

Watch for the Winners in the Subscription Contest!

Press Run Saturday—69,000

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. XII, No. 84

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1935

(Six Pages) Price 3 Cents

BRITAIN BARS EASTERN SECURITY PACT

Electrical Workers Call Strike in Southern Illinois Towns

WALKOUT IS CALLED TO SUPPORT WORKERS IN BIG POWER PLANTS

Gas Off in Seven Towns—Work on Service Is Brought to Halt

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., April 7.—A general sympathy strike was called yesterday by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in all southern Illinois towns in support of strikers in Peoria and Northern Illinois. The strike is directed against the Illinois Power and Light Company.

The sympathy strike today affected seven towns. Gas was completely shut off in Centralia, Hillsboro and Mt. Vernon. Office employees are used to operate generator plants, but all work on service lines was stopped by the strikers. In its statement, the company indicated that lights will be cut off in many towns if a breakdown occurs in any of the plants or lines.

The sympathy strike was called suddenly after the company refused to grant the demands of the workers in the Peoria district.

N.B.C. Strikers To Ignore Writ

The National Biscuit Company strikers and sympathizers are urged by union officials to take part in a mass picket line at the company plant, 15th St. and Ninth Ave. this morning, as the first step to smash the temporary injunction issued against the Inside Bakery Workers' Federal Union by Supreme Court Justice Edward S. Dore Saturday.

The injunction forbids militant strike activity as well as appeals to customers to boycott the scab products. A hearing to make the injunction permanent was set for April 15.

Hailed by Workers
Announcement that the injunction will be met with mass picketing was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm at a mass meeting of strikers at Stuyvesant High School, Saturday.

"We must do as other have done in the past," William Galvin, President of the Union, told the workers. "We must break this injunction. The whole labor movement will come to our aid."

Reporting on further negotiations with the company, Galvin declared that the company has no intention of reaching a settlement, and refuses to retire more than 30 percent of the strikers. When he asked the strikers if they want to return under such terms, the answer was a thunderous "NO."

Call for Support
Peter Christman, chairman of the strike committee, called for daily mass picket lines beginning this morning. He further declared that the union will welcome the support of members of any other workers organizations on the picket line.

He announced that picketing in the morning will take place from 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., and in the afternoon from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The strikers reaffirmed their previous demands as a basis for settlement, among which is the return of all strikers without discrimination on the basis of conditions which were obtained at the time when the strike was called. The declaration that "we are ready to strike 13 more weeks if necessary" was greeted with thunderous applause.

Promised Support
A delegation of strikers appealing to the City Council of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York for strike support were assured that the members of all branches will, to the utmost, spread the boycott against N.B.C. products. The strikers were further pledged full support for any family that is discriminated against by the Relief Bureau.

The issuance of the injunction spurred plans for the mass meeting at Irving Plaza under the auspices of Downtown Sections of the Communist Party, Thursday night, at which Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak on "The Role of Communists in Strike Struggles." He will take up the question of how the N.B.C. strikers can win their fight for better conditions.

Thaelmann Birthday Spurs World Fight For His Freedom

A call to observe Ernst Thaelmann's 49th birthday on April 16 with renewed protests for his release, was issued yesterday by the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

On that day organizations should send resolutions and delegations to the German consulates throughout the country, demanding the immediate safe release of Thaelmann and all other political prisoners, the committee urged. The mails should be flooded with birthday greetings to Thaelmann at Moabit Concentration Camp, Berlin.

Deep concern over the fate of Thaelmann, secretary of the German Communist Party, the committee pointed out, has been further stimulated by the poisoning in England of the two German anti-fascist fighters, Mathilde Wurm and Dora Fabien, and by the kidnapping from Switzerland of Berthold Jacobs.

Mine Leaders Are Convicted

6 Wilkes-Barre Men Found Guilty—29 Released Temporarily

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 7.—Six of the seven strikers, mostly officers of the local of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania in the Glen Alden Coal Company shaft No. 20, were found guilty in the Court of Judge McLean, presiding judge of the county, and face sentences of five to ten years. They were among the first to be framed on charges of dynamiting, and are of the most active and militant strikers.

Thomas Maloney and twenty-eight other officials of the Anthracite Miners were released temporarily from prison yesterday to attend the peace conference called by Governor Earle at Harrisburg, Monday. The Governor's conference will be attended by the entire executive boards of the United Mine Workers and the U. A. M. of P. as well as company officials.

Maloney again repeated his previous declaration that there will be no compromise on the demands of the strikers.

Strike Halts Subway Work
Suspension by the Board of Transportation Saturday of all work on contracts held by the General Railway Signal Company for signals and interlocking equipment on the city-owned Independent Subway in Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens was hailed as a great victory for the union by officials of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Seven hundred members of Local 3 have been on strike for the employment of union electricians at the prevailing union rate of \$11.20 a day since March 15. Effective picketing virtually tied up the work on the five unfinished sections of the subway in the three boroughs. The electricians received the support of 3,000 other building trades workers who came out in sympathy strikes at the call of the Building Trades Council.

The strength of the strike, officials of the union declared, has forced the Board of Transportation to drop their former claims that there was no strike or that it was a failure and to suspend all the work of the company which hired company-union men at the rate of \$15 to \$18 a week.

"This clearly shows the effect of direct strike action," Gerald Duffy, representative of Local 3, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

FINAL STRIKE VOTE TAKEN IN AKRON

Workers See General Strike as Only Way To Win Demands

AKRON, Ohio, April 7.—Ninety per cent of the votes cast in the Goodyear local, A. F. of L., were for strike and the non-unionists also favored strike by nearly 90 per cent. All other crafts in the Big Three cast their votes at the Central Labor Union.

Union wives paraded with more than 100 cars and a band. The wives of the rubber workers have worked out plans to set up commissaries near all the plants. The sheriff has deputized one hundred more to terrorize strikers. The management announced that all plants will operate despite the vote for strike.

Today thousands jammed the Perkins School and the South High School with Goodrich and Firestone workers voting for strike. The vote will continue Tuesday and Wednesday, as some workers were unable to get into the halls today. There is big enthusiasm for strike. Tomorrow night an open meeting of rubber workers will be held in Perkins School.

AKRON, Ohio, April 7.—A completion of the strike vote is being taken today by the Rubber Workers Council (A. F. of L.) in the Firestone and the Goodrich rubber locals. Strike sentiment in all the rubber plants is strong. A strike vote has already been taken in the Goodyear local. Thousands of workers now attend the union meetings, and thousands have joined the A. F. of L. The workers see a general strike in the rubber plants as the only way out.

The Rubber Workers Council has presented the following demands to the companies: (1) Collective bargaining; (2) Seniority rights; (3) 30 hour week; (4) Companies to refuse to finance company unions. The three companies have rejected these demands.

Fascist Bands Formed
The companies, seeing the overwhelming sentiment of the workers for strike, have launched an intensive strikebreaking drive. "Citizens' deputies," fascist bands which it is planned to arm, are being recruited.

(Continued on Page 2)

21 Socialists in Vienna Face Fascist Tribunal

VIENNA, April 7.—Twenty-one Socialists, members of the Republican Defense Corps, faced a fascist tribunal today on trumped-up charges calculated to intimidate the masses of Austrian workers who are opposed to the Fascist government.

All the accused were arrested because of the defensive armed uprising took place, the charge against them being that "they were aware of and promoted the arming of the Defense Corps." The mass defense campaign is being conducted for the prisoners.

Hurricane Reaps Heavy Toll in Mississippi
NEW ORLEANS, La., April 7.—(U.P.)—Hurricane winds sweeping the Mississippi Valley inflicted heavy toll on life and property today. The Jackson, Miss., Daily News estimated twenty lives had been lost and more than 100 persons injured. Damage to property and crops was heavy.

D. B. Hogue and his brother were reported blown from a barge on the Mississippi at Natchez, Miss., and drowned. Mrs. Vardaman Weston was dead at Gillsburg, where ten Negroes were reported killed.

Inflation Is Coughlin's 'Cure for Capitalism'

By A. B. Magill

Murder Charged to 32 After Gallup Relief Rally

13 Demonstrators Indicted for Death of Sheriff Killed by His Deputies, Who Also Shot Several and Killed One Worker

GALLUP, N. M., April 7.—Thirteen workers have been indicted on charges of murder, two others arraigned, and a total of thirty-two men and women are charged with murder in connection with the death of Sheriff Carmichael, whose deputies fired upon an unemployed demonstration last Wednesday. Sheriff Carmichael was caught in the cross-fire of his own armed thugs who also killed Ignacio Velarde, an unemployed miner and war veteran, and wounded others.

When all the indictments are returned, the thirty-two workers will be taken to prison at Santa Fe. The murder charges were filed by Assistant District Attorney C. R. McIntosh after a coroner's jury called to whitewash Sheriff Carmichael's deputies thugs, had declared that Carmichael's death was "cold-blooded murder."

Gallup an Armed Camp
Carmichael, an agent of the mining interests, had often boasted of the manner in which he would treat the workers' demonstrations. As undersheriff during the miners' strike in October, 1933, he entered the cell in which Herbert Benjamin was held, and beat him while deputies pinned him down.

Gallup today remained an armed camp with legionnaires and deputies armed with high-powered rifles terrorizing the neighborhood.

Protests Urged
(Special to the Daily Worker)
SANTA FE, N. M., April 7.—Demonstrations demanding the immediate release of the seventy persons under arrest in Gallup, an end to the terror against the workers, and immediate unconditional release of those charged with murder are being held here and in nearby Espanola by employed and unemployed workers. The demonstrators called upon all workers throughout the country to wire protests to Governor Tingley at Santa Fe, and to Under Sheriff Roberts and the Mayor of Gallup.

Hupp Plant At Standstill

M.E.S.A. Workers Not Yet Out, Discuss Joining Strike

By A. B. Magill
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—Production was at a standstill at the Huppoblique Plant as the strike of nearly 1,000 workers yesterday entered its second day. Despite false reports spread by the company in an effort to minimize the strike, the walkout is fully effective and the plant is being picketed constantly.

The men are demanding straight day rate or piece work, involving wage increases. Instead of the present bonus system, seniority rights and recognition of their union. Federal Local 18,698, United Automobile Workers (A. F. of L.).

Though first reports were to the effect that the Mechanics' Educational Society of America, independent union of tool and die makers, had pulled out its members in sympathy with the production workers, your correspondent learned yesterday that the M.E.S.A. men are not yet out. Matthew Smith, General Secretary of the M.E.S.A., told the Daily Worker correspondent that a request by his organization that one M.E.S.A. man be put on the strike committee had been turned down by F. J. Dillon, A. F. of L. National Organizer in the automobile industry.

Smith said that the decision as to whether the M.E.S.A. members would join the strike would be made by the District Committee of the union.

Dillon could not be reached to state his position as he was out of town. There can be no doubt that the request of the M.E.S.A. for participation on the strike committee is justified and would help in strengthening the strike.

The M.E.S.A. was urged not to allow the attitude of the top leaders of the A. F. of L. to stand in the way of united action to win the strike.

INSURGENCY GROWS IN AA STEEL RANKS

Many Lodges Turn to Action Plan, Against Tigue Machine

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 7.—As the 60th convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, scheduled for April 23 approaches, the situation within the union shows a growth of strength on the part of the progressive rank and file forces, coupled with an obvious weakening of Mike Tigue's machine influence which in cases approximates outright desertion of heretofore dependable conservatives.

Tigue has first of all succeeded in maneuvering the site of the convention from Canton, Ohio, where he faced a strong line-up of rank and file forces, to Pittsburgh, in the international headquarters' Iron Workers Hall, where he hopes to muster more support.

Pittsburgh Insurgent Too
But in the Pittsburgh district, Number One, all but a few of the locals either attended the Feb. 3 conference or have long since come out wholeheartedly in support of the rank and file organization campaign. Included are: Aliquippa, Duquesne, Clairton, Braddock, Rankin, Homestead, Apollo, Ellwood City, Vandergrift, the locals in all the most important steel plants of the district.

Many Ruled 'Ineligible'
Only 92 lodges were allowed to participate in the balloting on change of convention site, Tigue and Co being able to narrow the voting down this far through the exercise of their "discretionary powers" regarding "eligibility." The vote was reported as 85 to 7, for moving to Pittsburgh.

Under Tigue's "eligibility" standards for the convention, only four or five locals in the Pittsburgh districts could send delegates, Cannonsburg, Carnegie, Monessen, West Pittsburgh, and perhaps Altoona and one other. With the exception of Monessen, these locals are all based in plants which are among

(Continued on Page 2)

Father Coughlin Moves To Turn National Union Into New Political Party

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, April 7.—Father Coughlin took another step today toward converting his National Union for Social Justice into a new political party when he announced in his last radio broadcast that he would shortly set up state organizations in the twelve largest states in the union.

This move is also destined as a national Union, who have not been permitted any say in the organization since there have been no meetings, elections or discussions of any kind. Coughlin has been the sole self-appointed "leader."

Coughlin also announced that beginning Sunday, April 7, he would hold midnight "meetings" over the radio. Evidently he has no intention of allowing any real meetings for the present.

In this broadcast the fascist radio priest made a play for labor support by calling on the workers to organize, supporting the right to strike and declaring that no labor dispute should be settled "except on terms of a just and living annual wage."

(Continued on Page 2)

ENGLAND OPENS FIRE ON SOVIET PEACE PLAN; BACKS HITLER WAR AIM

Austrian Capitalism Mobilizing Military on Nation-Wide Scale

VIENNA, April 7.—Mobilization of armed forces of Austrian capitalism is being carried on feverishly. The Ostmark Storm Volunteers are amalgamating the whole of their motorists and motor vehicles in one corps on a national scale. The plan includes the formation of a motorists' headquarters in Vienna by the Corps, nine provincial commands, district and sub-district commands in all political divisions, and local headquarters in almost all the towns of Austria.

The active members of the Corps are in duty bound "to render service in all cases of rebellion and unrest and to take part in all military exercises."

The former workers' home in Innsbruck is to be rebuilt for use as a police barracks.

Will Support Arming of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria
LONDON, April 7.—British government authorities are again directing their main fire against the Soviet Union's strenuous efforts to preserve world peace, and in actual support of rearmament of the Nazis, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

This was confirmed today by United Press dispatches from London, some of whose essential paragraphs are quoted below:

"Great Britain has definitely given up hope of preserving the peace of Europe through the so-called Eastern Security Pact, including Germany and Poland."

"Responsible British quarters profess to have no knowledge of any projected attempt at Geneva to re-impose disarmament proposals which Reichsfuhrer Hitler repudiated March 16. It is confidently expected here that the League of Nations' action will be limited to condemnation of Germany's unilateral course."

Back Rearmament in Danube
"It is also regarded as certain that the British government will support Italy's proposal to remove the peace treaty fetters from the Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian military establishments and permit an appreciable increase in strength."

The same sources said that the question of British participation in any alternative mutual assistance pact in Eastern Europe has not yet arisen but it was not believed England would object to a proposed France-Russia-Czechoslovakia military assistance treaty.

This tri-national agreement, it was pointed out, is deprived of the semblance of an anti-German alliance because it is open to the ultimate adherence of France and Germany."

Soviet Urges Collective Security
MOSCOW, April 7.—Only two days before the Stresa meeting the Soviet press today urged that a beginning be made at the conference toward a collective system of security, based on the Eastern Locarno and in harmony with the principles of the League of Nations.

Karl Radek, writing in the Soviet government organ, Isvestia, declared:

"European nations are now faced with the question, 'Can the League of Nations be so adapted to the new relation of forces that it can find a compromise solution of a problem that cannot be allowed to follow its own course if we are to avoid a new world war?'"

French Toilers Hit War Plans

PARIS, April 7.—Police yesterday raided the offices of L'Humanite, famous leading organ of the Communist Party of France, in an effort to quell the powerful anti-militarist campaign of that newspaper. Particularly has L'Humanite denounced the proposed extension of the term of military service to two years.

Documents exposing the war intention of the French government were seized.

At St. Marcel, near Marseilles, 600 workers demonstrated against the two years' term of military service, and were addressed by Socialist and Communist speakers.

At Aulnoye General Lavigne arrived in order to take part in a patriotic demonstration, and was received at the station by anti-fascist workers with shouts of "Down with the two years!" "Down with war!" "Down with fascism!" In the fifth district of Paris students and workers carried out a joint demonstration, shouting anti-war slogans.

At Laitour de France army recruits gathered in a demonstration after they were registered. They chanted slogans against the two years' military service on the walls of the mayor's offices, and demonstrated in the streets. At Villeneuve-Saint-George a thousand workers took part in a meeting convened by the Socialist and Communist Parties against the war preparations.

Besides these demonstrations, nine meetings of the same kind were held in different parts of France during the last few days, all directed against the prolongation of the term of military service.

(Continued on Page 2)

New York Workers Protest Nazi-Hearst War Provocations

Score Vicious Lies Against Soviet Union

LaGuardia's Police Mobilized to Block Demonstration

More than 1,500 workers joined in demonstrating against the Nazi war provocations against the Soviet Union and against the Hearst "anti-Red" incitements Saturday noon.

First assembling before the German Consulate at 13 Battery Place, the workers cheered speakers who denounced the war-mongering activities of the Hitlerite government.

Dr. Hans Borchers, Nazi consul-general in New York, was conveniently "not in" when a delegation of four—Paul Crosbie, Richard Harrington, Alexander Bell and Lawrence Helrich—entered the building to present a resolution adopted by the crowd to the Hitlerite agent in this country.

Police Block Delegation

As the delegation sought to enter the consulate building, they were blocked by a police contingent. When the delegation sought to pass through the police line, Police Captain John Hamill of the Greenwich Station insisted on accompanying the delegation up the elevator. Blocking their entrance to the office of the consul-general, Hamill went in alone and emerged with the announcement that the Nazi consul was "not in" and that his attaches refuse to receive the delegation.

Speakers at the consulate included Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Norman Tallentire, Carl Brodsky, Paul Crosbie and Richard Harrington. They called attention to the huge police mobilization and showed how Mayor LaGuardia was blocking efforts to protest the crimes of the murderous Nazi government and their agents in this country.

March to Hearst Plant

Carrying placards denouncing the murderous Nazi government and their agents in this country, the demonstrators left the consulate building and marched to the office of the Hearst Publications at 210 South Street. En route they were joined by several hundred more workers. Here, as at the Nazi consulate, a huge police mobilization was on hand.

The demonstration at the Nazi consulate was organized by the New York district of the Communist Party, while the anti-Hearst protest was under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Insurgency Grows in AA

(Continued from Page 1)

the independents, smaller fry of the steel trust.

But there are indications that even among these lodges which he had imagined "safe," Tighe faces either stiff opposition or open revolt, and that a caucus of those by a rank and file committee has uncovered unexpected support against Tighe's arbitrary expulsions.

Advance information regarding Districts Six and Four tell practically the same story in respect to support favorable to the rank and file among "eligible" lodges.

Conservative delegates, bona fide to the convention are known to have expressed themselves also, not so much for the rank and file program as against the "Hitler-like" orders of Tighe and Co.

No Strike, Tighe Promises

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 7.—In a statement to the press today, M. J. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association, tried to set at rest the fears of the steel magnates regarding unionization by announcing that peaceful submission will be the role of steel workers—answering war-cutting drives and company union growth by "pressing" for "new legislation" such as the Wagner Bill and the Connery 30-hour measure.

Tighe, first, last and forever a 100 per cent no-strike man—gave his endorsement of the Lewis truce-betrayal last week.

The United Mine Workers' policy, he declared, "is practically in line with the action taken at our June convention."

Tighe has assured the capitalist press and the steel bosses that there will be a tight gag rule at the April 23 convention, and that no delegates suspected of rank and file sentiment or sympathy will be allowed seats.

Homestead Rally Raided

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HOMESTEAD, Pa., April 7.—As steel workers gathered for a meeting in the Manhattan Club here last night, the hall was invaded by a squad of Burgess Cavanaugh's mill-paid thugs, who ordered the workers out of the hall because they could show neither permit nor charter for the meeting.

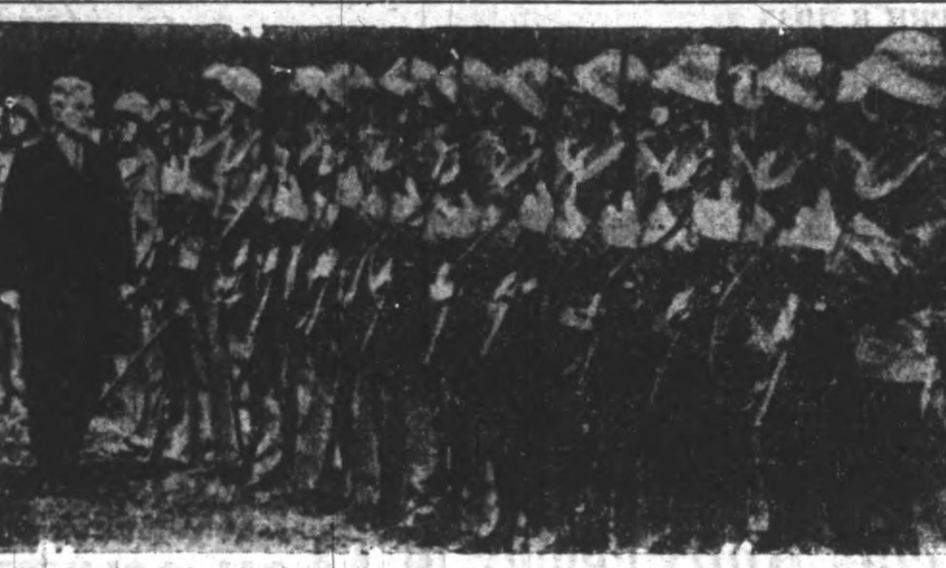
All but one of the officers of the Homestead local had failed to show up when it was learned that no permit had been obtained for the open meeting which was to have followed a short closed meet to elect delegates to the 60th Amalgamated Convention. President Medlicke, custodian of the local charter, was conspicuous by his absence.

The rank and file of the Homestead local announced following the incident that a mass meeting would be held in the near future without any permit, and a free speech fight made to re-open Homestead again.

Meeting on Ethiopia

All-regular delegates have been urged to attend the meeting of the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia (Abyssinia), tonight at 9 o'clock, 355 Lenox Avenue.

AFTER SCHUSSNIGG ORDERED AUSTRIA'S ARMY DOUBLED



The Chancellor of Austria's fascist government is seen reviewing a newly formed regiment of Austrian guards at Vienna. Last week the Austrian ruling class declared the military restrictions on its army annulled. Today it appears certain that the country's masses will face a two-year compulsory military service.

Rankin A.A. Local Forces Mill To Deal with Its Committee

Priest's 'Cure' Is Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

something that isn't so good: when you go to buy feed for your stock, you find that prices have gone up 25 per cent or maybe more, since the big feed companies have taken advantage of the inflation to skyrocket prices. When you buy tools, gas for your car, clothing for yourself and your family, it's the same thing. Everything that you, a poor man, need, has gone up. Furthermore, the wages of the city workers, who are the main consumers, have not kept pace with the rise of living costs. As a result, they are unable to buy as much as before, causing your market to shrink. In the end, instead of the promised prosperity, you are worse off than before.

Inflation is "Shot in the Arm"

Questioned on this point at one of his Tuesday night lectures (January 26, 1935), Coughlin replied that, of course, he means that laws should be passed requiring wages to be raised in equal degree. He knows better. It requires no law to jack up prices, but try to compel General Motors or the U. S. Steel Corp. by law to grant their workers 25 per cent wage increase! As one man wrote recently to the Voice of the People column of the Detroit Free Press (February 11, 1935):

"A raise in wages means nothing to the purchasing power of a man if the commodities have doubly increased. It is still the same old process of giving him a dime and taking away a quarter."

Inflation is a shot in the arm for jittery capitalism—and the dose has to be constantly increased to be effective—but it is poison to the masses of the people.

Unemployment Insurance

There was a time when Father Coughlin occasionally spoke in favor of unemployment insurance and old age pensions, though here again he was never definite as to just what kind of insurance and at whose expense. As recently as October 17, 1934, in an address at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, before a statewide gathering of leaders of the Democratic Party, he endorsed "job and old age insurance."

But it took less than two months for Father Coughlin to change front. At a press conference on December 4, 1934 he opposed unemployment insurance and old age pensions. He opposed it even more emphatically on December 11 at one of the Tuesday night lectures at his church, the Shrine of the Little Flower. Again he came to the rescue of the auto companies.

"The automobile companies would go under," he said, "if they were taxed 5 per cent for an unemployment insurance fund. Packard would have to go out of business. Hudson would go bankrupt, poor Charlie Nash (president of the Nash Motor Car Co.—A.B.M.) would be looking for a job himself."

Strange words for a man who claims to be the spokesman of the oppressed!

Unemployment Relief.—Asked at the above-mentioned press conference what he thought of the relief cuts that had been put over in Wayne County, which comprises Detroit and its suburbs, and in Oakland County, where Royal Oak is located, Father Coughlin replied:

"I'm not entirely in accord with the cuts—but you must remember that here in Detroit we've really been better off than in other cities. Our relief has been higher and there have been more opportunities for employment" (Emphasis mine.A.B.M.).

Father Coughlin is against the cuts, but—There are too many of these "buts" in Father Coughlin's statements, of trying to ride two horses at the same time, of being "against capitalism" but—against Communism too.

Unions to Back Paterson May 1

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., April 7.—Twenty-two delegates, representing most of the trade unions of this city, met at the call of the Central Labor Union Saturday and prepared plans for a giant May First demonstration.

Among the unions represented were: the American Federation of Dyeers, Joint Board of the Federation of Silk Workers, Plain Goods Department of the Silk Workers, Local 161 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Local 198 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Horizontal Wappers, Typographical Union and the bakers' and electrical workers' locals. In addition there were three delegates from the Conference to Aid of Striking Printers.

There were also twenty-three delegates representing fraternal and other workers' organizations. The conference decided for a demonstration and parade. Workers will form lines at the shops immediately following working hours, and will converge at a central mobilization point.

United response for a May First demonstration came despite the opposition of some officials in the building trades unions. It is expected that these officials will endeavor to prevent approval of the conference plans at the meeting of the Central Labor Union Wednesday. All delegates of the locals were urged to be present in full force at the next meeting of the Council to prevent the conference plans from being sidetracked.

Mine Leaders Are Convicted

(Continued from Page 1)

mand that all strikers must return or all stay out on strike.

Members of the striking union received favorably the proposal for an election in District 1 to determine which union the miners want, but it is expected that the officials of the U. M. W. of A. will resist it stubbornly.

A large number of miners and their wives gathered at the Luzerne County prison yesterday to welcome the twenty-nine officials of their union upon release.

Ed. Cooke, secretary of the International Labor Defense in Wilkes Barre, has been held by State Troopers incommunicado for seventy-two hours. It was impossible to learn what the charges against Cooke are, but it is clear that preparations are being made to frame him. Local attorneys have been attempting to obtain Cooke's release, but police officials refuse to set bail or arrange a hearing.

Protest Forces Action on Harlem Hospital

Harlem's Negro people won another victory yesterday when Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals, appealed to all welfare agencies in the city interested in the hospital situation in its request for an immediate grant of funds for the equipment of the new ward building of the Harlem Hospital. Although practically completed, the building is idle and unused for lack of equipment.

Coming about three weeks after the outbreak in Harlem which caused three deaths, the appeal of Commissioner Goldwater is seen as an expression of the panicky efforts of the administration to make some small concessions to the aroused Negro people.

Admits Rotten Conditions

According to Commissioner Goldwater, the conditions which now exist in Harlem Hospital have been the cause of widespread discontent among Harlemites. The hospital itself, with a normal capacity of 325 beds, has had during the past year an average excess of 50 per cent in the number of its patients. Not only have patients been admitted for whom satisfactory accommodations are wanting, but the Department is often compelled to make

Killer of Negro Boy Exposed

(Continued from Page 1)

Dodge all along has tried to cover up the responsibility of the city government for the March 19 outbreak behind a "Red scare" and indictments against Negro and white workers arrested that evening and subsequently.

Dodge informed the Mayor's Committee in his letter that he had written Police Commissioner Valentine that "under no circumstances" should any officer involved in the March 19 events be permitted to testify before the committee. He added:

"Likewise, the Assistant District Attorneys of my office will not give you any information concerning any matters which are now under consideration."

The murdered Hobbs boy was shot down without warning, Howard Malloy, Negro worker of 213 West 128th Street, and an eye-witness to the shooting, told the committee. Malloy testified that Patrolman McInny did not call on the boy to halt, as the police now claim, but sighted his revolver deliberately at the back of the frightened, fleeing school boy. "He fired one shot, and the boy crumpled to the pavement. I turned to my friend and asked, 'Did you see that officer lose his head and shoot that kid?'"

Malloy's testimony was fully substantiated by his friend, Arthur Moore, who was with him at the time, and by Samuel Pitts, another eye-witness. Russell Hobbs, Lloyd's 15-year-old brother, who had testified last Saturday, again told how he and his brother, frightened when he saw a police radio car dash up to where they were standing on 128th Street and 7th Avenue and Patrolman McInny jump out with drawn gun, fled in different directions.

Final Strike Vote in Akron

(Continued from Page 1)

Parents Testify

The anger of those in the courtroom at 447 West 51st Street, reached a fever point when the dead boy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer Hobbs, testified that upon their visit to Harlem Hospital in the early hours of March 20, they were denied access to their boy, according to telling them he was "criminal" and could not be seen without police permission. Finally taken to the boy, the father and mother both testified that his first words were:

"Mother, an officer shot me for nothing. I wasn't doing anything."

Mrs. Hobbs testified further that Lloyd told her the police handled him brutally, throwing him into a radio car after shooting him, while one policeman sat on his stomach. When the boy protested that "you have shot me in the stomach and I am in great pain and now you sit on my stomach," Patrolman McInny retorted, "I don't care."

At this point, angry voices shouting "Arrest the police killer!" sounded all over the courtroom.

An official report by the police on the shooting gave those in the courtroom a liberal education in police methods of whitewash. The report painted McInny and a fellow policeman as heroes and the school boy as a dangerous "colored criminal."

Demands for the prosecution of the police killer of Lloyd were made by the murdered boy's father, Lawyer Hobbs, by Robert Minor, representing the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, by Joseph Tauber and Edward Kuntz, International Labor Defense attorneys, and by John Rodney, Negro attorney of a Harlem civic organization.

At another hearing before a subcommittee of the Mayor's Committee on the same day, Fred Benedict, representing the Unemployed Council of Lower Harlem, 109 West 113th Street, exposed the pestilential housing conditions and piratical high rents in Harlem. Under questioning by Benedict and other Harlem workers, Langdon W. Post, Tenement House Commissioner, admitted that the present housing plans of the city call for the maintenance of segregation, with its resultant, high rents and disease-breeding conditions.

"There is no question that the housing situation in Harlem has created an emergency," the Commissioner stated. He admitted that the Negro workers are forced to pay "impossible rents, and that a large number of the community showed Negroes paying more than 30 per cent of their income to the landlords. In a survey of a ten-block area, they were paying as high as 40 per cent of their income, he stated.

Justices Jim-Crowism

Asked if present housing projects, financed or aided by the city, had the Negro population in view, he replied that the projects were in areas where no Negroes now live. He excused this jim-crow policy on the grounds that the projects were small and "necessarily confined" to the people in the neighborhood.

Reich Faces Trade Crisis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BERLIN, April 7.—During the last few days Hitler has been traveling through the towns of South and Southwest Germany in the company of Ribbentrop and Goebbels.

This journey is propagandist in aim, and is part of the plan for a new "plebiscite." The Hitler government intends to demonstrate that its proclamation of the law on general conscription is only carrying out "the will of the nation."

New Taxes Necessary

The "plebiscite" is to reply to the appeal made by France to the League of Nations, and to the three-power conference at Stresa. The importance of the intended "plebiscite" lies not only in its intention of placing new troops in Hitler's hand, but will serve above all to distract the attention of the masses from the steadily worsening economic conditions of the country. In order to carry out the measures imposed by the law of March 10, new taxes must be raised, and the whole national economy subjected to fresh tension.

Rearmament, now carried on openly, brings to the fore the problem of providing industries with raw materials, and the problem of

Protest Forces Action on Harlem Hospital

Numerous delegations to Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner Goldwater on the hospital situation in Harlem have been rebuffed. It is only since the events of March 19 that open admission of the situation has been made by the press or public officials.

A typical example of the overcrowding and neglect at Harlem Hospital was observed last week when patients were found at work in Ward 1B while some 30 male patients lay in their beds exposed to the reeking odor of paint and to the noise and disorder attendant on the work.

The picture of the situation painted by Commissioner Goldwater was described in detail by the Communist Party about 18 months ago. The Daily Worker at that time actively pressed for an inquiry. A group of Negro and white professionals conducted an investigation at that time and brought forward the same picture in great detail. More recently, the fight has been pressed by the Queens Committee for Equal Opportunity. In Harlem the hospital is commonly referred to as "the Butcher Shop."

News and Views of the Crisis

Industrial and business activity continue to sag slowly. Textile output is still declining. Steel mill activity eased off again, and is now below last year's level. The sagging tendency is being retarded by production in anticipation of strikes. Thus coal, steel and car loadings are at their present levels, largely because the employers are stocking up for future conflicts. By the end of this month, as this factor vanishes, the downward trend will be sharply accelerated.

The most significant factor in the present immediate situation is the concerted effort on the part of the bosses and the government to head off strikes. The Dow-Jones News Ticker reported last week that certain companies which expect strikes are doctoring their profit statements. "Big earnings for this period," the report said, "might prove an unfortunate handicap in pending negotiations." So the financial reports will be tampered with in order to show that the poor corporations are just barely hobbling along.

Falseness Exploded

The facts in the situation completely explode this falseness. The National City Bank reports that 135 manufacturing and commercial firms increased their profits by 64 per cent in 1934. Their profits rose from \$640,000,000 in 1933 to \$1,051,000,000 in 1934. The profits of the big industrial giants increased even more, since these figures include the railroads which had deficits last year. Thus the Department of Commerce states that the 350 largest industrial corporations which have reported their profits for 1934, increased their profits from \$524,000,000 in 1933 to \$812,000,000. And the Journal of Commerce reports that for the first four months of 1935, dividend and interest payments totalled \$2,104,500,000. At this rate dividend and interest payments for the year will be about 50 per cent higher than during the boom year of 1926.

It is of course the workers who have suffered. Their living standards are being reduced in order that this flow of profits will grow even greater. From time to time we have recorded specific instances of how the standard of living is being lowered. The latest fact to come up is that the consumption of bread is being drastically curtailed. During the first quarter of 1935 bread consumption was about 10 per cent below last year. And during 1934 it was smaller than in 1933. As a result of the inflationary rise in prices the workers can buy less bread than at the lowest point of the crisis. The New Deal has also forced them to cut down on the purchases of shoes, meats and other essentials.

Pressing for Profits

Nor are the capitalists content to let matters remain as they are. They are pressing for even greater profits at the expense of the welfare of the workers and their families. The new NRA bill that has been introduced in Congress is another step towards the goal of what Gerard Swope candidly calls "the open dictatorship of big business." The price fixing and other monopoly features of the NRA are to be broadened to enable the trusts to better crush their small rivals, disregard the so-called anti-trust laws, and increase their economic stranglehold on the country. After the administration had ballyhooed the necessity of cracking down on monopoly practices, it now proposes

financing the military orders. But meanwhile the financial situation of even the largest German concerns is becoming increasingly difficult, in consequence of the catastrophic falling off in German exports.

Severe Losses in Coal

The greatest undertaking in the German metal industry, the Amalgamated Steel Works, has just published its balance sheet. This undertaking has a basic capacity of 560 million marks; on Sept. 30, 1934, its debt for foreign credits alone amounted to 356 million marks. The manager's report states that the coal mines belonging to the firm in the Ruhr district have suffered severe losses owing to the great falling off of exports. At one time 30 per cent of the Ruhr coal output was for export.

Special funds for covering losses entailed by exports have been formed on Schacht's orders in the motor car and other industries. This shows the large scale on which preparations are being made for dumping. It is however impossible to finance export in this manner for any length of time without placing restrictions on other productive tasks. Hence the next point on the agenda is naturally the reduction of the costs of production, and this of course means wage cuts.

The Nazi organs responsible for labor questions are in a state of great anxiety in view of the "elections" to the confidential councils—the bodies replacing the workers' councils—on April 12 and 13. They are preparing a number of tricks for the deception of the masses. It is intended, for instance, to head the lists of candidates with the names of social democratic shop stewards formerly known to the workers, and to push through the Nazi candidates under this cover, as in all probability lists and names will be elected. After last year's experience, the Nazis do not venture to put forward their own candidates. Last year a number of large-scale undertakings in Berlin voted up to 60 per cent against the Nazi lists.

"I entered the Daily Worker subscription contest not only to win the trip to the U. S. S. R.," writes Anna Slobodskain of Conemaugh, Pa., "but in order to reach as many workers as I can with the paper."

Paris Workers Elect Militants in Big Plants

Red Trade Unions Score New Victories in Factory Voting

PARIS, April 7.—The elections Saturday of members of the left unions (the C.G.T.U.) to Workers' Committees in large plants—and to Safety Inspectorships in the Paris Gas Works as well as in the coal mines of northern provinces, are considered brilliant successes for militant trade union policy.

In the Paris Gas Works seven delegates, members of the C. G. T. U., were rejected by the bosses after they had been duly elected to the Workers' Committee. When workers and employees of the enterprise forced a re-election, the company refused to have the names of the militant trade-unionists printed on the ballots, but the workers themselves wrote the names of the seven victimized men on the 3,600 slips of paper. Except for some dozen votes the results were unanimously for the election of the "Unitaries."

At the elections to the Mines Councils in the north of France, the Red trade unions gained 3,643 votes and sixteen seats. The reformist trade union received 1,974 votes and seven seats.

In Alsace-Lorraine, in the coal and ore mining district, representatives of the C. G. T. U. were elected as safety men in nine pits. Everywhere the C.G.T.U. representatives received very high proportions of votes, in seven pits over one half of the votes cast.

War Protests Echo in Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

"normal" profit sums and taxable "excess" profits begin.

As if the anti-war slogans which are being raised by students who will strike against war throughout the nation on April 12 were already ringing in their ears, members of the House denounced the McSwain bill as a whole as "a draft bill with a sugar coating." An organized movement to kill it is under way. Hence the Administration's decision to resort to further demagoguery.

It is evident that House leaders realized the importance of borrowing some of the demagoguery from the Senate Military Committee's proposal to guarantee wartime profits of a nominal three per cent with a harmless provision for taxing all "excess profits." The probability is that a conference committee will iron out the Senate and House wartime provisions for steady profits by agreeing upon some embracing formula under the Roosevelt-Hoover slogan "take the profits out of war."

The failure to provide in the amendment accented by McSwain, for a definition of what is the basis of or what constitutes "excess profits" means that the Roosevelt leadership subscribes to the War Department's and big business' definition given repeatedly in the War Policies Commission and other government hearings. "Excess profits" in wartime means to the Roosevelt administration those profits resulting from the war that is, profits above "normal" profits. This means a guarantee of the usual tremendous wartime profits from bulk orders.

While parliamentary leaders continue to utter the thin slogan, "take the profits out of war" to the detriment of no one but the working class, unprecedented wartime war preparations go on day and night. These are expected to reach their 1935 height with the summer embarkment of the Navy and the activities scheduled on the Eastern Coast by the Army.

Protests Hit Relief Inquiry

The Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees, an organization of white collar workers on projects, yesterday charged that the relief investigation was aimed primarily at cutting relief rolls and asked for an appointment for today to present its position in detail to Aldermanic President Bernard A. Deutsch.

Criticizing the recent hearings on white collar projects in which the work of the relief employes was held up to ridicule, the organization stated that "a totally unfair and one-sided picture of the social usefulness and scientific value of white collar projects was given."

The A.O.P.E.E. yesterday broadcast a call to all employed and unemployed white collar, professional and cultural workers to attend the second citywide mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the Conference of White Collar, Professional and Cultural Organizations. The mass meeting will be held Thursday evening, April 11, at Stuyvesant High School, First Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Miss Mary Van Kleef, noted, workman economist and chairman of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, will be the main speaker.

White collar workers placed themselves emphatically on record as opposed to the Aldermanic inquiry on relief funds when a committee of the Writers Union on Saturday submitted a statement to the office of Mayor LaGuardia attacking the investigation as "endeavoring to remove needy workers from the relief rolls and to decrease the number of relief jobs."

Anti-War Rally Is Held by 500 At Harvard

Law Students Pledge to Aid Anti-Militarist Strike April 12

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 7.—Filling every seat and overflowing into the aisles and hallways of the famous Langdell courtroom, more than 500 Harvard law students at a meeting called by the Harvard anti-war strike committee, registered an emphatic protest against war preparations and the jingoism of the Hearst press.

This was the first meeting of its kind ever held in the Law School and the largest student meeting of any kind ever witnessed here.

The meeting was called in preparation for the April 12 strike, and to inaugurate the international student anti-war week. More than 100 students present at the meeting signed cards pledging to support the demonstration on April 12.

The gathering was addressed by Professor Harold J. Laski, of the University of London, who is at present in the United States, and by Professor Zecharia Chafetz, liberal member of the Law School faculty. Professor Laski pointed out that capitalism breeds war, and that only through a "Marxian change in the system" could wars be eliminated.

At the beginning of his speech Professor Laski had made a pointed reference to the attempt to deport John Strachey, saying that Englishmen who comment on American political affairs are not very welcome to the American government.

One questioner asked Laski how he could expect a Marxian change in the system to prevent war as the Soviet Union has such a large army. In answer to this Laski pointed to the danger of imperialist intervention in the Soviet Union, and added that the workers' and peasants' fatherland has no imperialist aims. At the conclusion of his speech, Laski was tendered applause that amounted to an ovation.

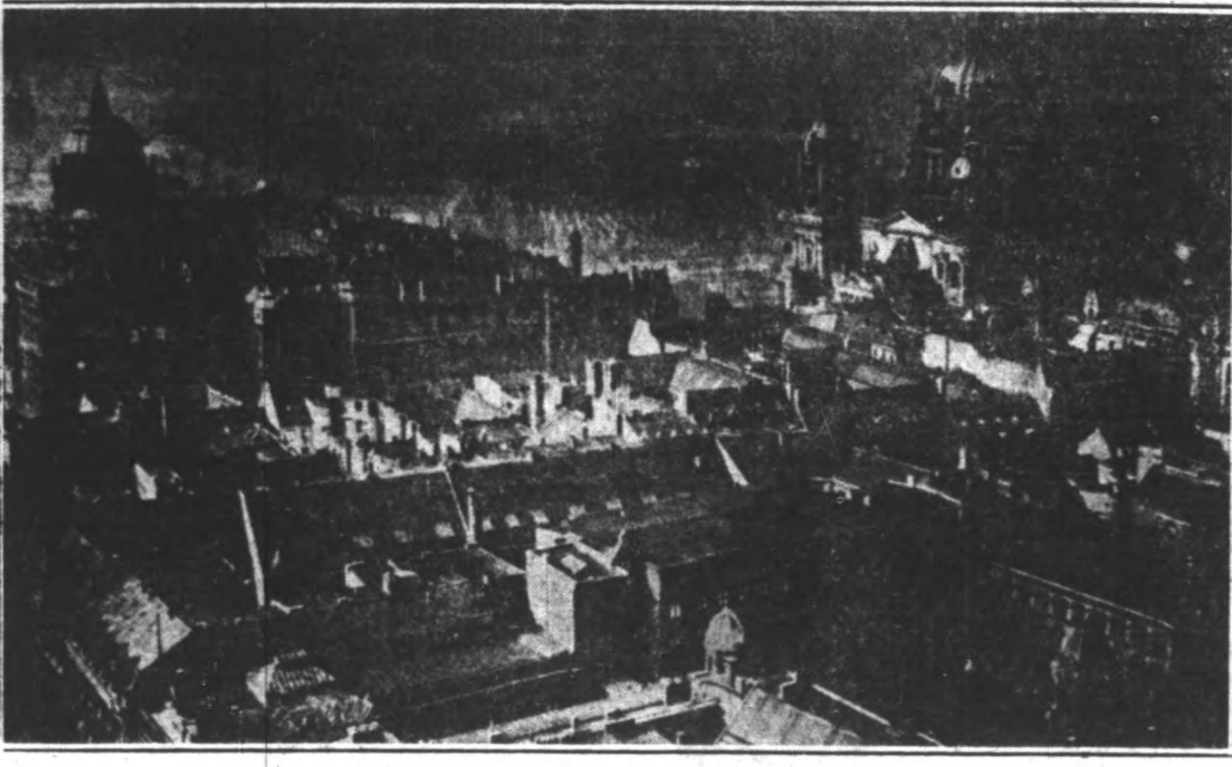
Pittsburgh Students Prepare

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 7.—Preparations for the national student strike against war and fascism scheduled for April 12 went ahead in Pittsburgh this week-end with a committee composed of representatives of leading Pitt University student organizations meeting to draw plans for the issuance of the strike call.

Tentative plans call for a one-hour march around the campus with speeches against war and fascism. Two leaflets are to be issued in connection with the demonstration.

Announcement has been made that the administration of the Pennsylvania College for Women has approved the call for the student strike.

NAZIS PUT BERLIN IN DARKNESS AS PART OF WAR PLANS



The above is a scene of Berlin during one of Hitler's recent sham air raids. All the lights went out while airplanes zoomed over the city. In their darkened homes the workers had another chance to see the "glories of the Third Reich."

Boston Cops Jail 4 Actors In Odets' 'Lefty'

Red Squad Threatens to Arrest Audience at 'Daily' Benefit

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—Four of the cast of "Waiting for Lefty," by Clifford Odets, were arrested here last night, after the New Theatre Players had presented the play to an enthusiastic capacity audience in the Dudley Opera House despite the presence of the Red Squad and City Censor McNary, who had banned the play.

The four actors were held on \$25 bail on the charge of "profanity." Before the play went on the Red Squad threatened to arrest the "cast and the audience," and to revoke the license of the Opera House.

So great was the enthusiasm of the tremendous audience which turned out for the Daily Worker benefit, however, the performance was allowed to go on.

Writers, liberals, artists and workers have been urged to send protests against this suppression of free speech to Mayor Mansfield, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

'Daily' to Print Special Chicago May Day Issue

Edition of 40,000 to Be on Sale April 27—Wisconsin Orders 25,000 Copies, and Makes Plan for House to House Canvass

May Day, this year, will be marked by a new high record in the circulation of the Daily Worker in the Chicago district and Wisconsin.

With the Chicago District Bureau of the Communist Party taking "extraordinary mobilization measures to insure the largest May Day in the history of the Chicago working class"—40,000 copies of the Daily Worker have been ordered.

Wisconsin intends to distribute 25,000 copies.

Special Chicago Edition

The Daily Worker will print a special Chicago edition, featuring May Day news and articles of that city.

The Communist Party sections in both districts have already set their quotas, and arrangements for distribution are going on intensively.

FOUR DAYS TO WORK

The special issue will arrive in Chicago on Saturday night, April 27, the same day it appears. It will arrive in the Wisconsin district on the next day. This allows four days for distribution in both territories.

In Chicago, Sunday, April 28, will be a Red Sunday, with the major task being circulation in concentration neighborhoods. The remaining days to May 1 are to be utilized for sales in front of shops and factories.

Everyone To Push Sale

Wisconsin has set out to "mobilize every unit, every mass organization, every trade union, every comrade (employed or unemployed) to push the May Day edition."

"There will be house-to-house canvassing," the Wisconsin Party organization declares, "in union halls as well as other meeting places, factory gates—everywhere where there are workers, individuals or masses, the Daily Worker will find its way."

Organizational and individual greeting lists have been sent out by both districts to the units, and the best forces are being assigned to make visits for collecting greetings.

Cops Get Big Bonus to Help Break Strike

Steel Firms Paid Up to \$300 Apiece to City Policemen

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 7.—As the City Council met in open session yesterday to discuss the report of a recently appointed Police Research Commission, clashes between the principals involved brought to light the information that during the last steel strike city policemen were paid as high as \$300 bonuses for their part in breaking up the strike.

Former Police Inspector James N. Hoey, a member of the Commission, declared the secret payment of officers for strikebreaking duty by the steel companies was admitted to him by former Police Superintendent Peter P. Walsh.

More recent information regarding the payment of city police for their "scab-protection" duties has been disclosed by union officials of the A. F. of L. An investigation by them has shown city policemen who accompany the scab-driven trucks hauling A. and P. produce, are receiving a bonus from the A. and P. of \$250, for each striker arrested. The drivers of hauling lines handling A. and P. products have been on strike for more than three months, for a ten per cent increase and recognition of their union, and scores have been arrested during the strike.

Legal Holiday May 1 Urged In Milwaukee

Mayor Hoan Rejects Bid for United Labor Rally, Slandering C. P.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7.—Delegates from the Wisconsin Workers Committee on Unemployment, the Unemployment Councils and the Communist Party met here to discuss plans for the organization of one united May Day demonstration. Delegates from the Socialist Party and the Federated Trades Council, although invited, did not attend.

The preliminary conference voted unanimously to submit the proposals of the Communist Party for one united May Day to the various organizations.

A delegation from the conference, headed by Frank Ingram, secretary of the Workers Committee on Unemployment, and District organizer Dennis of the Communist Party, met with Mayor Dan Hoan of Milwaukee Friday to demand that he declare May First a legal holiday and that he endorse the united May Day.

Hoan referred the question of a legal holiday to the Common Council. Hoan stated that he was opposed to a united front with the Communists on May Day and at all times. He declared that the "Communists are a bunch of agent provocateurs whose only aim is to destroy the Socialist Party."

A joint delegation also approached Secretary Seide of the Federated Trades Council, who declared that the Federated Trades Council is against a united front and will demonstrate only with the Socialist Party. He opposed downing tools on May Day, stating that May Day is of "foreign origin," having no appeal to the American workers.

The last meeting of the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party rejected discussion on the united May Day by a vote of 32 to 26. The question will come up again because of the pressure of the rank and file for unity.

Plea for Scottsboro Funds, Material Is Made by I.L.D.

An appeal to all those who have Scottsboro lists, stamps, and other collection material to rush every penny collected to the International Labor Defense, so that it may carry on the Scottsboro campaign, was issued by the organization yesterday.

New legal steps are being undertaken by the I. L. D. to force the immediate, unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys, and to forestall the announced intention of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas E. Knight to obtain new indictments against them.

Funds for these purposes should be rushed immediately to the national office of the I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East 11th Street.

Leaflet Called Provocation In Detroit

Weinstone Writes Protest—Calls Handbill Work of Police Agent

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—The Michigan District of the Communist Party has branded as "either a fiction or a clumsy forgery" an alleged "Communist" leaflet supposed to have been distributed Saturday night at a mass meeting in Northern High School to further the candidacy of Maurice Sugar for Judge of Recorder's Court.

Quotations from the alleged leaflet, played up in Hearst's Detroit Times, contained the words: "Rise up against the capitalistic form of government. Throw out the bosses and kill the aggressors of the common people."

Was Provocation

In a letter to the Board of Education signed by William Weinstone, Secretary of the Michigan District, the Communist Party protests against the use of this alleged leaflet "as a pretext for a new move to bar labor organizations from using the schools for meetings."

"No such leaflet was distributed by the Communist Party or by any of its members," the letter states. "If it exists, it has been fabricated by some enemy of labor working for the automobile manufacturers. Whoever did the job cannot be contemplated by his craftsmanship. Anyone having the slightest acquaintance with Communist literature will recognize this as the work of a particularly ignorant police agent."

"As is well known, the Communist Party does not advocate assassination or individual terror in the struggle against capitalism; these are the methods of the agents of the employer."

Linked With 'Gag' Campaign

"The aim of the concocters of this fiction or forgery is two fold. To discredit and disrupt the movement that has been built up around the candidacy of Maurice Sugar for Recorder's Court Judge, and to secure the amendment of the State law in order to bar all labor organizations or individuals connected with the labor movement from using the public schools."

"The Communist Party demands that you cease connecting up its name with this alleged leaflet and that you announce an open hearing on all future proposals affecting the rights of labor, where the position of labor organizations may be heard."

"Enclosed find \$1 to keep the Saturday bundle coming. I have no trouble at all selling them. There never are any left."—Albert Herdrath, Unity, Wis.

Legion Head Urges Terror

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., April 7.—A call for the use of terror against Communists was issued here Sunday by Lester O. Moody, State Commander of the American Legion, in an address before the Fourth District convention of the Legion.

"I charge you to be alert," he said, "to such circumstances as might denote Communism or any part thereof. The Communists do not fear law. They cheerfully go to jail. But they do fear force. It is part of the Legion's job to be informed and see that Communist developments do not continue in our State and nation. If they can't be stopped by law—they will be stopped by force."

Moody concluded his bloodthirsty speech with:

"What we do in the Legion, brothers, we do for God and our country."

"We have been able to increase our bundle and obtain subs," writes Betty Moore, East Liverpool, Ohio. "But in order to have success in the drive, every Party member must be made Daily Worker conscious."

Farmers Burn Cleric's Effigy

ASHFORD, England, April 7.—More than 100 farmers, protesting against tithes collections here Friday, burned effigies of the Archbishop of Canterbury in clerical garb and of Queen Anne. The latter effigy was placarded, "Queen Anne's dead—the tithes at Ashford are dead."

The demonstration occurred at Westwell, near here, and not far from Canterbury.

"The parsons' feet have been under our table too long," one placard read. The Archbishop's effigy was placarded:

"Archbishop of Canterbury Church on Sunday but hands off the farmer."

Malden Mill Charges False

MALDEN, Mass., April 7.—In a call to the workers of Malden to give full support to the strikers of the Malden Knitting Mills, a statement of the Communist Party and Young Communist League given wide distribution here, refuted the lies of the company which were displayed in full page ads in the local papers.

Mr. Fuerstein, owner of the mill, claimed in the ads that he "gave employment to 600 workers for 25 years," that a strike was called by "Communist agitators without warning," that he always paid the minimum N. R. A. scale of \$14 a week, and that his shop had the best conditions desirable.

In the Communist statement under the title "Fuerstein Lies," it was explained that those who averaged \$8 a week were lucky; "phony fines" were imposed to keep wages at that level, and that while working five days the workers were permitted to punch the clock only three days each week. Anyone who complained was instantly fired. That's the organization of the union, Fuerstein refused to deal with the union and has used the courts and police to prevent picketing at the entrance of the plant. The speed-up at the plant was terrific.

The Malden Mills workers have been on strike for a month, and held their ranks solidly. Many workers are beginning to talk of more militant action, especially to force the right to picket on the same side of the street where the plant is located.

Hatters Reject Assessment

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DANBURY, Conn., April 7.—Two large meetings of hatters took place here Friday night for their regular meeting, walked out of the meeting while their International President, Michael Greene, was speaking.

On Thursday night more than 500 hat makers gathered at the City Hall and backed up the action taken by the finishers the night before. In speaking for this action, Mr. Cunningham, a member of the executive committee, said: "If this movement of the rank and file goes down, every one of you will go down with it. There will be a company union in every damn factory in Danbury if that man (Michael Greene) has his way."

A motion carried unanimously to instruct every shop steward and department in the factories that the present bill of prices shall be the minimum for next year and that negotiations shall be begun towards that end. This move was aimed at the plans of the George McLaughlin shop and other manufacturers who have indicated that they intend to lower wages with the expiration of the present agreement on May 1.

tragedies related by victims of that brutal system.

Herndon must be saved from the chain-gang. The Scottsboro victory shows us how we can save Herndon from such a fate.

You must help save Herndon. What can you do? See that your trade union, club or lodge sends a demand to the United States Supreme Court for the unconditional release of Herndon. Have your organization join mass united front activities with the International Labor Defense in arousing the world to effect Herndon's freedom. And not the least important, send donations to help finance the tremendous cost of organizational activities and legal expenses, to the national office of the I.L.D., Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Union Spurs Compromise

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 7.—The workers of the Chandler Price Company, manufacturers of printing equipment, have rejected the proposal of the company that they sign a contract for a five per cent raise at the cost of agreeing to drop discussion of wages for six months.

Pointing out that they had received a ten cent per hour cut two years ago and that since that time prices have almost doubled, the men members of the Metal Workers Industrial Union, refused to sign a contract that would tie their hands.

The union has worked out the following demands for which it is prepared to strike: Ten cents per hour increase; time and a half for overtime; no discrimination against union members; abolition of speed-up and improvement of sanitary and working conditions.

Virginia University Strike Against War To Be First in South

UNIVERSITY, Va., April 7.—All classes at the University of Virginia will be suspended for one hour for the April 12 anti-war strike, in what will be the first such student demonstration in the South.

President Newcomb gave his consent to this step as a result of the mass support behind the strike call of the local Anti-War Committee.

Practically the entire student body of 2,500 is expected to participate in the demonstration in the McIntyre Amphitheatre, at which J. B. Matthews, of the American League Against War and Fascism, will be the main speaker.

On the university sidewalks for several weeks have appeared such slogans as "Smash imperialism war!" and "Scholarships, not battleships."

The committee in charge of the local strike arrangements, was elected at an anti-war meeting last Armistice Day, called by the National Student League, the Jefferson Society and Madison Hall (Y.M.C.A.).

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Workers and Intellectuals, meet the man whose songs you sing. Hans Eiler Music Festival, Garrick Theatre, Tuesday, April 16 at 8:15 p.m. German Chorales, Prussian Court Pages, Chopin, Russian Chorales, also soloists. Ausp. Phila. Relief Comm. for the Victims of German Fascism and Allied Anti-Fascist Front. Tickets 50c, 40c and 10c.

You simply can't miss this pleasant surprise at I.L.D. Carnival and Ball, April 12 and 13, Ambassador Ball, 1764 N. Broad St. A thrill in every corner. Fun galore for everybody. Wonderful for young and old. Entertainment! All through the evening, but in a different fashion. Prizes! Entertainment! Many other dancing! Excellent orchestra solo nights. Restaurant. Chopin, Russian chorales, Italian spaghetti, bar. Come and bring your friends. You simply can't miss it.

Monster Mass Meeting to protest the U. S. Annex of Breaking Trade Negotiations with the Soviet Union. Friday Eve., April 12, 8:30 p.m. 7th and Moore Sts. Adm. 50c. An employed 10c. Ausp. St. Phila. Br. N.Y.C.

Chicago, Ill.

Popular return engagement of Hans Eiler, Tuesday, April 9 at Peoples Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. for benefit of 20 child victims of German Fascism. Hans Eiler will appear in person together with Mercedes, Bettman, popular baritone in Eiler's songs. Sing German, Singing Society, Prussian Chorus, German and Slavonic Workers Chorus.

Newark, N. J.

Puppet Show "The Bunions." A full night of fun, April 16, 8:30 p.m. "The Bunions" at the New York Academy St. Ausp. Collective Thea.

2 Trade Unions Back Workers Insurance Bill In Madison, Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., April 7.—The City Action Committee for passage of H. R. 2827 swung into stride here last week by drawing American Federation of Labor locals into the battle to push the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill through the Wisconsin State Legislature.

The bill was enthusiastically endorsed by the Typographical Union and the Filling Station Employees Union, both of which will send delegates to the City Action Committee to participate in the campaign.

The City Action Committee was initiated here through the Madison Unemployment Council, which is now engaged in developing the committee to embrace all city organizations, and to supplement the work of the State Action Committee.

The committee is maintaining headquarters at 107 State Street. Charles Mays is chairman.

Fight for Scottsboro 9 Madel For Herndon Case, Newton Says

By Herbert Newton

(One of the Atlanta Six defendants who is under indictment under the same "Insurrection" Law under which Angelo Herndon was convicted.)

Seven thousand and five days on a Georgia chain-gang! That's the verdict handed down by a Southern jury of wealthy plantation owners and modern slave drivers. That's the penalty for refusing to draw Jim-crow lines and for fighting for unemployment relief. That's the sentence that staves Angelo Herndon in the face.

The movie, "I'm a Fugitive From a Georgia Chain-Gang," and Spivak's book, "Georgia Nigger," do not begin to depict the real horrors of the Georgia chain-gang. I know because for thirty-six days I lay in Fulton County Tower listening to

MAKE THIS A COLORFUL MAY DAY

This flag can be worn on your lapel on MAY DAY. \$25 per 100. \$15 per 500. In stock. \$5 per 100. Gold Embroidered on beautiful Red Ribbon. FLAG, with pin attached for Lapel. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

Order from Y.C.L., 514 D, P.O. Box 28, New York City

Last 5 Days!

To Get a Copy of HUNGER and REVOLT

The special subscription and coupon offers on Burck's popular book end April 12th. While the limited supply of copies lasts, you can still get a copy with a subscription, or with 15 consecutive coupons—plus \$1.00 for the book and 20c to cover postage.

\$1.00 Plus 20c To Cover Postage

SAVE THIS COUPON

A numbered coupon will appear each day in the Daily Worker. Fifteen consecutive coupons and \$1.25 entitles you to a copy of "HUNGER and REVOLT: Cartoons by Burck."

DAILY WORKER 50 E. 13th St., N.Y.

COUPON NUMBER 49

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

FROM the Michigan Organizer, issued by the Communist Party, District Seven, comes a tale about how Michigan mothers fought discrimination against Negro children. It is written by E. Martin, and tells clearly about the methods by which to fight such discrimination.

A NEGRO boy of Trowbridge school was hit in the stomach by a teacher, and had to be taken to the hospital in a serious condition. For several days the sentiment was very strong and widespread. More than fifty people came to the boy's home the first day.

"We issued leaflets, letters to mass organizations, (especially Negro churches), protests to the Board of Education protesting discrimination against Negro children. We spread the influence of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, recruited new prospects for the Women's Auxiliary of the L. S. N. R. and for the Pioneer group. There were also certain educational gains. The three Pioneers taking part in the investigation, in writing and distributing the leaflets, reporting to other organizations on what happened at the meeting, got a first hand knowledge of the class struggle. A teacher said to one of them: "Don't you know you might have been put in jail for giving out that leaflet?"

"Maybe so," said the little Pioneer, but the International Labor Defense would get us out. These Pioneers will never forget this experience. Then during the distribution of the second batch of leaflets, hundreds of Negro children saw a Negro woman and a white woman take a militant stand side by side in the face of the police. On this occasion, the children booed the cops, and the women went their way unmolested."

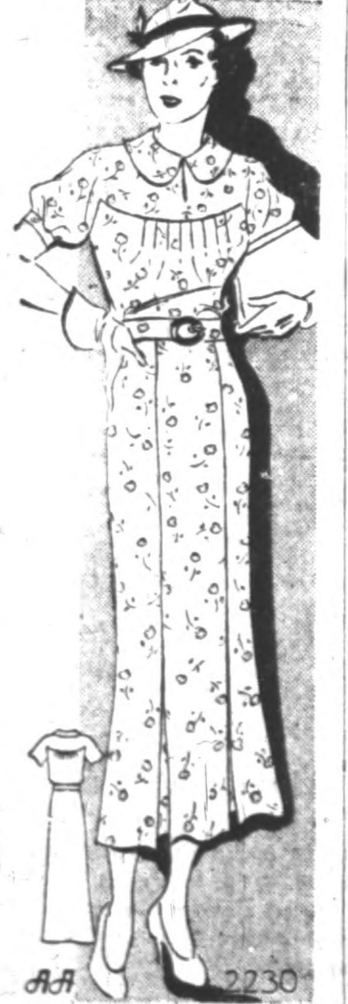
AND so, in organizing a protest against the discrimination practiced against the Negro child, a stronger League of Struggle for Negro Rights was built up, making that organization an even stronger weapon than before in the fight against Jim-crow, discrimination and for the rights of the Negro people.

"Bread pudding" writes M. M. "is part of childhood's horrible memories. But she says 'here is one that is not!'"

"Ingredients for caramel bread pudding: One and one-half cups soft bread crumbs; one-half cup sugar; three cups milk; two eggs; one-quarter teaspoon salt; three-quarter teaspoon vanilla. Put sugar in heavy frying pan and set over moderate heat, until melted and light brown. Scald milk and add sugar gradually, stirring constantly. The sugar will suddenly become very hard, but keep stirring and it will finally dissolve. Pour over the crumbs and let it stand for fifteen minutes. Beat eggs slightly. Add salt, crumbs and milk, and flavoring. Pour into greased baking dish. Place in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven for about an hour or until set."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2230 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send for your copy of the ANNE ADAMS SPRING FASHION BOOK. PRICE OF BOOK FIFTEEN CENTS. BUT WHEN ORDERED WITH AN ANNE ADAMS PATTERN IT IS ONLY TEN CENTS. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR BOTH (one cent additional on each order must be enclosed by residents of New York City in payment of City Tax). Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 343 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Southern Landowners Urge Cutting of Relief Standards

By a Worker Correspondent
BRUNSWICK, Ga.—The wealthy landowners of Florida and Georgia are protesting against the standard of relief in the South. One newspaper says:

"Thousands of farm hands are needed but inasmuch as they can get 20 cents an hour from the relief, they will not accept the 50 or 75 cents a day which is all the farmers can afford to pay."

Daytona Beach, Fla., is a classic example of Southern Relief Administration. Less than 1,000 workers are on relief, yet an administration force of approximately 50 uses over half of the relief funds for administration expenses.

A mattress factory running as a relief project pays 20 cents per hour for skilled labor. Formerly as a private enterprise this same factory paid wages ranging from 40 cents to one dollar an hour.

Private relief rackets flourish. Rotarians, Kiwanis, Lions Clubs, Lodges, churches and all sorts of organizations make constant appeals for funds for welfare and charity work, but try as you may you will rarely, if ever, find a worker who has received aid from the thousands of dollars raised in this manner.

Day labor wages for the urban population are from one dollar to one-fifty per day. Farm wages are from three to five dollars per week. Out of his miserly wages, the

farm laborer must buy his own meat. The landowner graciously furnishes a ramshackle hut and a few vegetables plus a ration of hominy grits, the staple food of the South.

Negro workers applying for relief must be able to furnish references from a white man. If a Negro can not do this and makes a protest or is insistent that he receive relief, the police are called and he is arrested on a vagrancy charge. This means a fine which he must work out on the chain gang at the rate of fifty cents a day.

The rich farmers use the relief office as a labor recruiting office. Those refusing to go to work for him on his terms, are thrown off relief and unless they leave the vicinity are immediately arrested as vagrants.

Wage levels in the South have reached a new low level but in the meantime living costs have climbed, practically eliminating the differential between North and South. Feudal customs are becoming more prevalent and more and more terror and persecution is being leveled against the poor whites and the Negroes.

In all this however, the Negro and white workers are becoming more and more united. Groups are discussing their problems together, planning together, laying the foundations of a powerful mass movement in the South.

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"After all, one can get along on so little."

IWO Invites Workers to Garden To Celebrate Its Fifth Anniversary

Nineteen thirty-five is a big year for the International Workers Order. It is the year of its Third Convention. It is the year rounding out its first five years of existence. It is the year in which it will reach a membership of 100,000.

Its fifth birthday, as well as its rapid growth, will be celebrated in a public mass affair in Madison Square Garden on Sunday, May 5, at 7:30 p. m.

The growth of the I. W. O. is not merely a matter for the membership of the I. W. O. It is an important matter for the working class. That is why the Order invites to Madison Square Garden on May 5, all workers of New York and vicinity.

The International Workers Order is the first and only organization of the militant workers of America against bourgeois leadership in the fraternal movement. Millions of American workers are in fraternal organizations. These fraternal organizations are led by the capitalists or their agents. The capitalists have utilized the need of the workers for fraternal benefits and have attached themselves like leeches on to the fraternal organizations.

This bourgeois leadership has done its best to prevent the workers in the fraternal organizations from getting a clear idea of the causes of their economic insecurity. The capitalists know very well that if the workers once become conscious of these causes, they will move to liquidate them. If they once clearly see that the insecurity of their economic existence is the inevitable result of capitalist rule, they will look upon capitalist rule with different ideas than they do now. They will challenge that rule. They will learn to understand that the way out of their economic insecurity cannot be found under capitalism, but only over the road of struggle against and defeat of capitalism and the capitalist rule.

By raising the banner of class solidarity, as against the bourgeois

fraternal banner of "universal brotherhood," the International Workers Order is making itself a valuable force in the unification of the working class for its struggle against capitalist exploitation.

Revolutionary workers have really too long looked upon the function of fraternal organizations merely as another form of capitalist insurance. It is true that capitalist leadership tries to conduct the fraternal organizations on the principles of capitalist insurance. But the fundamental function of the fraternal organization is very far from that of capitalist insurance. This function is really serving a serious need of the workers. While it serves this need, it can open the eyes of the workers. It can show them that the solution of this problem does not lie in the direction of insurance only, that insurance can at best serve as an emergency measure. The only radical measure that can be applied is the removal of the causes that place the workers in need.

Our International Workers Order is fully conscious of this task. It is doing everything within its power to develop within its ranks and among its members a practice of proletarian fraternalism which will make its members class conscious and recruit them gradually for the various fighting organizations of the workers.

The growth of the Order was possible only because it succeeded in putting forth this proletarian fraternalism. Its efforts to serve the working class in a broader sense than merely insurance has made the Order an attraction to broad masses of workers. It also has created within the Order the necessary enthusiasm for activities which alone could secure its growth.

The Order feels that it has earned for itself that mass support which will secure the attendance of many thousands of workers in his speech, which were a welcome compensation for some of the bad passages in Mr. Baldwin's speech. Apart from his terminology we fully agree with Sir Austen Chamberlain when he says:

"It was the fear that there might come a time when some nation made a war not as an accident but of set purpose, in our own time, to achieve some object of national ambition, national aggrandisement, or national revenge which she could not satisfy by peaceful means."

That is just the point. And we will add that matters are not in any way better if there is not one but two such Powers. It is clear to everybody that Sir Austen Chamberlain was not referring to the Soviet Union, for it is known that we do not lay claim to any foreign territory, and thanks to our good nature, we are far from cherishing any idea of revenge. We also agree with Sir Austen Chamberlain, when he said that the only way to prevent a war of aggression was

by making clear to the would-be aggressor that in such a case there would be against her such overwhelming forces as would deny her any prospect of victory or of rewarding her from her wrong-doing."

The support which Sir Austen Chamberlain gave to the idea of the Eastern Pact was advocated by other speakers—meets with a big response in the Soviet Union. This response would be still stronger if the idea of the Eastern Pact were supported not only by Chamberlain

Socialist Unemployed Leader Disrupts Moves for Unity

By a Worker Correspondent
MINEOLA, L. I.—A few weeks ago we read in the Daily Worker that the Socialist-led convention of unemployed voted to get together somehow with the Unemployment Council. We were glad to hear about this because out here some used to say, "What's the use of joining? You fellows are always fighting among yourselves."

We soon got wind of a mass meeting at which David Lasser, president of the Workers Alliance of America, and convention delegates were to speak. We immediately sent a letter to the sponsors of the meeting, offering co-operation and urging unity of all groups in the matter of relief wages and budgets and the Workers' Bill which the convention endorsed.

After a splendid report of a rank and file delegate who told how his group refused to eat in a jim-crow restaurant and how in spite of divergence in political allegiance of some delegates, they agreed on unity, Lasser rose to speak.

Having heard no mention of the Workers' Bill or unity with other organizations of the unemployed in his half-hour talk, one of our members asked him about it. All Lasser would say was that "Benjamin of the Unemployment Council spoke and because he admitted his mistakes received lots of applause."

We soon learned that Lasser's group had no intention of accepting the offer or even respecting the sentiments of the audience. Instead, they hastily summoned their group together, and of all places in the home of John J. Gilson, a would-be political leader of the unemployed, who dared to shout several months ago, "for this meeting

I am the supreme power, whether you like it or not."

Here is the way the "Press" of the following day reported the meeting in the home of Gilson: "The Alliance, Christiansen, explained, had taken safeguards to prevent the encroachment of Communist elements in the membership. The membership, he said, confined to organizations not affiliated with any other national group and this bans Communists who have their own organization." The paper appropriately placed this article immediately under the headline "Borough President Harvey, Denouncing Relief, Says System Breeds Reds." Christiansen is a leading Socialist who ran for office in the last election. Here is what we can't understand in a few words—We get splitting and red-baiting when we expected unity. Perhaps the Daily Worker can tell us whether there was a real decision for unity and what is being done about it. We would also like an explanation from David Lasser.

Editor's Note: At the Socialist-led national unemployment convention held on March 4, where the Workers Alliance of which Lasser is president was formed, there was adopted a resolution for unity with other unemployed organizations on the basis of the class struggle. The resolution instructed the National Committee to take steps to achieve unity and within three months to have set up a committee with other unemployed organizations to work out a unity program. Local branches were urged to do so on a local scale. Lasser evidently is disobeying the instructions of the convention and is attempting to block unity.

Tells How to Sell 'Daily' to Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—Here is my experience in circulating Daily Worker among strikers or workers in the various companies that are striving for better living and wage earning conditions.

When I first approach a striker or if I'm assigned to mass meetings of strikers, I tell them the Daily Worker is the only working class newspaper in the United States that is supporting the workers—the only one that is supporting their strike.

For instance, some time ago I was assigned to cover the Building Service Employees in the Borough section of Brooklyn. The first thing I did was to get to the meetings before they started so the workers could read the Daily Worker and understand the nature of the meeting.

Well, at first the worker would refuse the "Daily" but the minute I mentioned that the Daily Worker is supporting their strike they didn't only take it but grabbed for it.

My suggestions to Daily Worker sellers are as follows: 1.—You are assigned to a certain territory, and out if there are any meeting places in the neighborhood. 2.—Cover these meetings first. Don't stay until the meetings are over. You will miss the people who are used to seeing you at a certain corner.

With a good approach you not only win over the workers but their friends and tell their friends the Daily Worker is one newspaper which is doing its level best to see that the workers get better conditions.

H. WOLFF.
"In Harlem, New York City, workers passing on Seventh Avenue have bought the Daily Worker, as a result of a sample copy."—A. M. Shiffer, Harlem Red Builder.

Philadelphia I.S.U. Backs Local Agent

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At a Firemen's, Oilers' and Watereters' I. S. U. meeting last Thursday night Wolf, local black gang agent, was unanimously voted to remain agent.

Oscar Carlson, district picard and scabbering secretary, had sent down "minutes" proving the "incompetence" of the agent, ordering his removal and putting in his place a Mr. Garlin of New York.

Members of the I. S. U., full members and in good standing, vigorously condemned this act of Carlson. The meeting also showed how unconstitutional is Carlson's deed.

This is an aftermath of Carlson's trying to scab on the I. S. U. local here by bringing nine scabs to put abroad the lousy S.S. Dora which had struck here.

The local I. S. U. will not submit to the splitting maneuvers of some of the top officials. Carlson and company are pretty well known as the enemies of the workers.

\$5 a Week for Alabama Relief Workers

By a Worker Correspondent
COPELICA, Ala. Relief workers in Lee County, Ala., both white and Negro, do not get a fair deal. The bosses get the cream and the workers get the dregs.

The bosses get \$8 a day and the workers get \$5 a week, some of them get \$3 and others get nothing. If a worker gets any food when not working, when he goes to work he has to pay for it before he can get any money.

One of the bosses, Mark Duffy, stole several hundred dollars from the workers and skipped town.

Our Reply
OUR advice would be to put yourself under the care of a radio-therapy clinic. Your description is very good. You have myelogenous leukemia. There is no absolute cure for this disease. But doctors can give you help for your condition.

Taking out the spleen is not necessary. As a matter of fact it should not be done. Chirographic will not help this serious organic disease. It may make you feel a little better just like any good exercise makes you feel better for a short time, but it cannot do anything to your enlarged spleen or abnormal blood. The injections are not necessary. They are probably iron, and you can take iron or arsenic by mouth and get the same result.

The only treatment for this condition that we know of at present is X-ray, which will help a good deal. The spleen becomes smaller and blood becomes more normal. But X-ray does not cure you completely. The condition reappears but then some more X-ray treatments can be given.

We would recommend that you continue treatment at the X-ray clinic which you are now attending.

"Fresh Air Fund" Campaign
Quota Set \$500.00
Collected to date 16.25
Balance 483.75

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Say It With Money for Camp Wo-chi-ca

THINK of the tens of thousands of dollars raised annually by Fascist Hearst's New York American for his annual Christmas Fund, and the stupendous sums contributed to Grandma Times' Hundred Neediest Families! And I am asking for in our Fresh Air Fund campaign is a measly half grand—just five hundred dollars.

Let's all get together and go over the top for the Fresh Air Fund.

Diet in Diabetes
COMRADE L. B. of Brooklyn, N. Y. asks:—"Kindly write me the diet that a person should follow who suffers from Diabetes."

THE diet for a person suffering from diabetes is worked for the individual case depending: (1) On the severity of the diabetes (cases range from mild to moderate to severe); (2) on the type of treatment being given the patient at the time the diet is made up.

There is no special type of diet that is limited to diabetics, in fact a diabetic under control may eat practically any food at all. The diet is figured in the amount of calories or energy it yields. This varies obviously for each individual case of diabetes according to the amount of daily activity and energy output.

In the modern treatment of diabetes we do not restrict the patient from eating carbohydrate foods. Instead we give the needed amount of such foods for a balanced diet and if sugar spills over into the urine, it is counter acted with insulin. For more information about diet, see HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

A Rare Blood Disease
COMRADE J. A. of Marion, Ill. writes:—"I have noticed in one of my friend's Daily Worker that you give special advice to suffering workers who appeal to your column. I should like to know whether I have been receiving proper treatment and whether you have some better treatment."

"I have been sick for three years. When I first noticed my abnormal condition, it was when I found a hard lump over my abdomen and left side after I had been losing weight steadily."

"I have been to many doctors and clinics and have been told that I am suffering from 'Myelogenous Leukemia,' a disease of the blood which is causing enlargement of the spleen. I also went to a chiropractor who gave me several treatments and it seemed that I felt better, but my spleen did not go down. At one time a doctor gave me injections. Now I have been receiving X-ray treatments at a clinic in St. Louis for about eleven months. I have gained in weight. My spleen has grown smaller and I feel better. But every three or four days my spleen gets hard and at the same time I feel very weak, worn out and tired. I wish to know whether I have received proper treatment."

Our Reply
OUR advice would be to put yourself under the care of a radio-therapy clinic. Your description is very good. You have myelogenous leukemia. There is no absolute cure for this disease. But doctors can give you help for your condition.

Taking out the spleen is not necessary. As a matter of fact it should not be done. Chirographic will not help this serious organic disease. It may make you feel a little better just like any good exercise makes you feel better for a short time, but it cannot do anything to your enlarged spleen or abnormal blood. The injections are not necessary. They are probably iron, and you can take iron or arsenic by mouth and get the same result.

The only treatment for this condition that we know of at present is X-ray, which will help a good deal. The spleen becomes smaller and blood becomes more normal. But X-ray does not cure you completely. The condition reappears but then some more X-ray treatments can be given.

We would recommend that you continue treatment at the X-ray clinic which you are now attending.

"Fresh Air Fund" Campaign
Quota Set \$500.00
Collected to date 16.25
Balance 483.75

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 50 East 15th St., New York City I enclose \$..... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.

Name
Address
City and State

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK
HEALTH AND HYGIENE
Medical Advisory Board Magazine
35 East 15th Street, N. Y. C.

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1 for a year's subscription

Name
Address
City State

THE SWORD DANCE

By Karl Radek

The English House of Commons met to discuss the question of defense in a very extraordinary situation. Only recently the British government had decided to send its Foreign Minister to Berlin in order to facilitate the return of Germany to the League of Nations and the conclusion of an agreement on the limitation of armaments. The intended visit of the British Minister was in response to a special invitation of the German government. But the British Foreign Minister is still sitting on his traveling case and waiting until his host has recovered from his hoarseness.

One can imagine what the feelings of the British government are in these circumstances. It was not a revolutionary or anti-English newspaper, but the moderate organ of the Swiss bourgeoisie, the "Zuricher Zeitung," which wrote that the British Foreign Minister, who had been invited to send to Berlin, has had the door slammed in his face, and is now sitting in London and reading the newspaper comments, which for him make humiliating reading.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper telegraphed that Germany has now advanced to the center of the international stage and proved that she can compel others to reckon with her. If the other side permit an official visit to be called off, then Hitler is not risking much when he resorts to such methods.

As is generally assumed, Hitler's cold was caused not so much by the weather as by political atmosphere created by the British White Paper. The British government was faced with the difficult task of warming the temperature of British-German relations without repudiating the White Paper.

Prime Minister, not only because he is the actual head of the government, but also because he is reputed to possess great tact and intelligence. Mr. Baldwin fulfilled his task so well that the German press expressed its complete satisfaction with his Parliamentary speech. Mr. Baldwin did not dissociate himself from the assertions contained in the White Paper, according to which German armaments are still more "the spirit in which the population, and especially the youth of the country, are being organized, lend color to, and substantiate the general feeling of insecurity." He could not repudiate this assertion for the simple reason that this would have meant destroying the whole basis of the policy which the British government is pursuing in Europe, the chief idea of which was expressed in the statement that Great Britain's frontiers lie on the Rhine. This policy is the result of the British fear that a strong German imperialism might be a danger to Great Britain and that Germany must not be permitted to expand toward the West.

As he could not abandon this attitude, Mr. Baldwin attempted to sugar the pill for Germany by pointing to the armaments of other Powers. He referred to the armaments of the Soviet Union and said:

"There at least we might have thought in a government of the proletariat we might have had an example set to the world."

It was this passage in Mr. Baldwin's speech which pleased the German agents most and caused them to assume that Baldwin had thereby justified the whole of Germany's armaments. We have a fairly high opinion of the capabilities of Mr. Baldwin, and we are therefore sorry for him when, under the necessity of extricating British diplomacy from a disagreeable situation, he has

resort to similar arguments. Mr. Baldwin knows very well that the Soviet Union set the best example to all countries when, at Geneva, it proposed complete disarmament, and finally supported the American project for 30 per cent disarmament. But the other countries, including Great Britain, declared that the proposal made by the Soviet delegation was mere demagoguery. But, putting aside the generally known facts in estimating armaments two important factors must be taken into consideration, namely, chronology and aim.

The Soviet proceeded to increase its armaments when, in Asia, a great military Power made its appearance in its immediate neighborhood, the representatives of which openly elaborated a program of attack against the Soviet Union, and when, in Central Europe, there appeared another great Power, which is still arming at a feverish pace, but likewise openly announces a program of dismemberment of the Soviet Union. Mr. Baldwin is well aware of all this. When he referred to the armaments of the Soviet Union he certainly only intended to make a gesture which would help to get over an unpleasant incident in Anglo-German relations. Mr. Baldwin certainly did not think that he had thereby done harm to the cause of peace, for there is nobody in Great Britain so foolish as seriously to believe that the Soviet Union would attack Great Britain or its colonies. We are good-tempered people and do not take Mr. Baldwin's allusions to Soviet armaments in bad part, the less so as, so far as can be judged from the short telegraphic reports, he did not assert that our armaments pursue aggressive aims. We only wish to say that he ought to have sought a way out of an awkward situation at his own cost and not that of other people.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the of-

ficial speaker of the ruling Conservative Party and a former Foreign Minister attempted to make good the blunder committed by Mr. Baldwin in this difficult situation. We cannot say that Sir Austen Chamberlain has enjoyed the greatest popularity in the Soviet Union in the past, but we do not deny that there were many sound ideas in his speech, which were a welcome compensation for some of the bad passages in Mr. Baldwin's speech. Apart from his terminology we fully agree with Sir Austen Chamberlain when he says:

"It was the fear that there might come a time when some nation made a war not as an accident but of set purpose, in our own time, to achieve some object of national ambition, national aggrandisement, or national revenge which she could not satisfy by peaceful means."

That is just the point. And we will add that matters are not in any way better if there is not one but two such Powers. It is clear to everybody that Sir Austen Chamberlain was not referring to the Soviet Union, for it is known that we do not lay claim to any foreign territory, and thanks to our good nature, we are far from cherishing any idea of revenge. We also agree with Sir Austen Chamberlain, when he said that the only way to prevent a war of aggression was

by making clear to the would-be aggressor that in such a case there would be against her such overwhelming forces as would deny her any prospect of victory or of rewarding her from her wrong-doing."

The support which Sir Austen Chamberlain gave to the idea of the Eastern Pact was advocated by other speakers—meets with a big response in the Soviet Union. This response would be still stronger if the idea of the Eastern Pact were supported not only by Chamberlain

—who in spite of his great influence is not at present a member of the government—but also by Sir John Simon, who is the Minister responsible for British foreign policy, of whom, however, it is said that he wishes to deprive the plan for regional pacts of mutual assistance of the character of mutual assistance.

Mr. Baldwin pays tribute to our peaceableness, which according to his opinion is an attribute of the proletarian State. Many of our readers were surprised that Mr. Baldwin, on the one hand, demands of the representatives of the British working class that they support British armaments and, on the other hand, expresses the opinion that the Soviet government, out of love of peace, should adopt an indifferent attitude to the question of the security of its country. We believe that our readers are wrong for they forget that the Conservative politicians of Great Britain are not engaged in laying down any universally valid principles, but only stating that which suits them.

Mr. Baldwin would like the English workers zealously to defend the British Empire. But he does not want the working people of the Soviet Union to defend their country with the same zeal. This would certainly help English diplomacy to escape the embarrassing circumstances in which it finds itself. We cannot, however, comply with Mr. Baldwin's wish. On the contrary, we can only tell him that any direct or indirect concession that British diplomacy may make to the German plans of attack will only lead to an increase in the defensive measures of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union greatly values good relations with Great Britain. But we know that Great Britain

knows two kinds of friendship: she has one kind for countries which submit to her and are dependent on her support. Such friendship is of no use to us. We are too big a country to accept that kind of friendship. But Great Britain maintains friendly relations also with other countries which are able to exist alone without her help. The Soviet Union has never asked Great Britain to defend her interests. The Soviet Union would have been perfectly satisfied if Great Britain had understood that her own interests require general peace and if English diplomacy had not done anything that might encourage Powers like those of whom Chamberlain assumed they "might make wars in order to achieve some object of national ambition, national revenge."

We recommend that you continue treatment at the X-ray clinic which you are now attending.

"Fresh Air Fund" Campaign
Quota Set \$500.00
Collected to date 16.25
Balance 483.75

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 50 East 15th St., New York City I enclose \$..... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.

Name
Address
City and State

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK
HEALTH AND HYGIENE
Medical Advisory Board Magazine
35 East 15th Street, N. Y. C.

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1 for a year's subscription

Name
Address
City State

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

UP IN Boston the other day the depression was "solved" once more.

For five years after-dinner speakers, all men with good sound investments and children to think of, have been rising weekly to "solve" the depression between the coffee and a cigar.

On Monday, Bishop X, speaking at a gathering of civic leaders, will rise to announce that in the past the people of America have been guilty of too frivolous an attitude toward the future, we have played too fast and loose with our money, and that "thrift" will solve our troubles and "humility" would set the keel of capitalism right again.

On Wednesday, Mr. W, a leading banker, will cry that the solution is larger foreign markets and on Friday, Mr. M, a leading industrialist, will demand that we tap the resources of our home market to solve the crisis. On Saturday we have been too optimistic, and on Sunday we have been too gloomy. And on the following week, the crisis will be solved by sound government policies and re-solved again by "plain American horse-sense."

Owen D. Young

NOW in Boston Mr. Owen D. Young, no stranger at the "solution" game, has risen to announce that "gloom" is the greatest drawback to our rapid recovery. America is too full of long faces, says Mr. Young. The sunny disposition has vanished as a national resource and the sour puss is seen everywhere.

"They tell us there are no more worlds to conquer," says Mr. Young, "and that our only hope in a time of depression like this is to divide what we have and be content; that we cannot rescue ourselves as they did in the Eighteen Thirties and the Seventies by opening up to productive development vast areas of unsettled land; that we cannot rescue ourselves as they did in the Nineties by the greatest industrial advance the world has ever seen; and so we must not only 'sugar off' our activities, but our brains."

But Mr. Young does not believe that a final impasse has been reached by capitalism. He does not believe that there are no more "worlds to conquer." He does not believe that capitalism should support our unemployed, "whether they exercise self-restraint or not." In fact, Mr. Young believes that "social services" such as unemployment insurance, relief, are "misplaced efforts to advance human welfare flowing from emotions blind to history."

No, Mr. Young firmly believes that the greatest item in the balance sheet of America is an inquisitiveness in "the things we do not know." "What we do not know," according to Mr. Young, is what will solve the crisis.

Forward—To Nothing

ONE of the things which we do not know is just what are these "things we do not know" which will solve the crisis. One of these "unknowns" is Mr. Young's passionate desire to see the whole relief system dismantled, the flow of relief stopped, the unemployed cast aside to comfort them with Mr. Young's philosophy while they are hunting up and down America for that non-existent job.

Mr. Young can afford to have "faith" in capitalism. After all, we do not expect him to have faith in anything else, being the chairman of the General Electric Company. But he is simply trying to make the rest of the American populace share the aims and ambitions of the American bourgeoisie when he asks us to look forward with confidence to the future.

What future is there to look to? Mr. Young dreams of new worlds to conquer. We know that these "new worlds" are. They are new foreign markets, new rationalization and speed-up processes, new accumulations of profit, new wars, new exploitations. This is the future of capitalism. This is Mr. Young's dream, all of the capitalists' dream, but it is not the hope and need for the millions who are jobless and hungry in the world today.

New Worlds . . .

LET Mr. Young dream of a fresh, new world, where capitalism reborn, will rise to new heights of exploitation. The crushing contradictions that grip it will never open to the bourgeoisie a world spread out for them with all the possibilities for progress they knew when they first took power. New markets are possible—but only by war with other capitalists. New production levels are possible—but only at the expense of the working class. And with these the misery and chaos will only mount higher, accumulate at the heart of society.

The capitalist dream of returning to the pre-war levels of production like an old man dreams of his youth. In his imagination it seems he will be strong again, that a monkey gland or an operation will restore his lost vigor. But the dream is an illusion. His legs creak, he cannot walk without a crutch, and though he shouts "I'll be young again," the doctor's reports are that he's not much longer for this world of ours.

Hail May 1!

Through the Daily Worker

Comrades: Through the Daily Worker, I send greetings to the American working class on May 1! I pledge my support to the fight against war and fascism, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the establishment of a true workers' and farmers' republic—a Soviet America!

I send..... (\$)
Name..... Street.....
City..... State.....

(All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker. They must be in by April 20th.)

LITTLE LEFTY



Convinced!



by del



The Intellectual as Friend and Ally

By JACK MARTIN

THE article by Joseph North in the Daily Worker of February 13, brings up for discussion the important problem of the winning over of the intellectual as an ally of the revolutionary working class. It is a problem which is far from being properly understood in the ranks of the Party and the working class generally. It is a problem whose importance is "properly grasped" when it is presented as a question of the relation of the urban petty-bourgeois to the working class, as a question of the hegemony of the working class in the proletarian revolution.

In the ranks of the Party the right and the left deviation on this question are quite common. And, naturally enough, both deviations are often to be found in the same person, among those comrades who are in contact with the intellectual elements. The comrade who at one time exhibits a leftist attitude, at the next moment turns a complete somersault towards a rightist attitude.

The right deviation; that which leads to uncritical bowing before the superior "education" and "learning" of the intellectual. The intellectual is a reflection of the circle led, and to their great joy they discover that the new member of the unit can write well, speaks fluently, and can toss off Marx and Engels. He shall write the leaflet, he shall lead the study circle. Soon the intellectual is elected unit agit-prop; next the Section Committee hears of him and he is coopted on the Section Committee.

The comrades have forgotten one thing; the intellectual comes from another class, and therefore he must be tested twice, and still again. The comrades have forgotten a few elementary questions: does the intellectual have contact with the masses; is he a revolutionary intellectual or a petty-bourgeois intellectual. It is a reflection of the fact that the comrades have not mastered the Marxist-Leninist teaching that only the working class is revolutionary to the end, and that the intellectual as a rule

comes from a class and moves in a class which because of its socio-economic position is bound to waver and vacillate.

Not the middle class, but the working class leads the proletarian revolution! And in the vanguard must be a Party whose leadership is rooted in factory, mill, workshop, and mine. But, the defenders of the intellectual will charge, "This is sectarianism, this is forgetting that the proletariat needs to win allies for the proletarian revolution." And those not so politically advanced will argue, "Marx, Lenin and Stalin were intellectuals," or "The intellectuals are the ones who made the revolution in Russia," confusing the question of the individual and the group "the best of the intellectuals" and the class.

Lenin's Attitude
Lenin has stated the question in this way: In the debate on the Programme of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in 1902, Lenin, talking of the relation of the proletariat to all toilers, said:

"But we know that they form a separate class bound, it is true, to the proletariat, by thousand threads and transitional stages, but still a separate class. It is, at first, absolutely essential to draw a line of demarcation between ourselves and all others, and to place on one side the proletariat alone, solely and exclusively; only after that can we declare that the proletariat will emancipate everybody, that it calls upon and appeals to everybody."

"I agree with this afterwards, but first of all I want the 'at first.'"

The truth and the application of this remarkably clear thought of Lenin needs to be driven home. Rightly considered it means that no lasting success of the Party can be achieved—neither in struggle against fascism, against war, or for Revolution—without a Party founded in the factories, in the unions. After the Party has rooted itself in the workshops beyond possibility of dislodgement, then the

Party can lead the struggle to "emancipate everybody."

The League Against War and Fascism
But this lesson has not yet been fully learned. One example: In Chicago we have an American League Against War and Fascism. In Chicago we have stockyards, railroads, steel mills, war industries. Chicago is the second city in size in the country. Chicago controls the Middle West. Do we have branches of the League in these strategic mills and factories? Is the League based on them?

The answer is that the League is led by middle class elements who have not connected themselves with the unions, with the proletariat, and that the work of the League is mainly among the middle class. Lectures at the Morrison Hotel with admission prices beyond any possibility of workers being able to pay them—such would seem to be a major activity of the League. We are far from decrying the value of such lectures—the contrary we favor even more of them—however, we insist that the fight against war and fascism will be won or lost in the factories—and that is where the center of activity of an organization such as the American League Against War and Fascism should lie.

But the same Party comrades who were guilty of the right deviation, who failed to give consistent daily guidance and help to the intellectual, who failed to re-educate him in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, will, when the which they left to the guidance of the intellectual collapses, sneer: "What can you expect from an intellectual?" This sneering, contemptuous attitude, which makes the intellectual (and the petty-bourgeois) ill at ease in the movement, is the leftist deviation.

Creating Proletarian Culture
It is an ignorant attitude which forgets that "The proletariat can never seriously think of seizing power unless these strata have at least been neutralized." (Stalin)

"The Question of the Middle Strata." It is an ignorant attitude which betrays a narrow unimaginative mind. It is a mind which does not see that there are poems to be written, songs to be composed, plays to be produced, in other words a proletarian culture to be created—as an indispensable ally in the proletarian revolution. We recall to mind the saying of Lenin during the Civil War that the poems of a certain popular Red Poet were worth a machine-gun regiment; we recall reading that one of the first acts of the Chinese Red Army when it enters a city is to have an agit-prop troupe put on a play in the public square.

Comrade North in his article points out, "The intellectuals, most of whom derive from the middle class, occupy a relatively strategic position in present day society. From their vantage points they command wide ideological influence. More than this, this ideological influence is most concentrated precisely among the middle class from whom the intellectual springs."

7,949,455 White Collar Workers
According to a study based on the U. S. Census (1930) and published in the Monthly Labor Review, March, 1934, there were 7,949,455 white collar workers, including clerks, salesmen, radio operators, telegraph and telephone operators, decorators, insurance agents, technicians, agents, collectors, messenger and office boys, stenographers and typists, real estate agents, mail carriers, apprentices and assistants to architects, doctors, dentists, librarians, etc. This strata of almost 8,000,000 people was 89.4 per cent native born white—a significant figure. They number 16.3 per cent of the 48,829,920 gainful workers. If we add to the 8,000,000 white collar workers the roughly 2,500,000 professional, doctors, lawyers, dentists, engineers, writers, etc. we have 10,500,000 middle class strata who are peculiarly under the influence of the ideology of the intellectual. Well for the working class if the ideology of the intellectual spreads is

that of Marx and Lenin. And by the same token it is not well if the fight of the revolutionary movement against bourgeois ideology meets the counter-attack of hostile strata of intellectuals.

As Comrade North has pointed out, the intellectual is the hardest hit of all the middle class strata today: unemployment among engineers and architects is as high as 95 per cent and even 98 per cent according to other estimates! The result of the position of the intellectual today is reflected in his taking to the weapons of the worker: the strike, the picket line, the demonstration! The Newspaper Guild and the strikes it has led, the struggles of office workers, pharmacists, social workers are sufficient indication of this.

Intellectual as Friend and Ally
Here we may express the hope that if in the Russian Revolution the intellectual identified his future with a bourgeois democratic revolution under bourgeois hegemony, and thereupon betrayed the proletarian Socialist Revolution, there is hope that the socio-economic position of the intellectual today and the contrast he sees between what fascism offers and what the Soviet Union offers will result in the intellectual remaining a friend and more stable ally of the worker in the coming American Revolution. The history of the class struggle in recent years contains innumerable examples of the loyalty and the heroism of the intellectual. Particularly can we point to Germany, Spain, China, where the sharpened class struggle has tested all classes, groups and individuals.

Our task is to win over the intellectual as friend and ally. To prove to him that both his immediate interests and his future demand his alliance with the revolutionary working class, in the fight for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, for Soviet Power. It is a task which the objective situation today in the United States, and the example of the course of development in Germany and the Soviet Union makes entirely possible.

Series on Illinois Coalfields

A first-hand account of conditions in the southern Illinois coal fields, by Belle Taub, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in that region, will appear on this page beginning Wednesday, April 10. Belle Taub interviewed scores of coal miners, their wives and children, and attended numerous miners' meetings over a territory of hundreds of miles. This intimate story reveals the poverty, terror and intimidation against which these militant workers are continually fighting. Do not miss this unusually interesting feature!

Writers' Union Backs Pharmacists' Strike

At a membership meeting of the Writers Union held last Thursday at 26 West 18th Street, writers voted unanimously to support the strike of the pharmacists employed in the Silver Rod Drug Stores.

The pharmacists employed in this professional sweat-shop chain have for years suffered from terrific speed-up, long hours on duty, and the most horrible conditions. Unable to continue on the miserable wage-pittance paid these over and over exploited professional workers, the pharmacists of the Silver Rod Drug stores under the militant leadership of the Pharmacists of Union of Greater New York voted to strike.

The Writers Union, recognizing this fight to secure better conditions for white collar and professional workers as their own, has pledged itself to support the strikers. As its first step the Writers Union called upon its membership to boycott the Silver Rod Drug Store chain until the demands of the striking pharmacists are granted.

Program by Eisler In Chicago Tuesday

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hanns Eisler, celebrated composer, who himself is one of the victims of German fascism, will return to Chicago to participate in a concert arranged by a number of working class singing societies under the auspices of the Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism. The Socialist-controlled German Singing Societies have offered their services in this affair. In addition, they will participate the Freiheit Gezans Verein, the Ukrainian Workers' Chorus, and Mendel Bauman, who sings Eisler's compositions. The concert will take place on Tuesday, April 9, at 8 p.m. at the People's Auditorium, 2487 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago.

Current Issue of The Communist Is Rich In Theoretical and Practical Material

THE COMMUNIST, April, 1935. Published monthly by the Communist Party of the United States of America. 20 cents.

Reviewed by A. LERNER

The April issue of The Communist is distinguished by a number of interesting articles, both in the field of theory and in practical work. "Our Tasks in the Light of Changed Conditions," by Morris Childs recounts the recent experiences and the outlook of the Wisconsin district on the three main fields of Party work: trade union, united front, and the Labor Party. The vital connection between all three is clearly shown, the main link being energetic work in the A. P. of L. unions. The Communists must take the initiative in building them, in conducting struggles with militant tactics, and in drawing the rank and file of the unions solidly behind militant policies.

Work in Harlem
"Development of Work in the Harlem Section," by James W. Ford and Louis Sass reports the progress of a year's work in the Negro section of New York City. Showing the causes for last month's outbreak of indignation in Harlem (which took place after the article was written), the report shows how unemployment in this part of the city had reached from 75 to 85 per cent of the Negro population as well as the Latin-Americans. In describing the manner in which the Party Section solves its problems and the tasks facing it, we are given valuable

details of work which can benefit the whole Party.

Hook, the Counter-Revolutionist
"The Meaning of Sidney Hook," by L. Rudas, brilliantly exposes the counter-revolutionary revisionism of the professor of philosophy in N. Y. University. "Hook hooks the facts," writes Comrade Rudas, and he proves it abundantly with quotations from Hook's writings. Hook uses no single argument against Communists which has not its origin in the arsenal of international Social-Democracy against Communism," writes Comrade Rudas, although he performs several feats of "originality" in presenting his calumnies against the Communists. All this Hook does in the name of Marx.

Comrade Rudas also reveals Hook's distortion and misuse of philosophical terms in his attack upon dialectical materialism. Hook's assertions that Marx and Engels were at variance with each other, on certain important questions and that Lenin's activity in the revolutionary movement contradicted his writings on dialectical materialism—these assertions are also exposed for the lies that they are. And finally, Comrade Rudas shows that consistent and thoroughgoing materialist, unlike the counter-revolutionist Hook, must sooner or later find their way into the Communist Party.

Discussion on Religion
A most interesting article in this issue of The Communist is "Religion and Communism." This ar-

article represents a series of answers to questions in a discussion which Earl Browder led with a group of students of Union Theological Seminary. In his answers to the questions put by the students, Comrade Browder propounds the position of the Communist Party on a number of important phases of the question of religion. The questions which the students put are the same as many questions which arise in the minds of religious workers and the answers of Comrade Browder will prove valuable material for all revolutionary workers in their discussions with their fellow workers.

This issue also contains the Manifesto of the Central Committee of our Party on May Day. "Forge a Mighty United Front for May Day!" This Manifesto brings forward sharply the issues confronting the toilers in the U. S. on May Day, 1935, and points out that our main drive must be for united front demonstrations and struggles on May Day.

Other materials in the April Communist are the stirring "Manifesto of the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands," and a review by Harry Gannes of a recent book, "The Economic Consequences of the New Deal."

Altogether, this issue of The Communist contains both theoretical and practical material of great value to revolutionary workers. It is particularly necessary to get a copy into the hands of every member of the Party.

Pamphlet on Relief Contains Vital Facts

A pamphlet which has been widely hailed by unemployed worker and social worker alike is "On: In Illinois," a 32-page, 3c. pamphlet published by the National Research League, Chicago Chapter, formerly Chicago Pen and Hammer. The Unemployment Council has found the facts contained in this pamphlet to be of the greatest value in its fight for more adequate relief. Social Work Today states that the pamphlet should be required reading for every social worker. Labor Research Association reports that the pamphlet is "one of the best of its kind which has yet come to our attention."

There are graphic descriptions of how jobless applicants for relief are treated; amounts of relief; a comprehensive analysis of relief inadequacy with respect to food, clothing, rent and the like; forced labor work relief; Negro discrimination; the social work system; the press and the jobless. Finally, there is an account of the activity of the Unemployment Councils and the 13 outstanding recent struggles in which they have taken part. There are five appendices.

This admirable pamphlet, which is of more than local interest, can be obtained in Chicago at many bookstores, including the Workers' Bookstores, at 5 cents a copy. Orders will be filled by mail, if postage is sent to National Research League, 20 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Add sufficient postage for mailing costs.

Educational Center Opens in Jersey City

JERSEY CITY.—Despite all efforts of the police of this city to prevent any working class center from opening, an Educational Association center has officially been opened. At 71 Newark Ave., Jersey City, the Labor School of Hudson County will hold classes on Political Economy, Women in Society, and Fundamentals of Communism. Other activities of the center will be the regular showing of Soviet movies every other Sunday. The first showing will be on Sunday, April 7, when "Mechanics of the Brain" will be shown at 4 p. m. Tickets are 20c.

CHAPAYEV IN CHICAGO

The famous Soviet film, "Chapayev" which played to over a million and a half workers simultaneously in 18 theatres in Moscow within two weeks, and has had a long run in New York City, will be shown in Chicago at the Sonotone Theatre for the first time on Friday, April 12.

Collect May Day greetings from your friends and shopmates, for the Daily Worker.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 36 East 13th Street, New York City.

Workers and the New Deal

Question: Can you furnish some figures on what the New Deal has done for the workers?—J. G.

Answer: The workers have gained nothing from the New Deal. Their living standards have been reduced by the 15 per cent rise in the cost of living. Their real wages, even according to the conservative figures of the A. F. of L. have been cut six per cent. The increase of 35 per cent in food prices and of 30 per cent in clothing has cut down the consumption of vital necessities to a point lower than at the bottom of the crisis. The worker today is able to buy less bread, less meat, etc. than he was able to purchase two years ago.

Unemployment has not been reduced. Some fifteen million unemployed and their families, comprising 40 per cent of the entire population, are living on sub-existence relief handouts—or the charity of their friends and acquaintances. Far from helping the unemployed, the administration is cutting work relief scales as a signal for a general assault on the wages of the employed workers. While millions of working class families do not have enough to eat, the A. A. A. ploughed up millions of acres of wheat and corn, and slaughtered 6,000,000 pigs and 7,000,000 cattle. It is ruthlessly going ahead with its program of driving 2,000,000 poor and tenant farmers off the land.

The New Deal poured out billions to banks, mortgage companies, railroads, etc. But only about 15 per cent of its expenditures were used for relief. It is spending billions for war preparations. In short, the whole new program is based upon the principle of putting all the burdens of the crisis upon the workers, of increasing the profits of the capitalists at the expense of the living standards of the workers.

And for the bosses, Roosevelt has provided a "New Deal." Their profits have risen enormously. Dividends and interest payments in 1934 were 50 per cent higher than in 1926, although payrolls were 40 per cent lower and production was only two-thirds of the 1926 level.

For regular comment and review of the economic consequences of the New Deal, read the economic column of the Daily Worker which appears every Monday. The Labor Research Association publishes a monthly review of the economic scene called "Economic Notes" which can be obtained at all workers book shops for five cents a copy.

Higher Learning

By Walker Winslow

School never lets out for the children of the poor! Where the teaching lets off The learning begins. Ask them Who is the author of hunger; ask them What their fathers are striking for. Undiscovered in their silence lies The true comprehension. Beyond The cool borders of curriculum lies, In exile and waiting, the Marxian key To intellect: the cipher to the code Of the text books. Give them bourgeois history And they'll open revolution's primer— Geography, and they'll dissolve borders— Arithmetic, and they'll compute shares— Civics, and they'll think Soviets— A taste to choose and they'll choose their comrades. Watch their eyes and you'll see the slow fuse of hunger Burning down into the arsenals of revolt.

TUNING IN

- 10:00 P. M.—WEAF—The Women's Responsibility—Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs
- 10:00—W. O. R.—Sport's Talk—Jack Filman
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WABC—Mitt and Marge
- 15:00—WEAF—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Lum and Abner
- WJZ—Plantation Echoes
- WABC—Just Piss Bill
- 10:00—WEAF—Easy Aces
- WOR—Studs Mike
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Connells
- 14:00—WEAF—Uncle Eben
- WOR—Corinna Mura, Songs
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise
- WABC—Boaks Carter, Comedian
- 10:00—WEAF—Humber Orch
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Jan Garber, Orch
- WABC—Pray and Braggiotti, Piano
- 15:00—WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30—WEAF—Gladys Swarthout, Soprano, String Orchestra; Mixed Chorus
- WOR—Gus Edwards Revue
- WJZ—Cassius Carroll
- 9:00—WEAF—Cyprius Orchestra; Frank Parker, Tenor; Conrad Thibault, Baritone
- WOR—Former President
- Herbert Hoover and Ferdinand Roosevelt—Alfred E. Smith, Speaking at Opening Meeting Citizens Appeal for the Salvation Army; Seventh Regiment Army
- WJZ—Same as WOR
- WABC—Loretta Bell, Soprano; Koolhaena Orchestra; Mixed Chorus
- 10:30—WEAF—Music at the Hayden's
- WOR—Ray and Esther
- WJZ—Low's Press Agent
- WABC—Glukin Orchestra; Block and Sully, Comedians; Gertrude Nielsen, Songs
- 14:00—WEAF—Newport Sounds
- 10:00—WEAF—Eastman Orch; Lullaby Lady, Male Quartet
- WOR—Gorn Cob Pipe Club
- 10:00—WEAF—Ladies Heller, Tenor
- WABC—Lorraine King, Orch
- 10:15—WJZ—America in Music; John Tasker Howard, Narrator
- 10:30—WEAF—U. S. Economic Situation—Senator Burton K. Wheeler
- WOR—Variety Musicals
- WABC—The Night Singer
- 10:45—WJZ—Armand Otrard, Bass
- 11:00—WEAF—Marvey Orch
- WOR—News; Moonbeams
- WJZ—Dance Music
- WABC—Four Aces Contract Bridge

FATHERLAND

By Karl Billinger
Edition \$1.00, Workers Book Shop. (Regular Price \$2.50)

"I would like to see Billinger's 'Fatherland,'" writes Michael Gold, "read widely in America, for it can teach all of us, as in a school, what lies before America if fascism is allowed to win, and how we must overcome fascism." Order from

Workers Book Shops
30 E. 13th St. N.Y.C.
360 Sutter Ave. Brooklyn
699 Prospect Ave. Bronx

For the First Time in English LUDWIG FEUERBACH

The classic exposition of dialectical materialism, for the first time in complete, ungarbled English translation. It includes other material by Marx and Engels on dialectical materialism. Lenin recommended Feuerbach as "the handbook of every class-conscious worker," rating it with the Communist Manifesto.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS
381 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Anarchist Leader Aids Mr. Hearst's Frenzied Anti-Soviet Drive

PUBLISHER TURNS EMMA GOLDMAN INTO "COMMUNIST" IN EFFORT TO ADVANCE SLANDER CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE U. S. S. R.

FROM the anarchist cafes of Paris comes another contribution to Mr. Hearst's anti-Soviet campaign. It is from none other than that faded prima donna, Emma Goldman.

Miss Goldman joins a distinguished galaxy of anti-Soviet performers: Trotzky, the czarist general, Hitler, and the Louis Waldmans, Oneals and Lees of the "Old Guard" of the Socialist Party.

To make her hysterical rantings against the U. S. S. R. somewhat convincing, the Hearst press headlines Emma Goldman as a "Communist," but Mr. Hearst and his editorial jackals no very well that Emma Goldman is not and never was a Communist.

For years she and her associates have attacked Communism; her counter-revolutionary activities while in the Soviet Union made it necessary for the

Soviet Government to rid itself of her presence. The very essence of the anarchist "philosophy," petty-bourgeois to the core, reveals how utterly absurd it is to describe Emma Goldman as a "Communist."

Hearst, while using Emma Goldman as he did the counter-revolutionist, Trotzky, for his slander against the Soviet Union, does not enlighten his readers on the fact that the anarchist leaders in Spain assist the fascist Gil Robles government by sabotaging the October general strike and armed uprising on the ground that they hated the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Spain, of Soviet power, more than they feared the onset of the fascist dictatorship.

Emma Goldman, whose chief contact with the class struggle in recent years has come from the resorts on the Riviera and in the cafes of Paris, comes forward

with some penetrating observations about the Soviet Union:

"I may mention that—in spite of the country-wide lack of the most elemental necessities of life in Russia—the entire first Five Year Plan was aimed at developing that branch of heavy industry which serves, or can be made to serve military purposes."

This vicious, underhanded stuff can be compared only to the spewings of a Matthew Woll or a Father Walsh.

The whole world knows that the Soviet Union's chief purpose in achieving the first Five-Year Plan was to build up heavy industry, to increase steel for housing, railways, subways, and for all the basic necessities of life under a Soviet order.

Emma Goldman bewails the fact that these industries can be used, at the same time, for the defense of the only Workers and Farmers Republic in the world!

Significantly enough, her conclusions coincide fully with Adolph Hitler about the Soviet Union—that it must be destroyed so that capitalism can be strengthened.

So does William Randolph Hearst act as a scavenger on the garbage dump of counter-revolution, gathering up the decayed refuse left there by the advancing forces of revolution!

The daily experiences of the masses all over the world, staggering under the blows of the sixth year of capitalist crisis, are teaching them to differentiate between their friends and their enemies.

Daily Worker

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

FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 56 E. 12th
Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 204, National Press Building
1420, and 7 St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910
Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3827.

Subscription Rates:

By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$4.00;
6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 97c. cash.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1935

The Akron Situation

THE rubber workers of Akron, where the bulk of the industry is located, are voting over ninety per cent for strike in one rubber company after another.

An immediate general strike is the only way in which the rubber workers can win their demands, which have already been rejected by the Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone companies. A last minute delay in the strike call would only permit the rubber companies to perfect their strikebreaking machinery and continue their firing and union smashing. Not reliance on the Wagner Bill or on futile N. R. A. controlled elections, but immediate strike, is the path to win the rubber workers' demands.

The rubber companies and the city government they control have sworn in fascist criminal elements as "deputies" to terrorize the rubber workers. They are attempting to break the strike by force.

The entire labor movement of Akron should now take steps to support the rubber workers and defeat these strikebreaking preparations. Especially the auto and steel industries are bound up with the rubber industry. The workers of these industries, and the whole labor movement, outside of Akron as well as in the city, should act to support the rubber workers' coming strike.

In order to strengthen the strike, a broad strike committee to include all departments and all local unions, should be elected to lead the struggle.

Rank and File Leaders

LOCAL 107 of the Retail Cloak, Suit, Dress and Fur Salespeople's Union, which contains many honest rank and file workers, has fallen into the hands of a racketeering leadership. This small clique of racketeers, which includes such right wing Socialist leaders as Hyman Nemser, does not try to organize the workers in the stores, but through outside methods and intimidations, forces "settlements" whereby the workers have to pay their wage "raises" in high dues.

The New York Post of yesterday proposes that these racketeering methods should be answered by revocation of the charters of the locals involved. Such action would merely play into the hands of the store owners who are trying to keep the clerks unorganized and would react not against the racketeer leaders but against the honest rank and file in the A. F. of L. local.

The only way for the members of the retail clerks union to get better conditions is to clean out this racketeering leadership and put in its place a leadership representing the rank and file of the union.

The rank and file in the Retail Cloak, Suit, Dress and Fur Salespeople's Union should join hands in unity with the Office Workers Union, to achieve unity of the retail clerks and other department store

workers in their fight for better conditions and for union recognition.

The Office Workers Union, a fighting militant union, which won the recent Ohrbach strike, has called for such unity with the rank and file of the racketeer-ridden A. F. of L. union.

Such unity will really organize department store workers, will win better conditions, and will clean out the racketeering leaders who are out only for high dues and to split the ranks of the white collar workers.

Tighe's Rule or Ruin Policy

MIKE TIGHE, reactionary president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, is determined to wreck the organization in order to maintain his autocratic rule. This is proven in the March 21 "Amalgamated Journal," where Tighe repeats his policy of expulsion of all rank and file members and lodges. Tighe calls upon the A. A. members to "reorganize into legitimate sub-lodges."

As the national convention of the A. A., to be held April 28, approaches, Tighe's wrecking policy becomes clearer. It is now evident that the overwhelming majority of the membership of the A. A. are in favor of the policies of the rank and file and oppose Tighe's splitting, expulsion campaign.

The A. A. lodges support wholeheartedly the program of the rank and file. What is this program? The A. A. lodges are demanding: 1) a campaign to organize the unorganized steel workers into the A. A., to build the A. A. into a mass union, capable of wresting better conditions from the steel trust; 2) an end of the expulsion policy of Tighe, reinstatement of all expelled lodges and individuals, control of the union by the membership of the union.

Tighe, by splitting the A. A., would weaken the fight of all the unions for recognition and better conditions.

The delegates to the coming A. A. convention must see to it that Tighe does not succeed in keeping the A. A. small and feeble. They must defeat Tighe's splitting policies, and take steps to build the A. A. into a mass union capable of more effective struggle.

Smash the Nabisco Writ!

THE injunction of Justice Edward S. Dore against the strikers of the National Biscuit Company is a challenge to the entire labor movement and should be smashed by the united force of all unions.

The strikers have declared for a policy of mass picketing every day in defiance of the injunction. They appeal to all supporters to join them in the picketing.

Justice Dore is working hand-in-hand with the National Biscuit Company. When the first hearing on the application of the company for an injunction took place, he told the lawyers of the company and union to "talk it over." In the meantime he held the injunction as a club over the heads of the strikers, if they fail to accept the terms. The terms of the company if accepted would be a disgrace to the entire trade union movement—they provided for the rehiring of only half of the strikers.

The strikers, declared that they are ready to stay out for 13 more weeks if necessary. They ask for more contributions for relief, and that workers join them in the picketing.

What has your local done? How much more can it give? How many of your members will help in the mass picketing? Has your organization protested the vicious injunction?

These questions must be placed at every meeting!
ACT IMMEDIATELY!

Strike Halts Subway Work

(Continued from Page 1)

let down on any of the strike activities and to continue picketing the subway jobs until a complete victory for union conditions and wages on the jobs has been gained.

The suspension of the work of the General Railway Signal Company has halted all the work on the subway, since the contracts voted to the Union Switch and Sig-

nal Company, another concern refusing to hire union workers at the prevailing union scale, have not been delivered to the company.

Further encouraged by the effectiveness of the strike and the splendid spirit of solidarity displayed by the other building trades workers, union leaders look forward to an early settlement of the strike in a victory for the workers involved.

Union members saw the victorious conclusion of the strike as a valuable lesson to organized labor. "This will teach many of us," they said, "not to depend on old line politicians and their empty election promises. We will win the

strike because of its effectiveness and not by fooling around with politicians who we voted into office in the City Administration, just to have them fail us when it came to a show down."

"When we vote next time," another worker declared, "we will treat them to the kind of reception given us by Deutsch, Taylor and the rest of them. We know now who's who. Fusion, Tammany and the Republicans voted the jobs to these companies. Our Senator Robert Wagner supported the President's program for starvation wages on PWA jobs. Our next vote goes to a workers' Labor Party."

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Education Work in Shops Choosing Literature A Strike Wall-paper

IN treating the problem of stimulating educational work in the shop, it is found that comrades often separate educational work in the unit from educational work in the shop. The result is that our comrades, in educating themselves, neglect the workers in their shops. They forget to teach them and to raise their political level as well as their own.

Our comrades in the shop have the opportunity to translate every occurrence in the shop in class struggle terms. Our educational work in the shop must have as its base: Drawing the workers close around us on the basis of shop struggles, interpreting and translating these struggles to the workers, pointing out to them how the boss tries to divide the workers, the discrimination against women and youth workers and Negro workers, the bad conditions in the shops, etc. All this should be linked up and illustrated with similar treatment of workers in other shops by other bosses, showing the direct link between all bosses and their fight to drive down the standard of living of all workers.

IN CARRYING out our educational work in the shop, we utilize various means. We issue leaflets, shop papers, notices, we sell literature, the Daily Worker, the Young Worker, etc. We try to apply each means at the proper moment. Let us say a worker whom we have been contacting for some time, begins to see the meaning of the Communist Party. He is puzzled, however, and would like to know more about it. We bring him the pamphlet "Why Communism?" Another worker is wrought up about Hearst's campaign in the yellow press. We bring him the Daily Worker expose on this subject, also the F. S. U. bulletin about the lies that Hearst spreads. In our shop paper we depict the life of the shop as a whole, soliciting articles direct from the workers. In it we compare the conditions in our industry and in our shop with the factories in the Soviet Union.

Throughout our work in the shop, we must bear in mind two things: First, our shop unit must be a permanent institution in the shop. We must take every precaution to shield ourselves and our work from our enemies in the shop, so that our unit remains to carry on the work. At the same time, we must carry on recruiting at all times. Second, our comrades must endeavor to remain in the shop at all costs. It goes without saying, that the boss will not sit by and allow us to work in peace. There will be spying, persecution, unpleasantness. But we must develop our own methods to overcome these difficulties.

HERE I would also like to point out the role of the agitprop during strikes. Very often we find our comrades, during strike struggles, so immersed with general work that they forget the task of continuing their contact work during the strike. The agitprop becomes involved in these general highly urgent tasks and often entirely forgets that at such a time, we can teach the workers, utilizing the high point of militancy among them, their rising class consciousness in their struggle for the right to live, translating the strike action to a higher political plane.

Why cannot the agitprop director run a wall newspaper at strike headquarters, mirroring the daily life of the strike? So many things occur that demonstrate the spirit of the fighting workers. The workers compose songs, parodies about their suffering in the shop; jokes about the foremen, etc. Skirmishes occur on the picket lines, there are fights with the police. Workers are heroic at such times. All these things must be dramatized, interpreted in a class-conscious vein to the workers, politicalized.

Our educational work, our agitprop work, is an integral part of every phase of activity of our unit. It cannot be separated from the organizational work, from the sale of literature, from contacting, recruiting, educating ourselves and educating our fellow workers. It all goes together.
J. G.
New York.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

SPEAKING OF TOE-DANCING . . .

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

Sees Idea of Revolution Growing Among Masses

Omaha, Nebraska.
Economic conditions here are forcing the workers and farmers to take matters into their own hands. Even two years ago, I thought that the "radicalization of the masses" existed only in certain eastern cities and in the Daily Worker, but I know that it is right here in Omaha, working as a driving, irresistible, inevitable force that is bound to smash every anti-worker influence that it meets.

We are getting fed up with this system whereby the rich are getting richer and richer, and we workers must be content with lay-offs, wage-cuts, speed-up, insults and vile abuse from those who now sit in high places. How long will this last? Workers whom I have heard talk against Russia and against rule by the proletariat are now beginning to quietly curse their bosses; they are still trying to suppress their growing rebellion, even denying that they are thinking of changing the present order. But sooner or later their hidden resentment will flare up in a mighty outburst and that will be the beginning of the Second American Revolution.
AN AMERICAN WORKER.

Ripley Spreads Hearst's Lies In Radio Feature

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
Comrade L. A. L.'s letter about Ripley was the truth. At the conclusion of the "Crusaders" broadcast a few moments ago, the following announcement was made: "If you have been convinced that America needs some other forms of government, listen in at 10:45 p. m. Thursday (WABC) and Ripley will give you some startling facts that will give you something to ponder over."
T. J. M.

Textile Workers' Club Votes To Subscribe to 'Daily'

Lawrence, Mass.
Comrade Editor:
About three months ago I started to work in the Franco Belgium Club for a subscription for the "Daily." The club has 150 stockholders and about 200 members, all textile workers, so I went to the committee of nine members, a couple of loyal workers in the mills, a small business man, a politician. I lost out.

I was told I should not fight Roosevelt, our president, he brings prosperity back, because in Lawrence, Mass., the mills have for the past six months been working full blast. So I explained to them how it was only in Lawrence that the textile mills are so busy, and it was only because all we make is government orders for the next war. And maybe Lawrence got the order from the War Department because Lawrence did not come out in the strike like the rest of the country in the general textile strike last September. So they give us a candy for scabbing on the other textile workers, but at the same time the pay we make is about a third lower than last year.

Anyway I could not have a subscription, so I started to go from house to house and talk with the members and stockholders and a motion that the club subscribe for one year to the "Daily." After a good discussion, it was put to a vote and only two voted against it out of about ninety.
M. V.

Sends 'Daily' to Combat Long In Southern Town

Detroit, Mich.
Comrade Editor:
I am not working lately, but seeing your proposition that you are willing to send the Daily Worker at special introduction rates, I am sending you one dollar for a short subscription to be sent to my brother. I am anxious for the Daily Worker to reach him. He is quite class conscious and I am sure other people will also benefit through him.

A Louisiana, where he lives, is a small town with a population of only 5,000, but there is plenty of misery there. Huey Long spreads his poisonous venom there, with the aid of the radio, his personal bodyguard, Reverend Smith, etc. There also exists a great percentage of illiteracy (that is where Long has his advantage). That little town needs the Daily Worker badly.
J. B.

Six Pledge to Bring 'Daily' To Pottery Center

East Liverpool, Ohio
Comrade Editor:
Here in East Liverpool, it is most important that the Daily Worker reach the workers. This is the Pottery Center of the world. The bosses are beginning to introduce more machinery and thus putting men out of work. Because of this and with the terrific speed-up, the men pottery workers are becoming dissatisfied. But the "Daily" must be brought to them as they are being misled by Father Coughlin and Huey Long.
Six of us have joined the Daily Worker Shock Troop. This means that all together we pledge to have 60 readers by May 1.
B. M.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

"No News Is Good News" Red Army Before Kwei Yang Secret of Its Successes

NEWS in the capitalist press of the tremendously important battle of the Red Army, where Chiang Kai Shek is perilously located, is like a movie reel stopped for three days at the point where the Red Army was ready to swoop down on Chiang Kai Shek's lair.

In this instance, however, the platitudes, "no news is good news," holds. With the Red Army ten miles away from Kweichow early last Friday morning, had Chiang Kai Shek been able to budge them one inch back this news would have been blazoned across the headlines of every newspaper in China, and would have been flashed to every corner of the world.

But a thorough search of the press and the cable service of the United Press Saturday and Sunday fails to reveal a word of what may be one of the most decisive battles in all Chinese history.

The mobility and fighting fitness of the Red Army now has not only surprised the world, but has trapped the Generalissimo himself, who for over six years has devoted his energies and the wealth of China to trying to smash the Red Army and the Chinese Soviets.

THE story of the epic march of the Red Armies from Kiangsi, Hunan and Szechuan, has not yet been written. When it is, it will be one of the most brilliant pages in the glorious history of the struggle of the colonial masses for liberation under the leadership of the Communist International. How many Chinese Characters performed feats of military marvels will not be known for many years hence, though the imperialist press in China was flabbergasted by the military skill of the Red Army in its westward drive.

Again and again they defeated Chiang Kai-shek's well-laid traps. Again and again they came out victorious after Chiang Kai-shek announced the "annihilation" of the Red Army.

And now they are at the very gates of Chiang Kai-shek's military headquarters, smashing down his picked troops.

What is the secret behind the fact that it took Chiang Kai-shek six years, with 1,000,000 soldiers, to encircle the Kiangsi Soviets, which had not more than 250,000 armed forces? Why is it that Chiang Kai-shek, with over 120,000 men at his command, cannot now stop the Red Army under "Communist" Mao Tse Tung, with according to the capitalist press, only 13,000 (actually between 40,000 and 50,000) armed workers and peasants?

THE answer is that the majority of the Chinese people in the territories in which the battles are going on wish and work for the victory of the Red Army over the imperialist landlord-capitalist supported armies of Chiang Kai-shek. An excellent illustration of this fact is the following news letter just received from China: "Chi-Shi is a small town, situated between two provinces: Kweichow and Szechuan. General Cho built an arsenal in Chi-Shi, at which over 400 workers are employed. According to the information of the newspaper 'Zm-Daung-Shi-Pao,' the official organ of Manchukuo, the arsenal produced about six million cartridges during the past year, which were used by the Nanking troops for fighting the Red Army of Soviet China. "In the middle of January, 1935, the Red Army of Soviet China advancing westwards, towards the province of Kweichow, approached Chi-Shi. The billers of Chi-Shi decided to avail themselves of this opportunity in order to do away with the hateful exploiter, General Cho, and to help the Red Army. "On the eve of Jan. 16, at night, the arsenal workers raised the banner of revolution, shouting revolutionary slogans, they engaged in battle against the Canton troops, quartered in Chi-Shi. They were soon joined by a large number of inhabitants of the town. The rebels set fire to general Cho's house and took their revenge on him for the persecutions and injuries. This is how the way was cleared for the Red Army. "The armed uprising of the arsenal workers in Chi-Shi, supported by the rest of the toiling population, is a typical episode of the struggle in the field of action of the Chinese Red Army. The history of the Soviet movement for the past seven years records quite a few cases of the working masses in the districts under the rule of the Kuomintang calling strikes, raising funds for the purpose of buying an airplane for the Red Army, setting up League of Friends of the Red Army, etc., during the approach of the Red Army."

Required Reading for Every Worker

THE AIM OF IMPERIALIST WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

IMPERIALIST war against the Soviet Union is open, bourgeois, counter-revolutionary class war against the proletariat. Its principal aim is to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and to introduce a reign of white-guard terror against the working class and the toilers of all countries. (Resolution of the VI World Congress of the Communist International, July-August, 1928.)

Proletarian democracy, of which Soviet government is one of the forms, has given a development and expansion of democracy hitherto unprecedented in the world, precisely for the vast majority of the population, for the exploited and for the toilers. (The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, by V. I. Lenin.)