on one side, and the cynical diplomats of Great Britain and France on the other, gave way and fell.
The overthrow of the Czarist monarchy was accomplished.
Beginning of World Revolution
At the "April Conference" at Petrograd in 1917, immediately on Lenin's return from exile, the revolutionary program for the necessary overthrow of the imperialist bourgeoisie Provisional Government of Russia—the mapping of the further

course of the revolution to the revolutionary dictatorship of the workers and soldiers' councils—the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat"—was set before the Russian masses by Lenin in his "April Theses."
Lenin was able to develop the Marxist concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of the revolutionary experience of 1905 and of the first days of 1917, and to point to the Soviets of Workers and Soldiers Deputies—the "dual power," the "other government"—as the form which the dictatorship of the proletariat would take in the proletarian revolutions of the modern world.
"Leninism is the Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution. To be more precise: Leninism is the theory and the tactic of the proletarian revolution in general, and the theory and the tactic of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular." (Leninism; by Joseph Stalin).
But even in those first days of March, 1917, in this first approach to the problem of overthrow of the bourgeois Provisional Government in Russia, Lenin could not speak of the "Russian" revolution without at the same time speaking of it as a step in the world revolution! Even then, Lenin spoke sharply and clearly of the formation of the revolutionary Third International.
The Bolshevik conference of April, 1917, declared:
"The task of our Party, co-operating in a country where the revolution has begun earlier than elsewhere, is to take on itself the initiative in the creation of a Third International making a final break with the 'defencists' and also resolutely struggling against the intermediary policy of the 'center.'"
In order to realize this task, says the same resolution, one prerequisite was indispensable:
"The new Socialist International can be created only by the workers themselves by their revolutionary struggle in their own countries."
Through the conquest of the leadership of the industrial proletariat, the winning of the decisive peasant masses and peasant soldiers to revolutionary alliance with the proletariat under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, through the use of the slogan of self-determination for smaller nations, the October Revolution was accomplished. And from the first moment of its victory Lenin and the Bolshevik Party looked upon this revolution not as a "Russian" revolution, but as "... merely a part of the world revolutionary proletarian movement, which is drawing in strength from day to day."
In the smoke of civil war, in the first days of the proletarian dictatorship, Lenin referred to the new-born revolutionary state as "the continuation of the Paris Commune!"
THE interventions of the Allied and German imperialist armies in the Soviet Republic during the war openly supported by the treason of the leaders of the Second International, were driven back by the revolutionary armies of the Russian workers and peasants, and also with the aid and support of the international proletariat. (We shall never forget that an American regiment in Archangel, mutinied and compelled its officers to return it to the U. S.)
The defeat of the German and Hungarian proletarian revolutions were again aided by the treason of the counter-revolutionary leaders of the Second International.
While the smoke of the world war and revolution still hung over Europe, the appeal for the calling of the first congress to establish a Third International was issued. In this call, the voice of Lenin spoke in giving the basic line:
"This is the epoch of the decomposition and break-up of the world capitalist system which will mean the break-up of European culture in general if capitalism, with its irreconcilable contradictions, is not destroyed."
The proletariat of all countries was called to immediate seizure of power.