

We'll Be Paying Special Attention to Crown Heights' Sales of the Sunday Worker This Week-End Received Yesterday 81 Still Needed 4,694

Daily Worker

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

Vol. XIII, No. 50 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936 WEATHER TODAY: Rain (Eight Pages) Price 3 Cents

WORKERS SHAKE JAPANESE EMPIRE

\$1,000,000 a Week Relief Fraud Charged to Tammany

40,000 GET WPA JOBS IN RACKET

Benjamin Tells Hopkins Nedy Are Barred from Relief in N.Y.

Forty thousand persons have been fraudulently placed on W.P.A. payrolls by the Tammany political organization in New York City...

Letter to Hopkins

Commissioner Blanshard said he estimated there were only 1,000 persons on WPA illegally at the present time...

Union Picks Labor Party Delegates

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 26.—The Connecticut Textile Council, representing 30,000 workers organized in the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.)...

Unions Pledge Aid In Rubber Strike

Pickets Guard Gates—Communist Party Warns Strikers Against McGrady—Goodyear Official Slanders Workers

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) By Sandor Voros

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Officially representing their Internationals, Abe Katovsky, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Beryl Peppercorn, manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, arrived from Cleveland this morning to observe the situation in the strike at the Goodyear plants here...

Local papers greeted the arrival today of Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady, and tried to build up his prestige before the workers. The Communist Party of Akron immediately issued a warning to rubber workers to beware of McGrady's tricks...

Governor Asks Craft Union Strike Delay Enters Appeal

Boston ILGWU Meeting Success Votes Power to Committee

(Special to the Daily Worker) BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Twelve hundred needle workers jammed the meeting called here last night by the International Ladies Garment Workers to prepare general strike against sweat shop conditions...

Governor Curley and the State Labor Board and Conciliation Board sent wires to the meeting asking for delay.

The union's answer was that twenty-four hours delay would be granted, but no indefinite postponements of action. The spirit of the meeting ran high. Many unorganized workers were present and pledged to join the walk-out.

Among the speakers were Kramer for the I.L.G.W.U., Salerno, from the International office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Halperin and others. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor spoke over a loud loud speaker hook-up, and endorsed the strike.

SEAMEN ASK REFERENDUM ON DECISIONS

Appeal to California A. F. of L. for an Investigation

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26.—Swinging into a vigorous offensive to save their charter and their status as part of the American Federation of Labor, the Sailors Union members here passed a resolution unanimously at their regular membership meeting last night to demand a referendum vote on all actions of the International Seamen's Union Convention recently held in Washington.

It was this convention which expelled the Sailors Union of the Pacific in sessions dominated by appointed, not elected, delegates, and adopted a constitution unparalleled for tyrannical concentration of power in the hands of top officials and undemocratic procedure.

The resolution was introduced by A. V. Quintenton, delegates elected by the sailors here to the I.S.U. Convention, and recently returned. He has just been elected Assistant Secretary of the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

Another resolution, also passed unanimously, was addressed to the California State Federation of Labor, and demonstrates the sustained refusal of the sailors to be stamped into withdrawal from the I.S.U. The resolution demands that the State Federation executive committee set up an impartial investigating committee without the participation of the secretary of the State Federation, Paul Scharrenberg, "since he is a party to the dispute."

Gorman in Chicago To Mark Renewed Labor Party Campaign

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—With support for the Farmer-Labor Party mounting, organized labor of this city is preparing to greet Francis Gorman, leader of the United Textile Workers, when he arrives Sunday to address a mass meeting at the Carmen's Hall, Ashland and Van Buren Streets. His subject will be "Labor Unions in Industry—Labor Party in Politics."

Sixty-four local trade unions have endorsed the Cook County Labor Party. The meeting at which Gorman will speak Sunday evening will mark the beginning of a renewed and intensified campaign to build the Labor Party.

PRESS BLASTS PACT ATTACK IN FRANCE

Deputies Are Accused of Playing Into Hitler's Hands

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) PARIS, Feb. 26.—The bitter attacks against the Franco-Soviet Pact in the French Chamber of Deputies by the fascists and extreme reactionaries has caused a veritable furore in a large section of the French press which accuses these right-wing deputies of playing into the hands of Hitler.

One of the most frantic press blasts from the fascists comes from Henri de Kerillis, one of the leaders in the campaign against the pact, which bewails the divisions among the French bourgeoisie and prophesies a People's Front victory at the next elections.

De Kerillis' dismally foresees a victory for the People's Front at the forthcoming parliamentary elections. One of the discouraging aspects of the position of the French reactionaries is the fact that there is little unanimity among them on the important question of the Franco-Soviet Pact.

The right-wing newspaper, L'Ordre, energetically comes out against the senseless anti-Soviet slanders by the fascist, Henriot. This paper charges Henriot with being an agent of Italian fascism. L'Ordre writes: "Henriot went to Rome on the invitation of 'a Committee of Action for spreading the influence of Rome.' As is known, the aim of this Committee is to realize the slogan of Mussolini that Europe must be entirely fascist in ten years."

Italians and Ethiopians Contest Watered Land

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 26 (UP).—Italian and Ethiopian troops are engaged in bitter combat in southern Ethiopia, authentic sources reported to the capital today. The engagement began on the fringes of the desolate Ogaden territory when Italians, attempting to cross arid desert to attain the watered foothills, encountered Ethiopian troops moving toward the same objective.

Spread of Civil War Is Seen; Government Is in Confusion

Invaders of the Soviet Border Directed the Japanese Coup

Invasion of Soviet Union Next Step in Plan of Fascists-Militarists with World Peace Hanging in Balance

By Harry Gannes The brains and hands that directed the wholesale assassinations and attempted Fascist-militarist coup in Tokyo Wednesday are the generals now in command of the Japanese armies on the Soviet and Mongolian borders in Manchukuo. This was not the first Fascist attempt, bloodier though it was than all the previous ones, nor is it the last one. Only the small fry officers are now being sacrificed. The real, powerful leaders are still intact, still in command of the Japanese armies, still ready to give the world even greater surprises.

Writers in the capitalist press try to make the Japanese Fascists appear as monsters of another world. Actually they are of the flesh and blood of the Hitlers, the Mussolinis, and yes, even the Hearsts, who call for terror against the workers and their leaders, and for war to drown humanity in blood.

We must ask now in the light of their ruthless criminality, what are these bandits, leading huge armies, at the cost of billions, doing on the Soviet border? What can we expect from such people with dangerous weapons in their hands near the Soviet garden? The world has real cause to fear

Rolland Greet Hails Dimitroff C. I. Leader On Anniversary

Noted French Writer Acclaims the Work of Dimitroff

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) VAUD, Switzerland, Villa Olga, Feb. 26.—Acknowledging the message sent by George Dimitroff as one of the most precious tributes received on his recent seventeenth birthday, Romain Rolland, world-famous French writer, writes his pledge to the general secretary of the Communist International—George Dimitroff.

"Dear Dimitroff: Few tributes were as precious to me as yours. For your works are not book, they are acts; they are inscribed in history; they form part of the pinnacle of the revolution. I am happy to be with you in our great army. When from the Belvedere of my seventy years, I look at the road which stretches behind me, I am struck by the immense distance covered by mankind in this period, not without torment and suffering. But none of them is in vain and some of them are still reserved for the near future. We are sure that they will be made up by the victory of the great cause which we serve."

"For reason fights for us. That is the very law of human progress. We can be retarded but we cannot be stopped. Let us therefore congratulate ourselves that despite all the dangers involved, we belong to an era that is so powerful and so fruitful! I hope that the awakening in the West will correspond to the unprecedented awakening of the U. S. S. R. For the past year or two, I have the joy of seeing it approaching in France."

"My only regret is that my very bad state of health prevents me from actively participating. But my voice fights and will continue to fight I hope even after my death. Living or dead, my name will serve among the banners. I cordially shake your hand, dear Comrade Dimitroff. (Signed) 'ROMAIN ROLLAND.'"

Communist Leader Held In Greece

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) ATHENS, Greece, Feb. 26.—The Chairman of the Parliamentary Fraction of the Greek Communist Party was arrested today on the charge of having "insulted" the government when he attacked the monarchy as hostile to the people. At the same time, the Greek government sent out a drag-net for other Communist leaders throughout the country. It is believed that the attempt will be made to declare illegal the fifteen Communist deputies who were elected to the Greek Parliament in 1922, ten Greek Communists were elected but all were soon unseated by order of the government which declared the Communist Party of Greece illegal. Protest demonstrations against the terror instituted by the government against the Communist Party have been held in all parts of the country. In Thessalonika, one policeman was killed and one was injured in a clash with workers. The casualties among the workers is unknown.

Unite Against the Assassins of Peace! Defend the Soviet Union!

AN EDITORIAL

WORLD peace is at the mercy of criminal assassins. Even if the Fascist attempt to establish an open military dictatorship is yet in the balance, the leaders of this movement are still in control of Japanese armies now camping on the Soviet and Mongolian borders. Don't be fooled by the capitalist newspapers' efforts to explain this away as an "ancient feud of the Japanese military forces." Don't be taken in by the argument that assassination is an old Japanese militarist custom. Following in the footsteps of Hitler and Mussolini, the Japanese military clique, led by Generals Araki, Minami and Maasaki, attempted to set up a more open and brutal dictatorship for Japanese finance capital to speed the day of war against the Soviet Union. Incendiary assassinations, wholesale murderers of blood, crimes of every sort and description—these are the methods of all Fascists whether Japanese, German, Italian, or any other nationality. JUST three years ago, the Nazi butchers of Germany amazed the world by setting fire to the Reichstag and inaugurating their brutal reign of terror. Ever since then, the Nazi fiends have been driving closer to war against the Soviet Union. Just yesterday, the Fascist-militarist desperados of Japan, through wholesale assassination, sought to advance more quickly to the same end: War against the Soviet Union. On this issue the rulers of both Japan and Germany have a secret war pact. Let it not be thought that the victims of the assassins were "liberals" or friends of peace. They were birds of a feather with their murderers. They haggled with them over the cost, and over the date of the war. The Fascist-militarist wing of Japanese imperialism was for quicker action. It had already started the first moves for actual war against the Soviet Union, the constant and persistent provocations on the Mongolian and Soviet borders. The murdered cabinet members, Okada, Saito, Watanabe, were for more solid preparations, for a longer-range view, but still—ultimately for war against the Soviet Union. WHAT every foe of Fascism and friend of peace must now watch out for is a criminal explosion by the Japanese militarist caste on the Soviet border. The cynical attitude of the official representative of the Japanese government in the United States, Ambassador Seito, in the face of the ghastly assassinations, should be a warning to all who fight against the danger of war. "The news indicates," asserted Ambassador Seito in Washington, "that the military movement was simply a kind of protest against the government and in no sense a movement to take over control of the government. The participants apparently were young men, entirely loyal to the emperor, who felt they must express their views in some emphatic way." Military leaders at the head of one of the most gigantic war machines in the world today are officially condoned as naughty boys only expressing their views in an "emphatic way." Perhaps Ambassador Seito would consider war against the Soviet Union by these self-same playful fellows in command of the Japanese Army now on the Soviet border with their constant provocations.

Ohio Congress to Back Frazier and Marcantonio Bills

Trade Unions, Jobless Meet On May 3

Unparalleled Suffering, Inadequate Relief Are Main Issues

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—A congress which aims to unite all labor, unemployed, civic and liberal organizations in a state-wide campaign behind the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance, Bill and the \$6,000,000 Marcantonio Relief Standards Bill will be held in the Public Auditorium on Sunday, May 3.

Backing the congress is the A. F. of L. Members' League Favoring Unemployment Insurance, the Project Workers Union, the United Association for Unemployment Insurance, the Ohio Association for Unemployment Insurance, Unemployment Councils, Workers Alliance and the Ohio Unemployed Leagues.

Unparalleled Suffering

In the State of Ohio, the committee says, exhausted personal resources, continued loss of income due to unemployment, and the low relief standards has resulted in unparalleled suffering and seriously jeopardizes the welfare and health of the whole population. The State relief measures are totally inadequate.

Prominent labor and welfare leaders who signed the congress call set forth the purposes of the congress as follows:

Statements

"We agree," they say, "that all labor, fraternal, church, welfare and unemployment organizations in Ohio should be brought together for common discussion on unemployment and social security."

"We urge the election of delegates from all labor unions, fraternal organizations, Townsend Clubs, churches, welfare, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and unemployment organizations."

Red Tape in Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 26.—One-fifth of the available Works Progress Administration jobs in the United States are not being filled, according to W. P. A. investigators who came here recently to make a survey of the situation in Ohio.

Roosevelt Vetoes Crop Loan Bill Inaugurating 'Retrenchment' Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Roosevelt vetoed his announced policy of "retrenchment" today with a veto of the \$50,000,000 crop loan bill.

To Restore Cuts

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 26 (AP).—One-third of the pay-cuts handed Jersey City and Hudson County civil employees in 1932 and 1933 will be restored July 1, Mayor Frank Hague has announced.

RUBBER PICKETS IN ZERO WEATHER



(Federated Pictures)

Zero weather failed to daunt thousands of strikers at the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company plants in Akron, Ohio. They merely erected tarpaulin shelters like the one at the right to stave off icy winds, and kept their big picket line intact.

New C. P. Recruits Will Be Initiated At Ohio Meeting

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 26.—New recruits to the Communist Party will be officially "initiated" into the ranks of revolutionary workers at a mass meeting opening the District Convention of the Communist Party tomorrow, in Slovenian Auditorium, 6417 Saint Clair Avenue.

John Williams, state organizer of the Communist Party, will report on the Party's activities during the past year, showing that it has become an important force in many industries in this state, and has led struggles of the unemployed, of W.P.A. workers,

Tie-Up Disclosed Between Officials And Ship Owners

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The corrupt tie-up between shipowners and the Department of Commerce broke out into the open today following the summary dismissal of two members of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

Adams declared that the members of the bureau "have found themselves confronted with influences that tended to prevent the successful culmination of their efforts.

Toledo Plan Is Opposed By Workers

Mechanics Society Sends Delegate to City Council

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 26.—The "Toledo Plan" for government apparatus to mediate strikes is so unpopular with metal workers here that the Mechanics Educational Society is campaigning against payment of his salary to L. S. Harding, its director.

A decision was made to send a letter of protest against financing the director with city funds. It was later reinforced by a decision to send Earl Streeter, the secretary, to the next meeting of the City Council to argue against support of the Peace Board with city funds.

L. S. Harding, director of the Toledo Peace Board submitted a bill to Council asking for a year's salary of \$8,300 and \$3,500 additional for expenses.

When the plan was brought up in Council Monday, it was referred to the law department without debate to see whether or not it would be legal to pay. Action will be taken on it next week.

The M.E.S.A. workers have had some first-hand experience with the Peace Board during the recent strike at the Mather Spring workers and declare that strikes can only be settled through the action of the workers themselves, especially through mass picketing.

Townsend Committee Asks \$50,000 Financing For Pension Plan Quizes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—House Townsend Committee voted today to ask the House for \$50,000 to carry on its investigation of financing of old age pension schemes including the Townsend plan.

The action was taken at the first formal meeting of the special committee. It was also decided to start hearings within a few days. It was expected that R. E. Clements, treasurer of the Townsend movement would be one of the first witnesses.

The investigation was agreed upon jointly by Republicans and Democrats. Aimed on the surface against graft within the Townsend movement, the investigation is seen as part of a drive against old-age pensions in general.

500,000 Children Are Homeless, Says Welfare Director

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—There are at least 500,000 children in this country, the richest in the world, who, according to the most conservative estimates, are homeless, without any care, and completely neglected.

This was the highlight of the report made yesterday by Clinton W. Areson, assistant director of the Child Welfare League of America, before the executives of that organization.

Most of these children, Areson said, "are imperilled by poverty."

Child Labor Amendment Fight Renewed

Bill Killed for the 12th Time in the New York Legislature

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The fight on the off-defeated Federal Child Labor Amendment was renewed today when Assemblyman William T. Andrews, Negro Democrat from Harlem, announced that he would try to force a vote on the floor.

By a vote of 9 to 2, ratification of the amendment was killed in the Assembly Judiciary Committee yesterday. This was the twelfth time the bill has met defeat in a New York State legislative committee.

Assemblyman Andrews, sponsor of the resolution, said he would battle to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution.

"I plan to try to force my resolution from committee," Andrews said. "I think every man in the legislature should be placed on record on this important piece of legislation."

The resolution was defeated a year ago on a test vote when Andrews moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of his proposal.

A committee of "Old Guard" Socialists and trade unionists, headed by Louis Waldman, visited Governor Lehman and asked his support for New York State ratification.

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Crempa Trial Prosecution Aids Defense

Davis Shields Deputies Charged With Murder

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 26.—The John Crempa Defense Committee today protested to Prosecutor Davis his actions in presenting two witnesses who presented evidence more favorable to the four deputies accused of manslaughter. The committee also protested the action of the prosecutor in not sequestering the jury and for allowing an opening for the defense to move for a mistrial by allowing a fourteen-man jury.

John Crempa was on the stand today and testified that he had never been served by any warrant. Throughout his testimony the prosecution continually interrupted him whenever he tried to elaborate and give "embarrassing testimony"—embarrassing to the defense.

Throughout the testimony John Crempa repeatedly stated that he had never fired a shot at any of the deputies. He said that all the shooting that was done was done by the deputies.

Upon ending his testimony John Crempa demanded that the warrants for his arrest—which were never presented to him—be presented to jury. He was hurriedly silenced by the prosecution. The warrants have as yet not been presented.

Following John Crempa came his daughter, Kameha, who completely corroborated his story—no one fired a shot at the deputies. All the firing was done by the deputies.

People in the court room—including the reporters—were completely mystified at the action of the prosecutor in presenting to the court two witnesses for the prosecution, Harry Coplan and Mogevelev, who testified that John Crempa fired the first shot, thereby establishing a defense alibi.

Because of the rather doubtful procedure of the prosecution many here are betting that "the case is in the bag" for the four deputies.

The defendants, Deputies Charles Remley and three brothers, Vincent, Richard and Edward Caroland, are accused of killing Mrs. Sophie Crempa last Sept. 28.

Million Dollar Fraud Charged on Relief

40,000 Got WPA Jobs in Tammany Racket, Benjamin Charges in Letter to National Administrator Hopkins

(Continued from Page 1) persons have been fraudulently placed on the WPA payroll in the city of New York.

"2.—These persons have secured such placement by purchasing or receiving as gifts from political clubs associated with Tammany Hall or other Democratic Party and Administration sources, the 'job-referral forms' which are supposed to be issued through the Works Progress Administration to only such persons as have been on relief rolls prior to November 1, 1935.

"3.—This palpable fraud serves to (a) deprive as many qualified and needy workers of the benefits of employment on WPA projects; (b) to divert into illegitimate channels approximately ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PUBLIC FUNDS per week.

"4.—Similar misuse of even larger sums throughout the entire country is suggested as possible because this particular method of political 'fraud' in WPA refers to slips is facilitated by reason of the fact that these slips have been issued by your offices in such a form and manner as to make anyone who comes into possession of the blank forms eligible for placement on WPA payrolls without further investigation.

These forms which are in fact drafts upon the treasury of the United States are by some strange 'overnight' device of even a serial number. No signature or official seal is required to make them valid. It is necessary only for the user to write in his own or some other name and present the slip to the bureau in charge of placement. No check up is or has been made to ascertain whether the person presenting such 'referral slip' is or has been on the relief rolls at any time prior to or since November 1, 1935. The mere possession of the slip is supposed to be proof of eligibility.

Asks Inquiry "5.—These facts were established through an investigation started by the Commissioner of Accounts for the City of New York, Mr. Paul Blanshard. The investigation has been apparently halted by Mr. Blanshard as soon as the reason of the findings were realized. The Commissioner even induced Police Commissioner Valenzi

Bureau's private residence, where Gen. Watanabe was killed." "Fourthly, the hotel at the Yugawara Hot Springs, where the former Lord Privy Seal, Count Makino, was staying, Count Makino was missing after he escaped the attackers.

"Fifthly, the Grand Chamberlain's official residence, where Admiral Suzuki was injured seriously.

"Sixthly, the Finance Ministry's private residence, where Minister Takahashi was injured.

"Seventhy, the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (the Asahi) could not publish this afternoon because its type was damaged."

"A declaration by those who oppose alleged that the Genro and Senior statesmen, financial heads, a clique of the army and political parties all joined in damaging the national policy.

"The declaration added that the officers intended to eliminate those names and let the nation's destiny in the proper direction.

"An emergency state of alarm was ordered to maintain public peace."

Resent Elections "Fearful of the growing anti-Fascist sentiment revealed in the Feb. 20 elections, the Fascist officers decided to strike out for a military dictatorship. They especially resented the electoral defeats of the officers, and the set-back received by the pro-Fascist Military Party and other proletarian groups got twenty-four seats in the Lower House.

A few days before the assassinations, the War Office had received permission from the Emperor to shift 3,000 officers in the Army. This was looked upon by the Fascist clique as a means of weakening their grip on official circles of the Army. The official excuse given was that it was necessary to strengthen the military forces in North China.

Ambassador Explains "The 'explanation' of the Japanese Ambassador Saito of the bloody Tokyo events as 'an emphatic expression of the young officers' is receiving the horse-laugh in diplomatic circles.

With a show of cablegrams in his hand, the ambassador is sought to know better. Ambassador Saito, in response to questions, said:

"The news indicates that the military movement was simply a kind of protest against the government and in no sense a movement to take over control of the government. The participants apparently were young men, entirely loyal to the emperor, who felt that they must express their views in some emphatic way. There is no question of a change in the fundamental form of the Japanese government. That is impossible."

"The last dispatches show that peace and order prevailed everywhere with business restored to normal. There is a state of military confusion in which military forces have taken over police duties to protect certain important places. Since there is no change in the fundamental aspect of the government, there will be no change in Japan's relations with the United States."

The Japanese Consulate in New York announced late today that five government leaders had been assassinated in Tokyo by military extremists, according to cablegrams from the Japanese capital.

The murdered officials were listed as: Premier Keiuku Okada, Admiral Makoto Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Koriyoko Takahashi, Minister of Finance; Gen. Jisaro Watanabe, Military Inspector General; and Admiral Soroku Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain.

Invaders of the Soviet Border Directed the Japanese Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

with these madmen controlling the Japanese armed forces. To see modern samurais who readily assassinate their own statesmen, though they fundamentally do not differ with them, will think nothing of assassinating world peace.

How ridiculous does the American capitalist press sound describing the victims of the assassinations as "liberals." The bloody attacks can be considered more like the Nazi bloody purge than the battle of two fundamentally opposing forces.

The victims of the assassins, such as Prime Minister Admiral Keiuku Okada, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Adami Makoto Saito, and Inspector General of the Army, General Totoki Watanabe were the representatives of Japanese imperialism. They favored the seizure of Manchuria. They were interested in preparing for the invasion of all of China, and for war against the Soviet Union. They, all and each of them, favored preparation for an imperialist war with the United States over domination in the Pacific and China.

Key to Situation "On the day before the COUP," the Daily Worker received a cable which may be the key to what set off the blaze. On Feb. 20, that is the very day of the elections, the Ministry of War got the Emperor's permission to make some drastic changes in the army.

Previously such changes led to the assassination of Lieut-General Nagata. This time the Ministry of War was authorized to switch 3,000 army officers. The newspapers emphasized the chief purpose was to strengthen the military forces in Manchuria. Actually, the War Department could use the switch to rid itself of Fascist opponents, as well as to strengthen its domination in the Manchurian armed forces.

The difference between the Fascist-military faction, and the Okada Cabinet lay chiefly in tempo of war preparations, in the manner and strategy of stirring up the masses, and particularly in the questions of financing the war.

Takahashi, Finance Minister, at a recent meeting of the preliminary finance committee against the demands of the military for tremendously increased expenditures, said that the danger of war from the side of the Soviet Union and the United States was not a reality. He was concerned chiefly over the danger of financial collapse which would drag Japanese imperialism into the worst economic crisis in its history. The militarists' proposed solution was immediate war against the Soviet Union; further invasion of China, the most drastic internal measures against growing mass discontent.

Control of Army Issue "The main battle between the two forces arose over the control of the army. Because the militarists, headed by Generals Minami and

Araki, former Ministers of War and directors of the military operations for the seizure of Manchuria, were utilizing demagoguery to win over the impoverished peasants, the middle class, the discontented young army officers whose parents were starving and suffering high taxation, efforts were made by the Okada and Takahashi forces to dislodge them from control.

Several times re-shiftings of officers were directed for the army. Dangerous officers were removed. Others were shipped to Korea, Formosa or other out-of-the-way places. This led to the sensational assassination of Lieut-General Tetsuzan Nagata, director of the military affairs bureau of the War Office, on Aug. 12, last year. His assassin was one of the group of "young officers" involved in the latest putsch and assassinations in Tokyo. Lieut.-Col. Saburo Aizawa's trial was just recently concluded.

Lieut.-Col. Aizawa was one of those transferred to Formosa. He replied by running his sword through Lieut.-Gen. Nagata. He was he acted to "purify" the country and because he believed Lieut.-Gen. Nagata responsible for changes in the army aimed at the Fascist-militarist group.

War Moves Climax "Developments reached a climax with the recent rapid moves for war against the Soviet Union. For the past three months border clashes had increased on the Mongolian-Manchukouan frontier. At one time, a Japanese detachment even crossed into Soviet territory on the pretext of pursuing mutinying Manchurian troops. The Japanese army clearly was preparing for a show-down over this invasion of Mongolia, which definitely meant war against the Soviet Union.

The Takahashi-Okada imperialist governing clique was fearful of a precipitous move. They were strengthening their secret war alliance with Nazi Germany. They did not, however, consider the time ripe for a large scale war against the Soviet Union. They favored more detailed preparation, slower tempo, and conciliation with other imperialistic powers, such as the United States and Britain over naval questions in preparation for such a war against the Soviet Union. Then came the most surprising factor of all.

On Feb. 20, national elections to the Japanese Diet (parliament) took place, with the central issues in the campaign being war and fascism. The Okada-Takahashi Cabinet had a minority representation, being tolerated by the Seiyukai, the more openly chauvinist and pro-Fascist party.

Elections a Blow "The elections were a drastic blow to Fascism. Amazeant struck the Fascists. The Minseiito Party, supporting Okada-Takahashi & Co., which was for a more moderate war policy, a slower tempo, increased its representation from 127 to 295. The Seiyukai supported by the Fascist-militarists found its repre-

sentation drastically decreased from 242 to 175.

Fascist driven into the enraged Fascist sentiment, the enraged Fascist-militarist leaders decided to seize power through the use of the army, and then pass over more rapidly to their next point—war against the Soviet Union.

Putsch Well Organized "Their putsch was exceptionally well organized. Systematically they went from house to house slaughtering cabinet members. They seized strategic centers and government buildings, but dissension arose in the ranks of the army, showing that the hold of the Fascists was breaking down even in its armed citadel. Latest reports have it that the Minseiito forces are still in control, and that the emperor, always on the side of the ruling class victors, flung his forces against the losing Fascist clique.

Reports coming through the tight Japanese censorship and passed by the army state that the Third Infantry of the First Division, Tokyo, which led the putsch, was commanded by the comparatively unknown Captains Nonaka and Ando. But the real brains are General Minami, head of the Kwantung Army, numbering more than 190,000 men in Manchuria and North China; General Araki, former War Minister, and the prospective Hitler of Japan; General Masaki, former Minister of War, and a whole bunch of other generals and members of the General Staff of the Japanese Army.

People's Front Movement "Victory of the government forces does not mean victory of their policy after the wholesale assassinations. Even though the fascist-militarist putsch was not fully successful, those in the ranks of the imperialists who oppose it must heed the warning. Most hopeful for the defeat of the new schemes and plots that will be worked up is the growing anti-fascist sentiment among the workers and peasants,

which the Communist Party of Japan is endeavoring to weld into a compact, anti-fascist, anti-war People's Front.

The present series of assassinations began with the attempted assassination of Premier Hamaguchi, in October 1930, as a preliminary to the movement for the seizure of Manchuria. Assassinations in Japan are always connected with spurts for new conquests, for new wars.

In March 1931, General Minami, then Minister of War, plotted the first of putsches which broke out on Wednesday. That was known as the "March Conspiracy." Backing it were Generals Minami, Ugaki, Araki. The conspirators then, too, proposed wholesale assassinations and seizure of parliament and the leading buildings and strategic centers. That was a direct preliminary to the Manchurian invasion. Instead of the putsch, the Manchurian invasion took place. Then in October-November 1931, right after the Manchurian events, another putsch was planned. This was not successful. But the fascist-militarists won a more decisive hand in Manchuria and China, as well as for war against the Soviet Union.

Key to Present Putsch "The Oct.-Nov. 1931 putsch was an ambitious affair, and gives us a key to the present putsch. A meeting of 50,000 Army Reservists was to be held on the birthday of the Emperor, Nov. 3. Demonstrations were to be held. A regiment was to be stationed at Asabu, a district of Tokyo, to act with the reservists. The usual assassinations were to take place. The Bank of Japan was to be seized. All the known revolutionaries were to be put to death and the Fascist-militarist regime installed. The conspiracy went to pieces because of internal difficulties and conflicts.

Warnings of the danger of Fascism in Japan were sounded by delegates from the Communist Party of Japan at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International on August 10, 1935. Speaking before the Congress, Comrade Tanaka of Japan said:

"The danger of fascism in Japan is particularly great now because it very skilfully conceals its policy directed against the people behind unbridled social demagoguery with the aid of which it wins broad masses of the petty bourgeoisie and even penetrates the working class. For this purpose the Japanese fascists are playing the role of the champions of the workers, the peasants and the urban petty-bourgeoisie. They speak of 'constituting a system of fixed working days' of introducing 'insurance' for the unemployed, of fighting 'against wage cuts', of 'being in favor of equal pay for equal work', of 'fighting for the rights of combination and of strike...."

"Fascist demagoguery in Japan develops consistently. At the same time the fascist desire: 'We are not a military clique, we are not bureaucrats, we are not the pro-

letariat, we are real people.... We consider also the big capitalists and big landlords to be our brothers."

Demagogy Falls "That this demagogy was failing to win over the masses after five years of war experience and growing war burdens is what led the Fascist-militarists to their desperate decision in order to seize power.

Behind the Fascists, however, stand the leading imperialists. As far back as 1934 many of them were openly clamoring for a military dictatorship. Tsuda, director of the biggest cotton spinning company, affiliated to the Mitsubishi trust, wrote:

"The military circles will attain political power. The present politicians have already lost their reason for existence."

Dynamite Heap "Japan today is the dynamite heap of the world. Every move of the desperate military forces endangers the world. Involved in Japanese policy is the future of war against the Soviet Union, the invasion of China, and the whole question of the development of the Chinese revolution, the perspective of war between Japan and the United States, and the relations of American and British imperialism.

Every militarist in Japan knows that the hour of decision is fast drawing close. The anti-imperialist movement in China, despite the terrorism of Chiang Kai-shek, is growing daily. The Soviet Union is defending peace with a firm stand against any attempted invasion of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Red Army is ready for defense, and to hurl back the Japanese army of invasion. American and British imperialism are massing their forces and the Naval Conference in contest with Japan the hegemony over China.

The Tokyo militarists tried to settle the issue immediately by the sword. The first step was assassination, the second war against the Soviet Union.

The failure to seize power and establish a Fascist-militarist dictatorship does not mean the question of war is solved. The Japanese imperialists know that the signs of anti-Fascist struggle in Japan, the growing mass discontent will be correctly interpreted throughout the world. Japanese imperialism will 'lose face.' Its financial crisis will now grow more severe as a result of the internal conflict. What the Minami-Araki-Masaki faction now failed to achieve, may be carried forward even by the Minseiito successors of the assassinated Okada-Takahashi cabinet.

Severe Crisis "Even if this wing of the militarists did not succeed, they at least raised the question in all its brutality and bluntness for Japanese imperialism. Japan will now be in a severe and perpetual crisis, with the class struggle flaring up to greater

Murders Shake Japanese Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

Bureau's private residence, where Gen. Watanabe was killed."

"Fourthly, the hotel at the Yugawara Hot Springs, where the former Lord Privy Seal, Count Makino, was staying, Count Makino was missing after he escaped the attackers.

"Fifthly, the Grand Chamberlain's official residence, where Admiral Suzuki was injured seriously.

"Sixthly, the Finance Ministry's private residence, where Minister Takahashi was injured.

"Seventhy, the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (the Asahi) could not publish this afternoon because its type was damaged."

"A declaration by those who oppose alleged that the Genro and Senior statesmen, financial heads, a clique of the army and political parties all joined in damaging the national policy.

"The declaration added that the officers intended to eliminate those names and let the nation's destiny in the proper direction.

"An emergency state of alarm was ordered to maintain public peace."

Resent Elections "Fearful of the growing anti-Fascist sentiment revealed in the Feb. 20 elections, the Fascist officers decided to strike out for a military dictatorship. They especially resented the electoral defeats of the officers, and the set-back received by the pro-Fascist Military Party and other proletarian groups got twenty-four seats in the Lower House.

A few days before the assassinations, the War Office had received permission from the Emperor to shift 3,000 officers in the Army. This was looked upon by the Fascist clique as a means of weakening their grip on official circles of the Army. The official excuse given was that it was necessary to strengthen the military forces in North China.

Ambassador Explains "The 'explanation' of the Japanese Ambassador Saito of the bloody Tokyo events as 'an emphatic expression of the young officers' is receiving the horse-laugh in diplomatic circles.

With a show of cablegrams in his hand, the ambassador is sought to know better. Ambassador Saito, in response to questions, said:

"The news indicates that the military movement was simply a kind of protest against the government and in no sense a movement to take over control of the government. The participants apparently were young men, entirely loyal to the emperor, who felt that they must express their views in some emphatic way. There is no question of a change in the fundamental form of the Japanese government. That is impossible."

"The last dispatches show that peace and order prevailed everywhere with business restored to normal. There is a state of military confusion in which military forces have taken over police duties to protect certain important places. Since there is no change in the fundamental aspect of the government, there will be no change in Japan's relations with the United States."

The Japanese Consulate in New York announced late today that five government leaders had been assassinated in Tokyo by military extremists, according to cablegrams from the Japanese capital.

The murdered officials were listed as: Premier Keiuku Okada, Admiral Makoto Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Koriyoko Takahashi, Minister of Finance; Gen. Jisaro Watanabe, Military Inspector General; and Admiral Soroku Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain.

LaGuardia's Anti-Labor Tactic Scored

Foundry Workers and I.W.O. in Protest Against Assault

The "vicious anti-labor policy on the part of the city administration," in the smashing up of the parade of the unemployed and relief workers on Feb. 15, was condemned by Local 311, Machine, Tool and Foundry Workers Union, in a sharp letter to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, made public yesterday.

The action of the administration, in taking parade leaders into "protective custody" and in the police attack on the marchers was declared to be "a suppression of the rights of labor peacefully to organize and present their grievances to constituted authority."

"A continuation of such a policy," the letter added, "can only bring this country to the complete abolition of civil rights, such as exists in Nazi Germany. As such, we intend to do all within our power to prevent such occurrences."

Strassers Strike

Local 311 also announced the existence of a strike at the William Strauss Co., 29 East Twenty-second Street, in which members of that union and of the International Association of Machinists are involved.

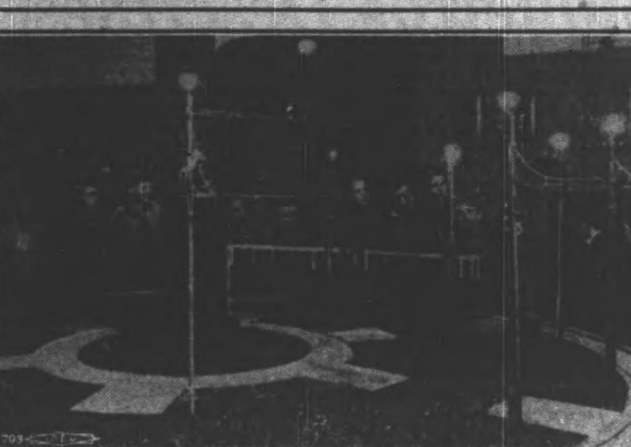
The men, highly skilled tool and die makers and machinists, the union stated, are striking for these demands: 40-hour week instead of the present 50-hour week; time and one half for overtime instead of the present straight time rate for overtime; wage increases for several workmen, and recognition of the union.

The men are conducting a determined and militant picket line, the union declared, and urge the support of all organized and unorganized metal workers to bring their action to a successful conclusion.

The International Workers Order sent telegrams to relief administration and city officials yesterday protesting the cuts in relief payments and the shutting of relief bureaus.

To Charlotte Carr, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and Mrs. Wilson, Home Relief Bureau Precinct 18, went the following statement:

MODERN EDUCATION—SOVIET STYLE



Seeing is believing—and learning—say Soviet education leaders, so they installed a miniature trolley line at the new Palace of Pioneers in Kharkef. Note the children's rapt attention as their teacher explains the principles of electricity and locomotion.

(Associated Pictures)

Patternmakers' Strike Felt in All Big Shops

Key Men in Dress Industry Reject Offers To Make Individual Settlements—Support Is Pledged Strikers by Cutters

Every important shop in the dressmaking industry in New York was affected by the walk-out of the union pattern-makers on the first day of the strike, Tuesday, representatives of Local 31, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union announced. Additional recruits were also obtained during the day yesterday, as shops after shop was closed down in their patternmaking departments.

"Although the dress patternmakers' union is out on strike for the first time," the Press Committee of Local 31 said, "the patternmakers have shown their discipline and enthusiasm as good union men."

Key Men

The patternmakers are key men in the dress industry, making the patterns, figuring on cost of production and supervising the making of the designs. On that account, the manufacturers have sought to classify them as "executives" and have used that excuse to refuse to recognize their union.

Up to about five years ago, the patternmakers averaged \$75 per week and had unlimited employment, the union says, but due to the depression and the previous expansion of the industry this condition was changed. Many are unemployed, constituting a serious problem.

Not Alone in Struggle

The union demands that the endless hours which the patternmakers work at present under the guise of being "executives" shall be cut to a standardized period of working time, 35 hours per week. The strikers also demand that manufacturers cease engaging in patternmaking themselves, which is a custom in

today. This will prove the value of the united front against all measures that strengthen the Fascist trend—an alliance of all progressive forces of the working class and their allies in the middle class against reaction. We appeal for the aid of everyone in driving reactionary propaganda from the scene."

Unions Hail Unity Pact in Local 117

Industrial Unionism Feature of Pact in Dress Trade

Workers in the needle trades are hailing the united front agreement entered into between right and left groups in Local 117 (formerly Local 1) of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union as one of the greatest recent steps forward in the garment unions. Twelve thousand cloak operators are members of this local.

The two groupings, the Trade Union Center and the United Rank and File Active group, joined last week in adopting a program and in support of the struggles of the labor movement.

This program includes, in addition to the fight for enforcement of conditions in the shops, support for the struggle for industrial unionism within the American Federation of Labor, amalgamation of the needle trades unions, participation in the fight against fascism and war, and a campaign for social legislation.

All Groups Enter

All elements and groupings within Local 117 have agreed upon this program. Among them are right wing and left wing Socialists, Communists, Anarchists, and other progressives and active members of the union.

The program and "Declaration to the Cloakmakers" were adopted by all groups unanimously and with great enthusiasm at a joint meeting on Friday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street.

Significant of the unity was the fact that Louis Vey, manager of Local 1, Joseph Baruchovitch, leading member of the left group, and Asphip of the right wing Socialists, were prominent among the speakers. All emphasized the need for united action, pointing out that warring within the union could only injure it. Other speakers were H. Hildner, Jacob Zissman, Morris Bagno, Stenzer, Butlander, Feinberg, and Charles Nesh.

Attacks Increase

Pointing to the increased attacks upon labor from reactionary forces, especially the American Liberty League and "the Coughlins," the "Declaration to Cloakmakers" emphasized that a new spirit is developing within the workers' ranks in opposition to these reactionary and fascist developments. Dissatisfaction is growing, it was stated, with the old methods and conservative leadership of the labor movement.

"The best example of this," the Declaration said, "was the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, at which a substantial number of unions (including the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union) came out, through their leadership, against the old forms of craft unionism, which prevent the organization of the millions of unorganized workers, and expressed a strong demand in favor of industrial forms of organization."

Anti-Weinstock Leaflet Repudiated by Socialist

Zimring, Old Guard, Denounces Contents of Attack on Painter Council Progressive, Calls It Slander from Zausner

Denouncing the leaflet issued under the title "A Strong Honest Union—or Communist Irresponsibility," in attack upon the candidacy of Louis Weinstock, progressive candidate for secretary of District 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Joseph Zimring, who states that he is member of the "Old Guard" Socialist Party, declared yesterday that the leaflet was the work of a small group of individuals.

Zimring, who is a member of Local 903 of the painters stated: "As a Socialist and a painter, I denounce the contents of this leaflet which is a slanderous and provocative act that could only help the enemies of our membership, namely, Zausner and his former and present supporters."

The Statement

Zimring's statement in part is as follows: "In reference to the statement printed in the Daily Worker of Sunday, February 23, 1936, regarding the leaflet given out by the 'Bruno Wagner Campaign Committee of Local Union 903,' I wish to make the following statement: "To my knowledge this leaflet is a release by the so-called 'Campaign Committee,' consisting of a few members of Local 803 and a few members of the Socialist Paint-

ers' League. In my experience as a participant of the last two meetings of the Socialist Painters' League, I can honestly say that this so-called Socialist League does not represent the sentiments of the Socialist members in the Painters Union. Actually, this is a small group consisting of individuals, some of whom are tools working in the interest of the notorious M. Gaft, financial secretary of Local Union 261."

"As a Socialist and as a painter, I denounce the contents of this leaflet which is a slanderous and provocative act that could only help the enemies of our membership, namely, Zausner and his former and present supporters. Personally, I vigorously protest against the attacks directed against the members of the Alteration Painters Union, who are now loyal and good standing members of our Brotherhood and who were instrumental in working together with members of our union to bring about a condition to have one painters union in the City of New York, and that is the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America."

"Due to the fact that there was a rumor that I was also one of those who distributed the leaflet entitled 'A Strong Honest Union—Or Communist Irresponsibility' at the meeting of 903 on Friday, I wish to say that after reading the contents of the same I refused to have anything to do with it."

Begun Tells Legislators To Open Closed Factories And Produce for Jobless

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Republican legislators who yesterday began what they fondly imagined would be a real circus in which the unemployed would be thrown for a direct relief, Begun suggested. He pointed out that the Board of Aldermen of New York City had recommended a 25 per cent increase in home relief.

United Front Asks Razing Of Old School

Borough Park Groups Seek Demolition of 131 Annex

A united front of twenty Borough Park organizations with a combined membership of 10,000 has launched a campaign for the immediate demolition of the unsanitary annex of P.S. 131, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Fay Yaeger, president of the school Parents Association. The school is located at Fort Hamilton Parkway and 44th Street, Brooklyn.

Copies of resolutions demanding the destruction of the twenty-nine-year-old hungry have been forwarded to Gov. Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia, the Board of Estimate and the Board of Education.

Parents maintain that the "cow shed" is a firetrap and a serious menace to the health of the 300 pupils it houses.

The local alderman, Donald O'Toole, and George Dyson Frou, of the Community Councils, are involved in the united movement of parents.

Meanwhile, in another part of the city, civic organizations were planning a movement against eighteen school buildings as "antique fire traps." That number of schools in Yorkville were so described by Saul Bernstein, of the Yorkville Chamber of Commerce.

A campaign of the Chamber for 100,000 signatures on a petition denouncing the firetrap schools has been spurred by the recent fire in Hunter College.

The Benjamin Franklin High School annex, on Seventy-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, built in 1890, is still in use, Yorkville residents point out.

Temple Is Picketed As Painters Strike In Far Rockaway

The Temple Shaaray Tefila in Far Rockaway is being picketed by the Brotherhood of Painters, L. U. No. 793, who called a strike Tuesday after union members were taken off a half-completed job by a non-union boss.

Union Officers Badly Slashed On Picket Line

Three officers of Local 76, Upholsterers International Union, are in a serious condition at Cumberland Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from knife wounds and a beating inflicted with hammers by scabs in a vicious attack on a picket line yesterday before the Major upholstery shop, Kosciusko and Throop Avenues, Brooklyn.

The officers, Morris Peiser, Jack Hochstadt and Morris Muster, were watching a picket line which had formed before the shop early in the morning, when the proprietor of the shop, Alex Mildrun, and eight scabs entered from the shop.

Mildrun, the pickets alleged, was armed with a knife and the scabs had scissors, knives and hammers. They set upon the pickets, directing their particular attack on the union officers.

Peiser, Hochstadt and Muster were taken to the hospital in an ambulance, bleeding profusely. One of the members of the executive board of the union, suffered a deep gash in the neck from a knife cut but was able to go to his home.

American League Mobilizes To Picket Loew Theatres Against 'Riff-Raff' Showing

Another blow against the anti-labor film Riff-Raff will be struck tonight when anti-fascists throughout the metropolitan area will concentrate on picket lines before three Loew's theatres exhibiting the movie.

The boycott movement, initiated by the trade union committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, is supported by a long list of trade union locals. They will again have members on the picket lines tonight as they had last Friday.

The American League has called upon all its branches in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and all opponents of Fascism, to support the mass picketing at Loew's State Theatre, 44th Street and Broadway at 7 p. m. tonight. There will also be street meetings in the theatrical section and thousands of leaflets exposing Riff-Raff will be distributed.

Young Worker Victory Ball Saturday Night

One of the most outstanding youth affairs of the season will take place this Saturday night at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. The occasion is the Young Worker Victory Ball in celebration of the best financial campaign ever conducted for the Young Worker, Young Communist newspaper.

Knitgoods Workers Council To Meet Tonight in Lyceum

Two important union meetings will take place tonight. The Knitgoods Workers' Union Joint Council calls all members of the union to meet at 8 P.M. in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 149 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, to take up vitally important matters.

Milliners Meet Tonight

The collective agreement in the millinery industry and the conditions in that trade will be discussed at a meeting of the Millinery Rank and File, to be held this evening at the Hotel Delano, 108 West Forty-third Street, at 6:30 o'clock.

Women Picket Oceana Theatre In Brighton

A picket line of women paraded in front of the Oceana Theatre, 1029 Brighton Beach, Brighton, yesterday. Participants declared they would be back every evening, in protest against the discharge of three steady men, motion picture operators, from the Century Circuit of twenty-seven theatres. The Oceana is one of the Century theatres.

Shopping Guide

East New York Brownsville and East Flatbush

This Directory of Brownsville, East New York and East Flatbush Merchants will appear each Thursday in the Daily Worker. Workers are urged to patronize these firms and mention the paper when making purchases.

RAMER'S

SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
1057 Rutland Road at East 96th Street, East Flatbush

PRE-ALTERATION SALE

Pipe Values up to \$150
32c each
Expert Pipe Repairing on the Premises
GREENSTEIN'S CIGAR STORE
1785 Pitkin Ave., cor. Stone

DELICIOUS MEALS

served at
88 NEW LOTS AVENUE
near Rockaway St.

New Lots Beauty Salon

Special Consideration to D.W. Readers
DI. 2-7535
88 New Lots Ave., cor. Rockaway St.
Workers' Prices. Expert Workmanship

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER Wanted with capital, sub 25,000, N. Y. Telephone, Box 233, Chgo. N. Y.

MOSCOW TEA GARDEN

and Restaurant
Russian-American Dishes
133 Second Ave., cor. 45th St.
Lunch 35c — Dinner 45c
We cater to private parties
Comradely Atmosphere

SOL'S SANDWICH LUNCH

101 University Place
(Just around the Corner)
Telephone Tompkins Square 4-7286-7285

L. Reifman's Pharmacy

556 Chester St., cor. Lot Ave.
Expert Prescription Service

Jeweler

SAUL C. SCHYOWITZ "Your Jeweler"
Now at 326-8th Ave. Watch Repairing.

ATTENTION!!!

5% Discount to All Organizations on these Reduced Prices:
Mimeo Ink _____ pound 45c
Manila Paper _____ ream 14c
Mimeo Paper _____ ream 21c
Stencils _____ quire 51.50

GENERAL SUPPLY CO.

41 East 14th Street—GR. 5-7211-2

Patronize a Workers' Institution—

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

FRESH FOOD — PROLETARIAN PRICES
50 E. 13th STREET — WORKERS CENTER

Business Directory

Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing these advertisers

MERCHANTS!
FOR ADVERTISING RATES PHONE ALgonquin 4-7954

Optometrists

R. SOMMER & E. ZIMS, Optometrists,
107 W. 125th St. Glasses on credit.

DR. A. SHUYER, Optometrist. Eyes examined on Union three or four dollars. AL. 4-7660. Washington Ave., cor. 172nd St., Bronx. JE. 6-0296.

DR. M. L. KAPLOW, Optometrist, 179 2nd Ave. at 11th St. EYES EXAMINED.

Physicians

M. A. CHERNOFF, M.D. 233 2nd Ave., cor. 14th St. 6-7097. Hrs. 10-8; Sun. 11-8.

Printing

ARLAIN PRESS, 171 W. 133rd St. Tel. 5-3371. Special offers to organizations.

SHOP PAPERS, Bulletins, etc. Photograph Union Shop. Denography, 799 Broadway.

Radio Service

SETS and Service—801 Radio, 306 86 Nicholas Ave., near 125th St. UR. 4-7229.

Restaurants

NEW STARLIGHT, 55 Irving Pl. bet. 17th-18th. Home cooking. Dinner 60c.

NEW CHINA CAFETERIA, 848 Broadway. Excellent food, commodious atmosphere.

CHINESE VILLAGE, 141 W. 23rd. Chinese & American Luncheon 50c. Dinner 90c.

DE SANTI'S Restaurant, 555 First Ave. at 32nd. Real Home Cooking.

MARTY'S LUNCHEONETTE, 15 E. 15th St. Ch. 17th later. Is. 50c for 30c dinner.

CHINA CLIPPER, 132 University Place. Chinese & American. Lunch & Dinner 25c.

KAYKAZ Open Air Garden, 533 E. 14th St. Ch. 17th later. Is. 50c for 30c dinner.

Travel

A REAL Bargain. Sail to Florida for as little as \$25. Round trip \$30. California 65c. Specializing low price trips. Soviet Russia and other parts of world. Eisner, 1132 Broadway.

Typewriters

ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. H. Albright & Co., 525 Broadway. AL. 4-8822.

Wines and Liquors

FREEMAN, 175 7th St. at 32nd. CH. 1-7253. Special offers to workers' organizations. Free delivery.

Amplifiers to Rent

FOR meetings, dances. High fidelity equipment. Records. White. SU. 1-2027.

Army-Navy Stores

HUDSON—105 Third Ave., cor. 13. Work clothes. Leather coats. Wind-breakers.

Clothing

NEWMAN BROS. Men's & Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., ar. Orchard.

BLUMBERG & BLOOM, 100 Canal Street clothes for Dad & Son. Boys' clothing and stouts a specialty at popular prices.

Dentists

DR. J. KAGEL, Surgeon-Dentist, 1663 Boston Rd. (173rd St.) Bxqcn. IN. 9-3500

Druggists

RICKOFF'S, 114 5th Ave., cor. 7th St. DR. 4-7795 Prescriptions carefully filled.

Furniture

14th STREET FURNITURE EXCHANGE
Manufacturers Samples, Bedroom, Dining, Living Rooms. Imported. \$5 up.
Maple Furniture
5 Union Sq. West. (W. 4th St. at 14th St.)

ATTACHABLE legs \$2. Converts any bed-spring into day bed or couch in a few minutes. Colby, 65 W. 147th St. AC. 2-2827; or Hyatt, 139-2nd Ave. AL. 4-2011.

Hats—Men's

15% off with this ad—228 Boverly Merchandise. Hillman's Hats—23 Boverly.

Insurance

LEON BENOFF, 381 E. 160th St. ME. 5-0894. Gen. Insurance. Comradely treatment.

Jeweler

SAUL C. SCHYOWITZ "Your Jeweler"
Now at 326-8th Ave. Watch Repairing.

Oculists & Opticians

COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS, 1 Union Sq. W. cor. 14th St., Room 606. GR. 7-3261. Opt. to P. of L. Unions, health and fraternal organizations. Union Shop.

Office Furniture

PARTITIONS, desks, etc. Dependable Office Furn. Co., 415 Broadway. CA. 6-3029.

Lyons Bill Opposition Organized

Committee for Foreign Born Will Discuss Bill Tonight

Termining the Lyons Residence Bill, recently adopted by the Board of Estimate, a method of denying relief to non-citizens as well as citizens, the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born yesterday announced a campaign to defeat the measure.

Sponsored by Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, the bill would make a person not a citizen and not a resident of the city ineligible for a position in the Emergency Relief Bureau of the city.

The Lyons Bill provides that: "No person, not a citizen and a bona fide resident and dweller in good faith in the City of New York for at least one year, shall be eligible to appointment or employment or to hold any office in any of the divisions of the Emergency Relief Bureau."

Also under consideration will be the problem of speeding the fight against deportation measures in Congress.

The Lyons Bill, adopted by the Board of Estimate, will come before Mayor LaGuardia for signature soon. It is expected that the Mayor will veto the measure. Passage of the bill over his head is practically assured unless some of the Board members are prevailed upon to change their votes.

Miss Marquita Villard will discuss the provisions of the Lyons "Residence" Bill at the delegate meeting of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which will be held tonight at 8 o'clock, Room 32, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

The delegate meeting will also consider means of combatting legislation aimed at discriminating against the foreign born and effecting a wave of deportation hysteria, such as the Reynolds Bill in the United States Senate. Means to secure a favorable hearing on the Marcantonio "Right of Asylum" Bill will also be discussed.

More Than 60,000 Tenement Violate the Dwelling Laws

Millionaire Landlords Offer Steel Barrier to People's Safety

By Burke Malone
(Second Article in Series)

There are more than 60,000 tenements in New York, according to Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post's own safety estimated figures, which violate the multiple-dwelling law, enacted ostensibly to provide a minimum of fire hazard in slum areas.

The dwelling law requires the Commissioner to close all tenements not provided with fire-retarding walls, and requires as well "adequate" sanitary equipment, and the elimination of all inside rooms that do not have windows.

But, for "various" reasons, Commissioner Post has issued vacating orders against barely one thousand of these structures—about one out of sixty-six.

Owners would "suffer" Owners, it is said, would suffer great hardship if they were forced to put in such innovations as fire-proof halls and one-family toilets in their tenements. Skyrocketing rents, which Mr. and Mrs. Tenant scribble and go light on food to pay, do not, say the owners, bring in enough revenue to allow them to remodel these ancient buildings.

You can see the dilemma the Tenement House Department is in. On the one hand, the proprietors of these illegal tenements do not want to spend their nice profits on any such mundane thing as fireproofing improvements. On the other hand, if the owners don't make these improvements, the law is violated. And, to be sure, there is the incidental fact that if these

NEW SOVIET FASHIONS ON DISPLAY



(Federated Pictures)

All kinds of new clothing styles were exhibited at the spring fashion show opened in Moscow's Central Department Store by the Commissariat of Home Trade. Best and most popular designs will be turned out in mass production.

Lehman Signs 3 Crime Bills In Albany

Resolution to Limit Real Estate Tax Is Introduced

ALBANY, Feb. 26. — Governor Lehman signed three bills today in his so-called "anti-crime" program.

The bills:

1. Make permissive instead of mandatory additional penalties for commission of attempted commission of a crime while armed.
2. Strengthens the law governing issuance of pistol permits.
3. Makes bail bond a lien on real estate.

"These bills carry out my recommendations contained in my message of January 7 on the improvement of criminal law enforcement," Lehman said.

Tax Limitation

A resolution clearing the way for a constitutional amendment to limit real estate taxes and restrict the borrowing powers of municipalities was introduced today by Senator James J. Crawford, Brooklyn democrat.

"The legislation is a double-barreled program designed to limit taxes on real estate to a reasonable amount and tighten up debt restrictions to prevent in the future another orgy of borrowing such as has been experienced in the past," Crawford said.

Major points of the debt restriction proposal:

1. The aggregate funded debt of county, city, town and village, shall not exceed ten percent of assessed valuation.
2. Future bond issues limited to permanent improvements with a duration of at least 10 years.
3. Referendum must be conducted upon bond issues if ten percent of the voters so petition.

Mortgage Moratorium Extended

The Senate passed and sent to Governor Lehman today the Fitzgerald Bill extending for another year the moratorium on deficiency judgments in foreclosures.

The Upper House also passed and sent to the Assembly the Nunan Bill extending the moratorium on mortgage principal payments to July 1, 1937. Both measures were passed unanimously.

More for Mack Body

The Senate also adopted a resolution today appropriating an additional \$27,000 to defray expenses of the new joint Legislative Utilities Investigating Committee.

The resolution was sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

The funds were to pay outstanding debts of the committee, which submitted a broad power reform program to the legislature.

Discrimination On Health Survey Cited

Browder Will Speak At Rally on Mexico

The opening of the National Mexican People's Anti-Imperialist Congress in Mexico City will be marked by a mass meeting here to convey the greetings and support of the American people to their courageous Mexican brothers, united in common fight against imperialism.

The meeting will be held Friday, at New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, under the auspices of the New York District of the Communist Party.

Speakers will be Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States; David Siqueiros, Mexico's foremost revolutionary artist; Leonardo Fernandez Sanchez, fighter for Cuban liberation; Angelica Arenal, member of the Mexican People's Front, and James Ford, Harlem organizer of the Communist Party, who will act as chairman.

Post Has Issued Orders Vacating Only 1,000 Illegal Houses

Time to raise the little money that is necessary to "safeguard the lives of a million people?"

Well, there is a good answer to that question.

The city's biggest taxpayers—and they are the Astors and the Vanderbilts, and the other wealthy families who own the slum areas—want small municipal budgets. Even on matters not directly concerning them they would prefer small municipal budgets, because it means less tax money out of their pockets. If they were to allow a budget increase sufficient to enable Commissioner Post to hire more inspectors, it would be like getting shot with their own gun—like being hoisted on their own petard, as Shakespeare used to say.

Because if Commissioner Post hired more inspectors, the fire violations in their tenements would be reported, and they would have to make expensive improvements in their property. Thus they would be out both the money paid the city for taxes, and the money paid out to make their tenements fire-proof.

No More Inspectors

Naturally, they see to it that no money is appropriated for more Tenement House Inspectors.

The supine acceptance of these conditions by the Tenement House Commissioner and New York's little Mussolini is wondrous to see. It is also, unfortunately, a little suspicious.

There are actually not enough inspectors on the rolls of the Tenement House Department to make even the mandatory inspections. The minimum requirement demands something like 1,500,000 inspections annually. With the available force of inspectors it would be physically impossible for more than 500,000 such inspections to be made.

100,000 Violations

More than 100,000 violations of the tenement laws are on record, nothing done about them!

As a matter of fact, even if the Department wanted to do something about these violations it would have a hard task. Dummy corporations pack the records of the Tenement House Department to such an extent that the actual owners of thousands of these fire traps cannot be found.

Many a publicly generous philanthropist doesn't let his right hand know what his left hand is doing in this business. The really records of New York that are available read much after the fashion of the social register.

The resident of the Lower East side who works all day long in some sweatshop for \$15 a week, and comes home at night to wade through garbage cans up flights of rickety, inflammable stairs to his ill-ventilated, fire-trap flat, can console himself with the knowledge that he is living in property belonging to the most prominent families of the land.

When he waits his turn in line to use the hall toilet provided so generously for all five families on his floor he can muse upon the beneficence of providence in granting him a landlord who is one of the Four Hundred.

If he happens to toss some potato peelings out into the yard, thus violating the sanitation laws, he can find warm consolation in the fact that his socialist landlord has been violating the fire-prevention and the health laws in family succession since they were put on the books in 1867.

And if, some icy winter night, he awakens to the smell of smoke and the ghastly glare of flame, and hears the agonized shrieks of his wife and children as they face a horrible death, let him remember that the Astors and the Vanderbilts are safe with their profits.

Will Move Slowly

What do you think? Well, he will "proceed slowly in condemning tenements, for various reasons."

Close observers know what those "various" reasons are. They know that the city's big real estate owners in the slum areas—the Astors and Vanderbilts and such—as landlords present a steel wall of opposition to efficient enforcement of any laws that might involve repair expenditures on their part.

But, Astors and the Vanderbilts are the chief owners of the slum areas. Can you imagine them coming in humble supplication to the Commissioner and his pal, the Mayor, begging that the fire-laws should not be enforced, that there should be a "moratorium" on the sanitary regulations, pleading that they can't afford the improvements that enforcement would make necessary?

Can you imagine the soft-hearted pair of executives sobbing their hearts out at that sorry tale of poverty?

Will Abandon Buildings

And can you imagine other reasons for their generous leniency?

But, says Commissioner Post, if you condemn these tenements, you are merely forcing into the street poor families that can't afford to live elsewhere. For the owners will abandon the buildings. They swear, under their word of honor, that the tenements do not bring in enough revenue to compensate for the cost of the necessary improvements for fire-proofing.

Well, the good Commissioner during his tenure of office has persuaded himself to issue remonstrances to the owners of approximately one thousand such tenements. And do we find those condemned houses being left in their dilapidation, deserted by their owners, those poor people who could not afford any improvements?

On the contrary, more than 800 of these structures are already being hastily rebuilt and remodeled so as to comply with the law. And the interesting part about the whole thing is that few, if any, of these condemned buildings belong to the wealthier and more influential owners.

Crocodile Tears

Tenement House Commissioner Post and his fellow worriers need not weep in their crocodile fashion. These slum proprietors aren't going to throw away any such succulent morsels as these tenements have been. They are going to keep on running them just as they have, at the lowest possible margin of expense, so that they can make the greatest possible percentage of profit.

And it might be well to remember that it isn't entirely a question of whether or not the owners want to make fire-proofing improvements in their tenements. Whether they want to or not, the multiple-dwelling law says they have to. It says so in plain black and white. It is up to the Tenement House Commissioner to enforce that law.

He knows that as well as anyone.

So how does he go about his enforcement?

Does he surround himself with a large and efficient staff of Tenement House Inspectors, to make the rounds of the tenements as required by law, and make sure that at least the more flagrant violations are reported and corrected?

Florento Seconda

On the contrary, one of his first acts, upon assumption of his office, was to reduce the inspection forces. He said he didn't have enough money to pay the inspectors he had, let alone increase the number. And Mayor Fiorelli (Little Flower) LaGuardia seconded him.

Now why do you suppose that is? Why was it so impossible for the mighty Mayor and his board of es-

Siqueiros Describes Role of the Artist

DAVID SIQUIEROS SPEAKS FRIDAY

DAVID SIQUIEROS
Browder Will Speak Friday at Mexican Front Meeting

By H. C. Adamson

David Alfaro Siqueiros is an artist who thinks and paints in terms of workers and their problems. Siqueiros is one of the men today who as an artist, is capable of breathing in the elements of the industrial and peasants scene and exhaling it in vivid form on public walls and market places of Mexico.

Siqueiros is in New York with a variety of immediate objectives. At the recent artists congress he delivered a paper on the function of the artist in Mexico in relation to the People's Front.

The establishing of an experimental workshop for American artists here in New York, raising of funds for Mexican People's Anti-Imperialist Front which will hold its first national congress in Mexico City on Feb. 27 and 28, and a mass meeting at which he will speak in this city along with Angelica Arenal, fighter for Cuban liberation, and James Ford. The meeting will convey the greetings of the American people to their Mexican brothers in their splendid fight against imperialist exploitation.

Masses Must See Them

"We cannot talk of murals or graphic art in the abstract. This was the tremendous mistake of the first revolutionary art movement in Mexico. Murals? Where? Graphic art? How? Murals located in places where the masses can't see them, means a tremendous effort expended for very little effect," said Siqueiros.

Murals and graphic arts, yes, but murals on the walls of trade union buildings, on the walls of peasant organizations, in the classes of public schools attended by the masses of the Mexican people, the children of workers and farmers.

Murals. Sure, in the open. In the thoroughfares where tens of thousands pass daily.

"Murals or graphic arts... each according to the given circumstances. In both cases you have a problem of form. Mural or graphic revolutionary artists must find that form which corresponds to the content, they wish to treat."

"What theme do you believe should be treated with greater emphasis, the demoralization of the middle class, or the rising power of the workers and peasants?"

Proletariat Leads

"There is no doubt that the functional revolutionary art must be in the first place the product of

Role of Artist

Questioned as to the role of artists in combating American imperialism here in New York?

"Our art in Mexico must be the graphic synthesis of our tactics of the united front against imperialism. It would be impossible to think of a good functional revolutionary art in Mexico which does not fight against Yankee imperialism, which is the most powerful exploiter of our nation."

"What of your plans for an experimental workshop for artists here in New York?"

"To me the united front erected by the American Artists Congress is an extraordinarily important step. But artists need to understand that there cannot be a real revolutionary functional art without a corresponding art form. To find that form it is necessary to group artists in experimental workshops. In that way they will demonstrate with facts that revolution is the most wonderful motive force to create the most transcendental works of art. Permanent value for all time and all epochs."

Registration Notices

LOUIS F. BUENZ will give four-week lecture course "Labor and Farmer Parties in American History," Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., beginning Saturday, Feb. 29, 8 to 9 P.M. Tuition \$5. Register now. Vacancies open for string, woodwind and brass players in the I.W.O. Symphony Orchestra. Apply: I.W.O., 86 Fifth St., N. Y. City, 15th St., phone A4-4221.

SHIP ARRIVALS

SHIPS IN YESTERDAY

Ship and Line	From	Dock
STADTAM, Holland America...	West Indies cruises...	56 St. Hoboken
GEORGETOWN, Bremen...	Amster, Feb. 13...	58 St. Hoboken
GEORGE, Cunard White Star...	West Indies cruise...	14th St.
FRESH CLEVELAND, Dollar...	Mantua, Jan. 11...	12th St. Jersey City
TOLGA, United Fruit...	Santa Marta, Feb. 25...	11th St. Morris
CARACAS, Red D...	La Guayra, Feb. 19...	Clark St., Brooklyn

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Allan Taub Talks Tonight On May's Strike

Allan Taub, attorney and anti-fascist, will speak tonight on the May's Department Store strike, it was announced by the Steve Katovis Branch of the International Labor Defense under whose auspices the meeting will be held at the Chinese Workers Center, 144 Second Avenue at 8:30. Admission will be free. Any donations will go to the defense fund of the May's strikers.

Members of the Steve Katovis Branch who attend tonight's meeting will also be informed of the action to be taken by the members tomorrow night when Loe's, Commodore Theatre, Second Avenue and Sixth Street, is to be picketed because of the showing there of the anti-labor film, "Riffraff."

Other organizations in the neighborhood are urged to cooperate with the I. L. D. branch in fighting the showing of this picture in their neighborhood, and such organizations are invited to send representatives to the branch meeting tonight to confer with the I.L.D. members on the action

AMUSEMENTS

Beginning Tomorrow 9 A.M. Cont. The Truth about the U.S.S.R.

"BULDERS OF SOCIALISM"

See and Hear!

The International Labor Delegates to U.S.S.R. Moscow May Day—New Subway LARY TIMES TODAY, Galworthy's "Loyalties" and "Song of Happiness"

ACME 14, Union St., 20c to 1 P.M.

Maurice Barber presents The London Dramatic Hit

LOVE ON THE DOLE

with Wendy Heller

Staged by Reynolds Beck

SUBURB THEATRE, 46 St. W. of W. Ev. 8:45 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday at 2:45

A NEW THEATRE LEAGUE BENEFIT

NEXT SUNDAY, EVE., MAR. 1st

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 11 St. & 9 Ave.

The THEATRE OF ACTION in

"THE CRIME"

A New Play by Michael Blankfort
with Paul Peters, Green Bunelle,
By Paul Peters

Seats Now at Box Office and all Workers Bookshops. 35 to 1.65

MAKE A DATE FOR THE YOUNG WORKER VICTORY BALL

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th Street and Third Avenue

PERCY DODD and his Royal Rhythm Syncopators
BUNIN'S MARIONETTES
WILL GEER
MYRA ARCHER

Tickets: In advance—Single. 75c; at door—Single admission. 50c. Advance sale at all Workers Bookshops. Advance prices at Box Office on Saturday between 9 and 5 P.M. ONLY

SATURDAY FEB. 29

"Soviet art at its best."

—WORLD TELEGRAM—

BORIS and BORIS BABOCHNIK CHIRKOV

—IN—

THREE WOMEN

The Story of Woman's Role in the History of the Civil War

Music by D. SHOSTAKOVICH
CAMEO 42nd St. E. 25 to 1 of W'way 25 to 1 P.M.

HERMAN SHULMAN Presents

The Children's Hour

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

"A stage offering of such superb quality that one can only wish the dramatist might bring her talent to the cause of the working class." Y. J. KORMAN

MAXINE ELLIOTT, W. 33rd Street
Evenings 8:40 (Ext. Monday) 5oc to \$3
Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. 2-49 5oc to \$3
Good Seats All Performances 36c-11-15c

The YOUNG WORKER presents

Theatre Collective

in

FRI. "TILL THE DAY I DIE" By Clifford Odets
FEB. "BIVOUAC ALABAMA" By Paul Peters
28 "HOME OF THE BRAVE" From Theatre Guild Production "Parade"

Dancing till 2AM
Subscription 5c & 30c. Tickets on sale at People's Bookshop, 242 Second Ave. and Theatre Collective.
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SATURDAY FEB. 29

Exiled German Writers Damn Nazi Regime

Rudolph Claus Murder Began People's Front, Says Heinrich Mann

The great bourgeois writers of contemporary Germany have turned with horror against the Hitler regime. With the exception of Gerhart Hauptmann, who was covered by the Nazis, all the internationally known German writers either have left the country or else they have flatly refused to show any sympathy for the Hitler government.

Here are the words of two great living German writers, characteristic of the Nazis as relentless foes of culture.

THOMAS MANN (Nobel Prize Winner, author of "The Magic Mountain")

"The deep conviction based on thousands of daily observations and impressions, human, moral and aesthetic, that nothing good can come from the present German regime both for Germany or for the world—this conviction leads me to shun the country to which spiritually I belong to an infinitely greater degree than those who for the last three years have been waving whether in the face of the whole world they should deprive me of my German citizenship. In the depths of my conscience, I know for certain that in the eyes of my contemporaries and posterity, I did right to side with those of whom the German poet says: But whoever hates evil with all his soul...

Will be driven from his country when he sees it worshipped by a people of slaves. For when it is to renounce one's country, instead of bearing the yoke of blind mob-hate Under a foolish generation."

HEINRICH MANN (President of the German Academy of Poetry with Hitler)

"The murder of Rudolph Claus by National Socialist judges had more than a general consequence. It indicated the first joint public action of Social Democrats and Communists on December 20, 1935—a date that will make history. It brought about the real United Front of the Socialists and with the United Front begins the German People's Front. We can rely on the regular sequence of events that the one will follow the other.

"When people resist, facts act. The leaders of the two Socialist Parties had many previous meetings against each other and very probably there would be no Third Reich without a split among the leaders of the working class. The Communists were the chief advocates of friendly relations—something easy enough to understand. They never held power, and after a certain period of anger, they realized that they were the least unfortunate.

"Their illegal followers in the country have been working with supreme courage within the state of murderers, and of those executed, they have had the greatest number. They have been merely overcome, not humiliated.

"Furthermore, the Communists belong to the younger generation of German socialists. This, in order to keep their courage, they need not go into the past history of the working class; the living present gives them strength.

"They have a country which speaks for them. There rises the power of the Soviet Union, the power of a continent, instead of that very relative, very doubtful power of a country in full decay, trying to boast that it is rescuing world capitalism.

"The vitality of the German Communists hardly is that of a vanquished people."

THAELEMANN to the Social-Democratic Workers:

"We call upon the Social-Democratic workers to fight with us shoulder to shoulder. This United Front proposal is made sincerely as from brother to brother. As comrades we shake their hands and stand by them in their daily work and struggles. We never forget for a moment that they belong to our class, that they suffer and are exploited as much as all German workers. Therefore we build with them the real United Front. (Ernst Thaelmann on June 15, 1932, in the Berlin Arbeitertribune.)

MILLARD'S

COIN RETREAT IN THE FINES
Baltimore, Md. (Joint-American Cause)
187 Madison Ave., New York
Phone: LUchered 241-9

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.
Mother Rhoor-hosted guests, International Women's Day Meeting, convention, Friday, March 6, 11:00 AM, 130 S. 18th St., Private Hotel, Middletown, Pa. (Free admission)

Chicago, Ill.
Mother Rhoor-hosted guests, International Women's Day Meeting, convention, Friday, March 6, 11:00 AM, 130 S. 18th St., Private Hotel, Middletown, Pa. (Free admission)

General Membership Meeting of the Party will be held on Wed. Mar. 6, 8:00 P.M., Hotel New York, 35th St. and 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. Free admission.

Chicago, Ill.
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Nazi Power Achieved by Plots-- Backing of Finance Capital

Hitler Lost Strength-- Bankers, Thyssen Made Pact

By Franz Spielhagen

On November 3, 1932, Berlin transit is paralyzed. The transit workers are on strike. Leader of the strike is Albert Kayser, later condemned to death by the Nazis and whom Reichschancellor Hitler, under the pressure of world-wide protests, "pardoned" by commutation to life imprisonment.

The Reichstag elections are held on November 6, 1932. For the first time after a long period, at these elections, the brakes are put on the onward march of the Nazis. They lose over 2,000,000 votes. The Communist Party gains over 800,000 and wins 8,000,000 votes for its candidates. Throughout the country the anti-imperialistic tide rises. In various parts of Germany Social Democrats, Catholic workers and Communists create house, street and district defense committees against the Nazis.

The Papen government must resign. Into its place steps the government of the Reichswener General, Kurt von Schleicher, whom the propaganda machine of the "class" general, influential parts of German capital, such as chemical and electrical capital, favor the Reichswehr ministry. The "Deutschen Fuhrerbriefe," a secret news letter of the Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie, presents in an article, "The Social Re-consolidation of Capitalism" the tasks of the Schleicher regime as follows:

The New Letter
"The problem of the consolidation of the bourgeois regime in post-war Germany is based in general upon the fact that the leading bourgeoisie, that is, that part controlling industry, has grown too narrow to be able to maintain its supremacy alone. It needs for this control, if it does not want to make use of that most dangerous weapon, the use of pure military force, the binding together of sections of the population which in themselves do not belong to it socially, but which with its in the accessible service of finance capital. Its rule upon the people and thereby becoming its final carrier. . . ."

According to this order the "social general" attempts to give his regime the proper mass base. He thinks of a combination of the moderate, also called trade union wing of the National Socialist Party of Germany under the leadership of Gregor Strasser with the Christian and reformist trade unions under the leadership of the social-democratic deputy Liebert. The regression of the Nazis is confirmed in several by-elections. Gregor Strasser, who meets with the opposition of Goebbels and leaving, leaves the National Socialist Party.

Despite holds sway in the National Socialist headquarters. Election defeats, empty coffers and 12,000,000 marks in debts. However, a strong opposition movement is also rising within the camp of capitalism. The armament industry, under the leadership of Thyssen, loudly demands open dictatorship against the workers and armament orders. Influential circles of finance capital, influenced by the f o r m e r Reichschancellor Schacht, prepare a wide market maneuver against General von Schleicher.

Agree to Ask Subsidies
The agrarians, under the leadership of Herr von Oldenburg-Januschau, borrow for further subsidies, after the 800,000,000 Reichsmarks, which were to indemnify the East thereafter for the East Prussian Junkers, were used for the purchase of new estates or gambled and whored away at Monte Carlo. The Junker von Oldenburg-Januschau, who is an old friend and estate neighbor of Hindenburg's, was one of the leaders who brought about the downfall of Brüning, begins undermining General von Schleicher with the Reichswehr.

Goebbels in his diary, which was written later, has pictured the mood of the National Socialist leaders. They believed that the beginning of the end was at hand. The savior appears in the person of Herr von Papen. Connected with heavy industry through large industrial investments in the Saar, related to the Reichswehr through his having been a captain of the General Staff, as leader of the German spy service in the United States during the World War, well versed in intrigue and slippery ways, of great influence as a trusted representative of Hindenburg's, this captain of cavalry, at home in all kinds of saddles, is the proper man to bring about the official marriage between finance capital and National Socialism.

While General von Schleicher exhausts himself in forming useless combinations, von Papen and Hitler meet in the early part of January, 1933, at the home of the banker von Schroeder in Cologne. Here the conspiracy is consummated. Hitler, driven by his debts and the last collector, agrees to all of the conditions.

Pact is Made
Only three National Socialists are to enter the government, the balance of which is to be made up of eight German Nationalists. Von Papen is to be vice-chancellor and Hugenberg is to receive all of the economic portfolios. The National Socialist receive the Reichschancellorship, the Ministry of the Interior (Frick), Aviation and the Prussian Ministry of the Interior (Goering). In this way the six Party thinks to make the National Socialist prisoners of the German Nationalists.

About three weeks more pass by after this Papen-Hitler conference before the new Ministry is formed. As the negotiations between Hitler and the German Nationalists are drawn out, Thyssen, Oldenburg-Januschau and Schacht intervene. Schacht had increased to 2,000,000,000 the report of the so-called "Deutsche Kommission" that had in-

SET AFIRE BY NAZIS



The German Reichstag, above, was set afire by the Nazis as the signal for attack on Communists, Socialists, liberals and trade unionists.

vestigated as to what had actually happened to the 800,000,000 which were to be used to "free the agrarian East from debt." This must be stopped under all circumstances. Hugenberg is baffled. The news is "conveyed" to him that General von Schleicher plans a military dictatorship. This "National Revolution" was made in the banking house of Schroeder; the Thyssen works, the Hotel Kaiserhof where Hitler lives. Hitler did not conquer the presidential palace with weapons in his hands but sneaked in by the back stairs.

On the same day that the government was formed, the Communist Party makes an offer of united action to the Social Democratic Party and to the trades unions. It proposed to call a general strike to bring about the downfall of the Hitler government. The responsible leaders of the Social Democrats and the trades unions reject the offer. They suffer under the illusion that Hitler's fascism will leave them with the possibilities for legal work. They put their trust in Hindenburg whose election as Reichspräsident they support and bring about with the slogan, "Who elects Hindenburg beats Hitler."

Thaelmann Arrested
On March 3 Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German working class, is arrested by the thugs of the Third Reich. He shares the fate of the pacifist Carl von Ossietzky, the Socialist Mierendorff, the trade unionist E. B. Anderson, the Catholic Luebbike; he shares the fate of hundreds of thousands of political prisoners in Hitler Germany. Unbroken by his imprisonment, despite the most mental and physical tortures, steadfast and true to the cause of the working class, Ernst Thaelmann even though behind prison walls, becomes the symbol for the anti-fascist fight throughout the world.

Anti-fascism has inscribed the name of Ernst Thaelmann upon its battle flag. In France, Switzerland, Spain, the fight for the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann is becoming the bridge to the united front and the peoples front. On the third anniversary of the Reichstag fire that was the prelude to the German Bartholomew years it is the duty of all liberty-loving and progressive people to give thought to the political prisoners of Germany. Much was done to save Ernst Thaelmann, to save Ossietzky, Mierendorff and the anti-fascist prisoners. More remains to be done. Millions have demonstrated for their brothers in Germany and saved them from being murdered; but with each new economic and political difficulty with which the Third Reich is faced, the danger for the life of Ernst Thaelmann and the other political prisoners grows. Their fate rests in the hands of the fascist working masses and give him and his party a political monopoly.

He does not want to divide the many jobs that the new government has to distribute with the German Nationalists. He does not want to divide the subventions from heavy industry and finance capital with Hugenberg; he wants to be the sole executive and therefore the sole political gain by the will of finance capital.

Burning of Reichstag
Therefore came the burning of the Reichstag. The idea of Goebbels

San Diego Trade Council Battles for Existence

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 26.—Stubbornly refusing to be whipped into line by ruthless removal of elected officials and barring of unemployed organizations from the Labor Temple, the delegates of San Diego Central Trades and Labor Council continue to hold "progressive caucuses" whenever they are locked out of what should be the regular meetings.

Criticize Casey
Delegates at the meeting Wednesday particularly criticized the action of Casey, reported by Hays of the Electrical Workers, of kicking out the fraternally affiliated unemployed union, Harry Steinmetz, former president of the council, asked the delegates to gather material on Casey's record, "so that after we whip him in San Diego, and if he goes elsewhere, we can pursue him there."

DIMITROFF calls:
"Anybody who does not stir a finger for Ernst Thaelmann's salvation and whether he wants it or not, is responsible for the crime of the German rulers."
"Free Thaelmann!"
"Thaelmann's salvation is a matter of honor with the international proletariat, and the duty of all honest people in the world."

Nazi Balance Sheet Shows Krupp Gains

1,500,000 Families Homeless—Jobless Are Increasing

By Hans Behrend

It is symbolic that the balance-sheet of the enterprise whose name incorporates all the imperialist aspirations of German capital should be published precisely three years after the date on which the great steel and mining interests put Hitler into power.

The balance-sheet of Krupp shows what a profitable deal the first three years of Hitler's rule have been for the German armaments industry. The profits of the famous gun factory rose from 112 million marks at the end of 1932 to 183 millions at the end of 1934 and to 240 millions at the end of 1935.

Three years after that Thirteenth of January it is time to remember that the Nazis fought the general elections in the summer of 1932 (i.e., six months before their accession to power) with a program of immediate demands. They promised to "put joint stock companies under state supervision, 'not to pay any more fees to members of company boards,' to 'limit the salaries of state officials and private employees' to 12,000 marks per annum (about \$1,000), to see that 'a sound policy of rural settlement in the East' is carried out, that each year 400,000 workers are provided with homes of their own and that the purchasing power of the workers be increased."

But if one compares the results of three years of dictatorship with these scanty promises, one's eyes are opened to the whole baseness of the fascist deception of the people. Where have joint stock companies been put under state supervision? Where have the fees of board members been abolished? Where have the salaries of directors been limited to 12,000 marks? On the contrary, the latter have increased to such an extent under Hitler that even the "Angriff," the Berlin paper of the German Labor Front, publishes the large six-figure amounts with a great show of feigned indignation.

1,500,000 Homeless
But what about the establishment of workers' homes, this cardinal point of Nazi propaganda? Where are the 1,200,000 workers' dwellings which should have been built during the three years of Nazi rule and which should have given work to one million workers according to the immediate program of the Nazis? The number of families without homes has grown from one million in 1927 to 1,500,000 in 1934 and to a million and a half in 1935.

This the balance-sheet of the working population in the Third Reich cuts a poor figure as compared with the balance-sheets of Krupp and other capitalists. Between 1933 and 1934 the average weekly wage declined from 35 marks to 22.5 marks. In other words, wages were out during the first two years of Hitlerism by 36 per cent (according to the figures of the Unemployment Insurance Institute).

When the Nazi masters of Germany look back on the past three years, they generally boast of having abolished unemployment, done away with what they call the "party state," and reconquered German sovereignty in matters affecting military defence.

Jobless Increase
True, at the end of December there were in Germany two millions and a half officially-registered unemployed, to which must be added another three-quarter million so-called "invisible" unemployed, and January will doubtless show another increase in their number, though every effort is made to avoid dismissals by introducing short time for all at reduced wages. On the other hand, however, great numbers of workers have doubtless been put to work in the armament industry, quite apart from those admitted to the labor service camps and to the army.

Never Less United
Hitler claims to have united Germany. But Germany was never less united. Never was the gulf between the classes greater than now. No Hitler has not ended the internal strife within Germany. Let us think of the continuous fractional struggles within the German ruling class. But what he has done is to strengthen the position of the ruling class tremendously by outlawing the working-class movement.

Army a Yoke
The new army, whose strength and tremendous equipment of arms certainly cannot be doubted, is commanded by the old cadre of general officers whose connections with the landed gentry and with big business are no secrets. This army is not a sword in the hand of the German people but a yoke on its neck.

The Communist Party of Germany has fought a desperate struggle full of sacrifices against this regime of civil war at home and war abroad. We want peace among our own people and peace between the nations. We want Germany to be great and free and strong and beautiful. But we measure the strength of our mother-country by the happiness and welfare of her people. She will have both when she triumphs over Hitler.

German Communists Defiant to Deaths

Thaelmann's Cadres Faced Executioner Urging Struggle

HERMANN FISCHER

From his last letter to his wife before execution:

"May that joy be yours for which I die. Even though I fall, the flag will fly, strong and defiant. All those who before me have gone the way I must go have gone as men. I shall do the same. May Communism be forever for the benefit of all mankind. An idea which sets love and unity as the highest aim of the whole working class which fights for the realization of this with its blood, will some day make it a reality on the whole earth. . . ."

FRITZ ENGEL

Before his execution the Nazis had them give him paper and writing utensils. He wrote fourteen letters in which he not only encouraged friends and comrades but also wrote to S.A. people. To them the 28-year-old widow cleaner wrote:

"Listen to the last words of an anti-fascist who dies for Socialism, you whose way was the wrong way."

AUGUST LUTEGENS
In his last letter to his children: "Dear children: When you receive this letter your papa will be dead. He will have been disposed of in accordance with the sentence. Therefore, we are not to see each other any more; but when you grow up and study history then you will understand who your papa was, why he fought and died. You will also be able to understand why your papa died what he did and could not do otherwise. So now good bye and become fighters."

RICHARD HUETTING
In his last letter to his sister: "My body they may be able to destroy but my spirit will live with my comrades when once upon a time the drum beats the call for human justice. . . ."

FIETE SCHULZE
In the court room in Hamburg, when he was sentenced to death: "There will be one fighter less—but we shall conquer nevertheless. . . . All of you come to the execution and you will see how a Communist dies!"

STEFAN KAPTUR
Answers to the demand for a death sentence: "I have lived as a revolutionist and am prepared to die as a revolutionist."



ERNST THAELEMANN

COMRADE REEDER

Upon being sentenced to prison: "You, Mr. Judge, do not believe in the Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union and I do not believe in my fifteen years."

ALBERT KUNZ

In court: "You can accuse me of one thing: I am a Communist, I am a Party member who knows that he has worked for his Party and will in the future continue to work for it just as long as a spark of life is left in him. Nothing will hinder me in remaining a Communist and you may beat me to death, nothing will change this."

RAMON CHWALEK

Before the People's Court: "And when thousands of anti-fascists are in prison or jail you will still not be able to prevent the proletariat being victorious, despite all oppression. Long live the Communist Party!"

EWALD KAISER

To the fascist judges: "High treason? You accuse me, you who hold power today, of having betrayed the national socialist state?"

"I cannot betray that which I have always fought with all the strength I have had. My whole life belongs to the struggle for freedom of the working people and its youth, belongs to the fight for Socialism. But the cause of the people I have never betrayed and never will betray. May the verdict against me and my comrades be what it will, the great cause of Socialism will be victorious despite all this."

Next Sunday?

What Steel Workers Face

By William Z. Foster
The Committee for Industrial Union Organization proposes \$1,500,000 for immediately organizing the steel workers. What plots are being hatched by reactionary groups, what forces are being brought into play? The leader of the 1919 steel strike charts a course for the future in an epic conflict.

"Eat Coal . . . or Starve!"

By Ralph Chambers
The grimmest story in American mining history. Starving men banded together in a bitter struggle against powerful coal interests. The full truth about the bootleg miners in a region where men tell no tales.

Jersey Power . . . Guilty!

By Thomas Kennedy
Sophie Crempa's death is still unavenged. Over Jersey justice hovers the gripping shadow of the utility trust. What threatens all those who oppose the ruthless sway of the power companies? The unknown facts about one of America's greatest corruptions, told by a New York newspaperman.

In the March 1st

Sunday Worker

Save This Coupon
Last 4 Days
A numbered coupon will appear in each issue of the Daily and Sunday Worker. When you have 15 consecutive coupons, bring them to our City Office, 35 E. 12th St. (store) with your dollar. If mailed, add 15c for postage.

Coast Unions Map a Plan Of Federation

Employers' Campaign To Break Unions Is Stimulus

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Sentiment for the formation of a national maritime workers' federation has had a rapid growth on the West Coast. Events hammer home the fact that the shipowners' campaign to destroy the progressive maritime unions is organized on a national basis and has the support of every reactionary force in the United States.

The question of industrial versus craft union forms is being widely discussed, and the activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization are being widely discussed among maritime unionists.

The announcement of the plans of the International Seamen's Union Convention for a "National Maritime Labor Council" to be run by a small group of reactionaries in Washington, has reinforced the interest here in the possibility of a national federation of maritime unions.

The San Francisco and Bay Area District Council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast summed up the position of its affiliated unions in a resolution passed at its last regular meeting, and is forwarding this resolution to all other District Councils, all central labor unions of the West Coast states, and to the International Executive Board of the International Seamen's Union, and other organizations. The resolution is as follows:

Resolution

"Whereas: Individual craft unions have proven inadequate to protect the interests and gains of organized workers employed in the marine transportation industry, and

"There has been formed on the Pacific Coast a democratic and powerful organization known as the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, which has been successful in protecting the economic rights and gains of members of the Pacific Coast maritime unions, and

"We believe that similar maritime federations should be formed on the Atlantic Coast, in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Great Lakes, now therefore be it

"Resolved: That this organization officially goes on record as endorsing the principle of a National Maritime Labor Council, and be it further

"Resolved: That this organization believes that any National Maritime Labor Council should be organized in accordance with the following principles:

Longshoremen Included

"1. Full recognition and representation for all organizations whose members are employed in connection with the marine transportation industry, including longshoremen, stevedores and similar related groups.

"2. Full democratic expression, representation and control of the National Maritime Labor Council by the memberships of the various affiliated organizations.

"3. The establishment of district, local (or port) subordinate units, to be organized and controlled by the members of the local or district unions, whose national or international organizations are affiliated with any National Maritime Labor Council.

"4. The recognition of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast and its inclusion as the Pacific Coast District organization of a National Maritime Labor Council, at such time as the Constitution of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific is changed so as not to conflict with the Constitutions of the I. S. U. or the A. F. of L.

"5. The chartering of the National Maritime Labor Council as the Maritime Department of the American Federation of Labor."

Liggett Undermined Farmer-Labor Party

Editor Maligned All Progressive Leaders in His Unprincipled Attacks on Movement in Minnesota

By Martin Young

Liggett's hatred of Governor Olson was not because he differed with Olson's principles and policies. He fought Governor Olson and the Farmer-Labor Party on every question, regardless of whether Olson was right or wrong in each given instance. His was an unprincipled, character-assassination fight. We shall prove it.

On Nov. 15, 1935, Governor Olson, in a speech in New York City, came out for a third party because, as he said, "The economic order we know as capitalism is no longer capable of supplying the vital needs of our people. Efforts at reform, which by their very nature do not strike at fundamental defects, have proven futile." Olson concluded, "The only hope lies in a new third party."

Throughout the nation the progressive forces in the labor movement greeted this stand of Olson. They interpreted it to mean that now Olson and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party would break completely with Roosevelt's New Deal and would take the lead in the formation of a nationwide Farmer-Labor Party. What did Liggett say about this all-important, progressive stand of Olson? Liggett continued his defaming of Olson.

In reality Liggett's attack on Olson was really an attack upon the Farmer-Labor Party as such. Liggett did not spare other leaders, regardless of whether they have done good or bad. Liggett was tearing down, undermining and destroying the Farmer-Labor Party, but never building it. Here is a good example. At the end of last year a fight was started by Farmer-Laborites on the Minneapolis Welfare Board for increased relief, more humane treatment of the unemployed, and the removal of the reactionary superintendent, Mr. Klorjaug. This fight was led by two Farmer-Labor leaders, Hudson and Scott.

Supported by Labor

The entire labor movement and the unemployed supported Hudson and Scott, while Liggett's Midwest American was defaming them. Said the Midwest American on Dec. 22, 1935: "While Scott and Hudson were fighting for better, though apparently impossible standards for those on relief, their efforts were not as much in behalf of relief clients as in behalf of themselves."

These facts and the undeniable statements contained in this article give a true picture of the real Walter Liggett, and the significance of his murder. Gangsterism and the underworld are tools of the ruling class, always used against the working people and their struggles. The ruling class will not even hesitate to use a corpse if it serves class interests.

For instance, in the Minnesota State Legislature under the pretext of investigating Liggett's murder, the representatives of the steel trust introduced a resolution which was really directed against the trade unions which "have attempted to function under the guise of labor organizations," they said, and held them responsible for "closing down industry and increasing unemployment." (Minneapolis Journal, Dec. 17, 1935.)

Unions Condemned Killing

The trade union and Farmer-Labor movement condemned this murder. As Browder said, "The struggle of the working class is never carried on by such means." And as the toiling people fight to do away with a system that created and keeps up an underworld, so must they fight the use of Liggett's

murder to discredit and destroy what the workers have built up through many years of hard struggle.

The best way of doing this is to know and tell the truth about Liggett's murder. The honest truth in this murder case is, first, that Liggett was killed by the underworld with whom he had certain relations; secondly, that it is a vile slander that Governor Olson or anyone else was responsible for this murder; thirdly, that Liggett was a past radical who degenerated into a tool of the most reactionary Republican and labor-baiting interests.

They used him in their fight against the labor movement and the Farmer-Labor Party, and fourthly, Liggett was not trying to reform the Farmer-Labor Party, its leadership and its policies, as claimed by the equally degenerated Trotskyite, Calverton, but on the contrary, has at all times tried to destroy and undermine the Farmer-Labor Party and force it to forsake its principles.

Let no one believe the propaganda of the ruling class, which sees with alarm the Farmer-Labor movement growing. Let no one believe that a Farmer-Labor government in any city or state means the rule of gangsters and the underworld. Minneapolis and Minnesota itself is a very good example. In a study made about homicide in Minneapolis and throughout the nation by Professor Calvin Schmüd of the University of Minnesota as compared with 36 other large cities and the 48 states it is revealed that Minneapolis occupies the 24th place, whereas such Democratic cities as Chicago occupy the 9th place; Washington, D. C., the second place, and, as a state, Minnesota occupies the 38th place.

Labor Party Analyzed

At this time it is also proper to ask, isn't there anything wrong with the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party? Hasn't this party any faults? Aren't there any shortcomings in the leadership and policies of this party? Our Communist reply is, yes, not everything is perfect with the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, its present leadership and policies.

But we Communists also say that the Liggetts and the Townleys offer no solution to the present ills of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party. On the contrary, their policies and aims are opposed to everything that is noble and sincere in the Farmer-Labor Party movement. The Liggetts and the Townleys are only fishing in the turbulent waters of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party. They try to take advantage of the healthy dissatisfaction of the rank and file with such treacherous leaders as Mayor Latimer, and their desire to place this party under their own rank and file control. They aim to profit themselves through using for their own ends the desire of the rank and file membership and parts of the leadership of the Farmer-Labor Party and the trade unions to build the Farmer-Labor Party and really make it a people's party, seriously fighting for all those who feel the brunt of capitalist exploitation.

These laudable desires, however, are not the aims of the Liggetts and Townleys. Theirs are just the opposite. Yes, the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party is not as yet that mass people's party persistently fighting fascist, capitalist reaction, hunger and imperialist war, but it can be made into such a party. The bulk of the membership of the Farmer-Labor Party want it to be such.

(To be continued.)

Sharecropper Is Plundered In Alabama

Resettlement Farmer with 10 Children Is Evicted

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 26.—Resettlement farmers in Chambers County are being dropped from the programs one after another as the Resettlement Field Foreman, Vernon Jennings, collects the entire crop made during the 1935 crop year.

This drive became much worse after the Share Croppers Union had taken up the case of Pierce White, a white Resettlement farmer, who has been sent to the chain gang for allegedly selling about 200 pounds of his own seed cotton.

Now, on the basis of the lien that the Resettlement administration has on the farmers' property and crop, the Chambers County officials are collecting all their property in payment for the government debt.

Jennings, the Field Foreman, is placing warrants in the hands of the sheriffs to collect this debt.

One such warrant reads as follows: "Alabama Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, By W. W. Jennings, Agent (Plaintiff) vs. Reece Guice (Defendant). The plaintiff claims of the defendant the following personal property to wit: 1 turn plow 2 plow stocks, 1 grey steer dehorned, weight 850 pounds, 1 cream colored steer, weight 700 pounds, two, 50 gallon syrup barrels with syrup, 1 bale of cotton seed, 400 bales of fodder and all corn except 10 bushels." Guice has been dropped from the program and evicted from his farm. He has a family of ten to support.

Local Resettlement officials are carrying on this drive against the Resettlement farmers to try and scare them out of the Share Croppers Union.

The Pierce White case and other cases are being forced on the attention of Washington. The right and justice of the Resettlement Administration utilizing a lien to take everything away from a farmer is being questioned. On the basis of the cases the Share Croppers Union will propose changes in the Alabama program, and National program.

Strutwear Asks For Sweeping Writ Against Pickets

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Strutwear Knitting Co. sued for a drastic court order against all picketing, immediately following its "luck" with the courts in getting an injunction against the use of troops to protect the strikers.

The company's anti-picketing injunction plea was simultaneous with its suit against Gov. Olson and other officials for \$101,000 because the militia closed the plant instead of breaking the strike. The drama incident in the suit of the governor and mayor of the largest city, caused attention to be diverted at that time from the second injunction plea, which, if granted, will be a more serious blow against the strikers.

The injunction demands, if granted, would virtually force cessation of the militant strike activity conducted by the hosiery workers since the walk-out was declared. Named in the injunction briefs are the police chief, the sheriff, Local 38 of the hosiery workers' union; Alexander McKeown, A. F. H. W. vice president, and two organizers; the Central Labor Union; the United Relief Workers' Association; Local 574, General Drivers Union; and about 70 former Strutwear employes.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board
All questions to this column are answered directly. Correspondents are asked to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Smallpox Still a Danger

IT IS almost 150 years since Dr. Jenner introduced vaccination against smallpox, and yet, year after year, large numbers of cases continue to be reported in the United States. In 1931, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service noted that in smallpox, the United States came second only to India. This was no small rating when one considers that conditions in India have usually been cited as examples of squalor, filth and backwardness as contrasted with conditions here.

Smallpox is a controllable disease, and we have the knowledge and the means in hand to materially reduce, if not to eliminate its incidence. This means is universal compulsory vaccination, which, at present, exists in but fifteen states, notably, among the Atlantic states. But such a program is extremely difficult to propagate because of the opposition of adherents of healing cults and other forms of medical mysticism.

In general, obscurantism seems to be part and parcel of present capitalist civilization. For that matter, medical charlatanism has reached the dignity of accepted practice in Nazi Germany. The Pacific states, particularly California, have always been notorious as havens of healing cults as well as of all sorts of queer philosophies and practices. More lately, they have been the scene of open fascist violence.

It should not be surprising, then, to learn that most of the cases of smallpox in the United States are reported from the Pacific states. This is especially true for California. By contagion, of course, there are large numbers of cases in adjacent states and, to a lesser extent, in the Middle West. The Pacific states, with one-sixth the population of the Atlantic states, have had three times as many cases of smallpox. In fact, in 1929, there was a mild epidemic of smallpox, which originated in California and gradually spread across the continent in diminishing intensity, petering out on the Atlantic coast.

Phenolphthalein in Bread

READERS of "Health and Hygiene" will recall the recent article exposing Ex-Lax and other candy laxatives as dangerous to many people because of the presence of phenolphthalein. It will also be recalled that the Ex-Lax Company threatened to bring suit for damages, following the exposure, but apparently the company has decided that the truth of the statements regarding the danger in the use of phenolphthalein can be established too easily.

Under the impressive title of "Bakers' Research Co." Edward Owen, Frank Dawdy and Glenn Almon put out a mixture of flour and bran containing between 10 and 12 per cent phenolphthalein. This stuff, "Owen's Vit-Veg," was sold to bakers to be added to the regular bread mixtures, which were then sold as "laxative health bread." Advertising and pressure salesmanship were arranged for all of us to take a physic with our morning toast, whether or not we needed it, and regardless of the danger. A St. Louis Federal court imposed a fine of \$600.

Again let us emphasize that for each such case, in which a stop has been put to the activities of such ventures, there are innumerable instances where nothing whatsoever is done. The Food and Drug Administration admits quite readily that its work is the merest drop in an enormous bucket.

The Ruling Class



"Eddie wants to wait for prosperity before we have a baby." "By the time prosperity comes you won't be able to have 'em."

TUNING IN

- WEAF-600 Kc. WQR-710 Kc. WJZ-760 Kc. WABC-800 Kc. WEVD-1200 Kc.
- 3:30-WEAF-Vic and Sade-Sketch
WQR-What's So Easy? H. Goodis
WABC-Significance of the 1936 Convention of the Department of Superintendence—J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, Providence, R. I.
- 3:45-WEAF-The O'Neill-Sketch
WABC-Variety Musicale
WQR-Woman's Review
WJZ-Betty and Bob-Sketch
WABC-Salvation Army Band
WEVD-Kalwarynski Orchestra
- 4:15-WOR-Way Down East-Sketch
WJZ-Ranch Boys, Songs
WQR-Save Your Vision—M. J. Julian, President, Better Vision Institute
- 4:30-WEAF-Girl Alone-Sketch
WQR-Strange As It Seems
WJZ-Radio Guild-Milady
WABC-Variety Musicale
WEVD-Arturo Caraccioli-Talk
- 4:45-WEAF-Tiny Tenor
WABC-Studio Orchestra
WEVD-Minnesota and Company
- 5:00-WEAF-It's John B. Kennedy
WQR-News: Omar the Mystic
WABC-Terry and Ted-Sketch
WQR-Sports Bill Corum
- 5:15-WABC-Jimmy Farrell, Songs
3:30-WEAF-Birthday Tribute to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
WQR-Hubbly Music
WJZ-Singing Lady
WABC-Arthur Armstrong-Sketch
WEVD-Italian Comedy
- 5:45-WOR-Dick Tracy, Sketch
WJZ-Little Orphan Annie-Sketch
WEVD-The Goldenrod-Sketch
- 6:00-WEAF-Flying Time-Sketch
WJZ-News: James Wilkinson, Songs
WABC-Virginia Verrill, Songs
6:15-WEAF-News: Condit Dates, Songs
WJZ-Animal Close-Ups—Don Lang
WQR-News of Youth-Sketch
WEVD-Young Folks
- 6:30-WEAF-Talks and Music
WJZ-Press-Radio News
WQR-Press-Radio News
6:30-WEAF-John B. Kennedy
WJZ-Frank and Flo-Songs
WABC-Hall Orchestra
6:45-WEAF-Billy and Betty-Sketch
WJZ-Lowell Thomas, Commentator
WABC-Imperial Hawaiian Band
- 7:00-WEAF-Ed Wynn's Monologue
WQR-Metropolitan Traveltogue
WJZ-Easy Aces-Sketch
WABC-Myst and Marge-Sketch
7:15-WEAF-Sports Bill Corum
7:15-WEAF-Poney the Sailor-Sketch
WQR-Hollywood—Sam Taylor
WABC-Line to Radio-Sketch
WABC-Block Orchestra; Jerry Cooper, Baritone
- 7:30-WEAF-Martin Heary, Songs
WQR-Brusler Orchestra
WJZ-Lum and Abern-Sketch
WABC-Kate Smith-Songs
- 7:45-WEAF-Tom Rivers, Monologue
WQR-Variety Musicale
WJZ-Phil Cook, Comedian; Landi Tric and White
- 8:00-WEAF-Bookie Carter, Commentator
WQR-Gabriel Heatter, Commentator
WJZ-Premiere: Pittsburgh Symphony Orch., Antonio Odehelli, Conductor; Maria Jeritza, Soprano
WABC-Arden Orchestra; Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Jack Arthur, Baritone; Audrey Marak, Soprano
WEVD—"Undercurrents of the News"—Byrce Oliver
- 8:15-WOR-O'Reilly Family-Sketch
WEVD-Travel Talk
- 8:30-WOR-Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, Conductor; Mme. Brida Savaio, Soprano
WEVD-James J. Bambicci, Pres., Building Service Employees International Union-Talk
WJZ-Music Is My Hobby; Edgar Boles, President, General Reinsurance Corporation, Comedian
WABC-To Be Announced
- 8:45-WJZ-N. E. A. Convention, St. Louis
9:00-WEAF-Show Boat Concert
WABC-Ed Wynn's Monologue
WJZ-News: King of Canada; Former Premier Richard B. Bennett, and Others, at American Legion, Toronto, Montreal
WJZ-Death Valley Days-Sketch
WABC-Gray Orchestra; Deane Janis, Songs; Walter O'Keefe
9:30-WOR-Diamond Orchestra
WJZ-America's Town Meeting
Town Hall; Young America Looks Forward; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, Chairman, American Youth Commission; Mrs. Eugene Meyer, and Others
WABC-Ed Wynn's Monologue
- 9:45-WOR-Sterling Mail Chorus
10:00-WEAF-Dorsey Orch.; Bing Crosby, Songs; Bob Burns, Comedian
WQR-Dr. Charles Courboin, Organ
WABC-Edith Orchestra
WEVD-Held Friedmann-Flano
- 10:15-WEVD-University of the Air
WQR-Ed Wynn's Monologue
- 10:30-WEAF-Melody Treasure Hunt
WJZ-Cinema Theatre
WABC-Ed Wynn's Monologue
WEVD-The Five Harmonies-Songs
- 10:45-WOR-The Hollisters-Sketch
WABC-Representative Representative Frank Crowther, of N. Y.
WEVD-Sky High Ranchers-Hubbly Music
- 11:00-WEAF-Nagel Orchestra
WQR-News; Perry Orchestra
WABC-News; Coleman Orchestra
WABC-Lombard Orchestra
- 11:15-WEAF-Levant Orchestra
11:30-WEAF-News
WQR-Dance Music (To 1:30 A. M.)
WABC-Jones Orchestra
WABC-Jones Orchestra
- 11:30-WEAF-Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra
WABC-Midnight Jamboe
12:30-WEAF-Bestler Orchestra
WJZ-Dance Orchestra
WABC-Sonik Orchestra

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

THOSE vegetable recipes certainly came rolling in! Here are some of them. We'll print the others from time to time.

FROM Mrs. Nemser:
CHOPPED SPINACH: Chop raw spinach, add a hard-boiled egg, raw carrot and an onion. Salt to taste and mix with mayonnaise.

SPINACH SOUP: Cook spinach in the ordinary way, about ten minutes. Cut it up fine. Add milk, butter, flour and pepper. Don't forget the salt when cooking, and serve hot.

STEWED SPINACH: Chop raw spinach fine, add chopped nuts, chopped onions, mashed meal, eggs or eggs and salt, and melted butter. Boil a little salted water with butter and onions.

Form balls out of the spinach mixture and drop into the pot with water, butter and onions. Serve with french fried potatoes.

Spinach can also be used in salads instead of lettuce. Spinach cooked with insufficient salt is tasteless, so be careful about that.

FROM Mrs. Brown:
SUGGESTIONS FOR COOKING STRING BEANS: First of all, instead of merely cutting the string beans across, also cut them down the middle. Then cook in a small amount of water and season with salt, pepper and butter. Also in cooking add one teaspoon of sugar to a pound.

SOME MORE ABOUT SPINACH: After washing well, drain off every bit of water as the spinach makes more than enough water of its own. Cook over a small fire for five minutes. In the meantime put a lump of butter in an iron frying pan and saute an onion which has been cut fine in the butter. Add about a tablespoon of flour to absorb the spinach juice.

When spinach is cooked, chop it fine in an old fashioned wooden chopping bowl. Add the finely chopped spinach to the fried onion in the frying pan and cook a while until the juice is absorbed and the mixture is smooth and dry.

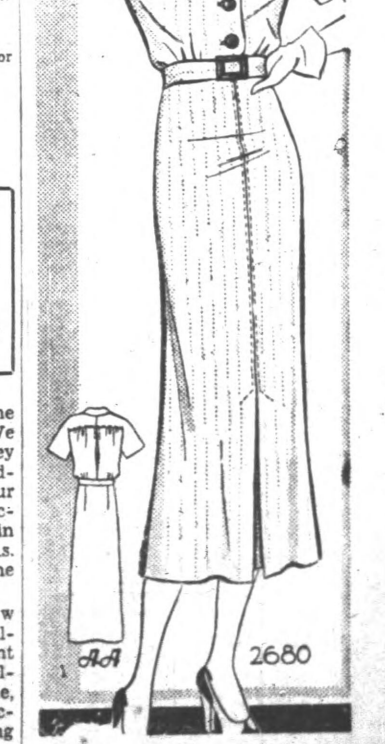
My family will eat all the spinach I give them cooked this way. This is nice served with sliced hard-boiled eggs on top, especially for a meatless meal.

FROM Mrs. Steckle:
When serving spinach, add uncooked onion, sliced very thin and gobs of butter. And for variety, I squeeze some lemon juice over it all.

String beans can be made very tasty by cooking with bacon. Cook the beans until partly done. To this add bacon also partly done, with the drippings. Cook together until done. Use as much bacon as you wish.

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Ninth Party Convention Discussion Problems of Unemployment and Causes of Weaknesses in Philadelphia

By CHARLES SPENCER (Philadelphia)

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce, held in Harrisburg, Ernst J. Poole, its president, announced a bold program of organizing opposition to all forms of social legislation. This meeting further disclosed a campaign to set up county business councils, which are designed, in the words of Mr. Poole, "to provide leadership for the vigorous opposition to measures harmful to business, and for the fearless declaration of proposals helpful to business."

The Chamber openly calls for a sales tax, and for a fight against unemployment and social insurance. The Chamber of Commerce of Pennsylvania, dominated by the Grundy machine, is not trying to steal the show from the American Liberty League, but cooperates with it, and presents a program for the state similar to that which the Liberty League presents nationally.

On the other hand, Governor Earle, and his administration are making concession after concession to these reactionary forces, at the expense of the welfare of the people. Earle has submitted to the demands of the Tory forces against a special session of the state legislature to pass a program of social legislation. Unemployment insurance does not exist in the state. No state appropriations have been made for relief.

Pensions a Jobs

Old age pensions are a bitter joke, providing benefits to people over 70, if they have lived in the state for 16 years, and IF THERE IS MONEY. In short, Pennsylvania is one of the most backward states in the nation in the matter of social and labor legislation. A sales tax

in the form of an amusement tax was passed at the last session of the legislature.

All these facts point to the many basic issues around which it is necessary to organize and lead struggles. Experience has taught us that it is the organizations of the unemployed, in a united front with the trade unions and other groups, that are best suited and most capable at the present time to carry on the fight for relief, social insurance, old age pensions, W. P. A. jobs, and conditions on these jobs, etc.

Experience has also shown us that only to the extent that we build up the unemployed organizations, and carry on through them independent activity for the needs of the masses, are we successful in building up and maintaining a united front with the trade unions and peoples' organizations around the issues of unemployment.

Failure to Mobilize Jobs

A number of excellent united front movements with the trade unions were killed by the reactionary elements, pointing to our failure to mobilize the unemployed, and using this as an effective argument to separate from the Unemployment Councils. The Philadelphia Joint Labor Council is an example.

At the last District Plenum of our Party, the District Organizer, in his report, sharply stressed the importance of building up the unemployed movement. It was pointed out that while the unemployed movement in the Anthracite, the York-Lancaster area, and other parts of the district was in a quite favorable position, in Philadelphia, the Unemployment Council was in a dangerous situation. Our councils were extremely weak

and the field of unemployment was being left open to any demagogue. Since then we have seen the Pennsylvania Security League, an organization of self-appointed officers, and employing the tactics of Hoover in its attacks on Communists, trying to establish a base in Philadelphia, for its own purpose.

Cause of Weakness

What was the cause of the weakness of the unemployed movement? Everyone remembers the splendid actions and the big movements which were led by the councils three years ago. What had changed? Of course there had been a change in the relief situation, but fundamentally the real change is to be found on the rear. In our zeal to efforts to carry out the Open Letter, Party forces were withdrawn from the Unemployment Councils, that they might concentrate on shops and work in the trade unions.

This process was carried on until it reached a stage that unemployed work was almost entirely neglected. For an example, a comrade working in a restaurant becomes too valuable to do unemployed work! On the other hand, we failed to do what we have learned to be fundamental: raise the question of unemployment and lead the struggles of the unemployed in the trade unions.

Our comrades in the trade unions feel that they cannot expose themselves by being active among the unemployed, yet the secretary of the District Textile Council, who is by no means a Communist, joins with the Councils in the campaign for relief. We have obviously swung to a position that is indefensible before the masses.

No Assignments Made

A few weeks after the Plenum,

the District Bureau devoted practically an entire meeting to discuss unemployment. After a thorough discussion the Bureau made some excellent assignments, provided for the assignment of comrades to the Unemployment Council, and to the comrades who were doing unemployed work could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The Bureau decisions were mimeographed and distributed through all the units. What happened to these decisions. Well, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. NO ASSIGNMENTS WERE MADE. Up until this date there has been no change, and naturally the unemployed movement suffers.

When we consider the tasks that we must accomplish through the Unemployment Councils, we cannot help but have doubts about the Bolshevik worth of many of our leading comrades who simply cannot react or refuse to react to the unemployment issues. We have the task of preparing for unification of the unemployed, on a state-wide and national scale. We have 36,000 workers on W. P. A. projects in Philadelphia and the task to organize them.

We have the question of social insurance, the Workers Bill, the Townsend Plan, around which we must and can build a united front movement. However, all these tasks can be carried out successfully only to the extent that we build up our basic organization—the Unemployment Council. Our comrades, if they are in favor of the united front and the Farmer-Labor Party, but the Central Committee tells us that the unemployed is one of the main links in the struggle for the F. L. P. Do our leading comrades agree? If they do, are they satisfied with be-

ing that kind of Communist leaquer that Dimit'off describes, who "remain on the shore as observers and registrars of the surging waves of the class struggle) in the expectation of fine weather?"

Main Base Among Masses

It may seem strange, but it is necessary again to "sell" unemployment to our Party, despite the experience which proved that it has been through the Party's reaction to this issue that we have built up our main base among the masses, and established ourselves as a militant Party, fighting for the needs of the masses.

How can we "sell" unemployment to our Party membership in Philadelphia? Our District Bureau has indicated the answer. The slogan "leadership by example" is being taken seriously in the District. But NOT as far as unemployed work is concerned.

Our Party has been falling down on the job for so long a time among the unemployed, that it becomes necessary today to restore confidence and courage to the Party membership that it is possible to organize and lead the struggles of the unemployed. We must give living examples through personal leadership. We must prove to our comrades that it is not only necessary, but possible, to organize the struggles of the unemployed. This can be done only through exemplary leadership by section and district functionaries. After a period of poor work and neglect among the unemployed, our comrades need to be re-educated in the course of the practical struggle in the light of concrete examples.

Leadership By Example

Why cannot our section organizer,

secretaries, unit organizers, become organizers of the unemployed? We know they aren't so busy that they don't have time. We speak of leadership by example. But whom can our District, Section and Unit functionaries lead? It is clear that in most cases it is not the trade unions. In most cases it can only be the unemployed.

Leadership by example! How many of our Party leaders in Philadelphia can give an intelligent speech on unemployment in Philadelphia, or if that is debatable, when is the last time they have actually made a speech to a meeting of the unemployed? It has been a long time.

I am certain, that would our Party leadership participate in the unemployed movement, would our section organizers join the unemployed council and be active, that it would be possible to mobilize the Party membership for real work among the unemployed. We would be able to lead the tremendous mass movements of the unemployed in the past, precisely because the entire Party was mobilized behind the unemployed movement. We must work towards this objective once more.

Through a policy of assignment of capable forces to the Unemployment Council, our leading comrades taking the lead in unemployed work, with action organizers showing that it can be done, we shall give confidence and enthusiasm to our comrades in the lower units, making possible to mobilize our Party for the development of the struggle for adequate relief, conditions on W. P. A. social insurance, defeating the reactionary program of the Chamber of Commerce and the Liberty League and laying the basis for the Farmer-Labor Party.

Imprisonment Of Communist Is Protested

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 25.—Edward Denny, Communist organizer and delegate to the convention of District Twelve of the Communist Party held here Saturday and Sunday, was forced to leave his seat on the train to begin serving his long sentence, under the criminal syndicalism law, in Oregon State Penitentiary at Salem.

The delegates wired protests to Governor Martin and plan a campaign to free Denny.

There were 117 delegates present, 40 of them active trade unionists in American Federation of Labor unions. They unanimously endorsed the decisions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International and of the November Plenum of the Communist Party of the United States.

The delegates were aroused to high enthusiasm as plans for work were adopted. Section organizers challenged each other in the recruitment campaign. Each delegate pledged himself to bring at least two workers into the Party before May Day.

A telegram was sent to William Z. Foster greeting his return to the United States. The convention hailed the victory of the Spanish People's Front and protested the attack of French Fascists upon Leon Blum, French Socialist leader in the People's Front.

The Fable of the Teacher

By JOHN DAVIS

HERE'S a fable about a school teacher in Washington.

Of course, the trouble with writing a fable about Washington is that any story you cook up has probably happened already and isn't a fable at all.

And if it hasn't happened during the past week, it probably will during the next few days. Anyway, here's the story.

Miss McCarthy is a teacher of current events in one of the high schools in the nation's capital.

Last week, every current events teacher was instructed to discuss the Washington's Birthday speech made by President Roosevelt at Temple University, Philadelphia.

"Today," said Miss McCarthy, "we are going to discuss the speech that our President made last Sunday on freedom of education." (It seems to me there was a trace of a sneer in her voice.)

She asked a small girl in the front row by the name of Evelyn, to read a passage that he had underlined.

"How Truth Is Found" Evelyn read, while Miss McCarthy stared dreamily at the chandelier, "precisely what should constitute the body of knowledge."

"Should I read any more?" Evelyn looked at Miss McCarthy. "Should I read any more?"

"Oh, don't stop," Miss McCarthy replied. "We're just coming to the best part."

Evelyn picked up the paper again. "It is this belief in the freedom of the mind," she read aloud, "that distinguishes us as a nation."

"You read that very well," Miss McCarthy said. "Now, who can tell me what our President meant when he said that it is the belief in the freedom of the mind that distinguishes us as a nation?"

A boy over at the window raised his hand. "What is it, Harold?"

"The President meant that in other countries they don't have freedom of education the way we have here."

"Correct!" said Miss McCarthy. "Can you give any examples?"

"More About Truth" HAROLD thought for a moment.

Well, in Germany," he said, Hitler won't let the teachers tell the truth about anything at all. And Mussolini's like that, too. And my uncle says he reads in the Washington American that it's the same in Russia but my father says that anything that Hearst prints can't be true. DO they have freedom of mind in Russia like we do here, Miss McCarthy?"

Miss McCarthy looked at the point of her pencil. Then she cleared her throat. Then she picked up a book, looked at the cover and laid it down. Then she cleared her throat a second time.

"Your question is a good one," she said slowly. "But I hope you will never ask it again. In the District of Columbia we are not allowed to teach anything about er—er—ah—er—a certain country."

"You mean Russia?" Harold asked.

Miss McCarthy put her finger to her lips. "Sh!" she said. "Sh! I'm sure you wouldn't want me to lose my position. Congress passed a bill, you know, saying that no money can go to any teacher in the District of Columbia who teaches er—er—er—a certain something. And every two weeks when I go for my salary, I have to sign a statement that I have not taught er—er—er—a certain something. That's why I can't even mention er—er—er—a certain something." (This part, you know, is no fable!)

All About the Truth "WHAT is it you can't teach?" asked young Harold.

"I can't tell you what I can't teach," answered Miss McCarthy, looking straight up at the chandelier again. "I just can't teach it."

"Well, what letter does it begin with?" "It starts with a C," said Miss McCarthy before she knew she had said it and she clapped her hand over her mouth so that none of the other letters would come out.

"What does C stand for?" Harold persisted.

Miss McCarthy hook her head, her hand still over her mouth.

"I know!" rang out a voice from the back of the room. "Calvin Coolidge!"

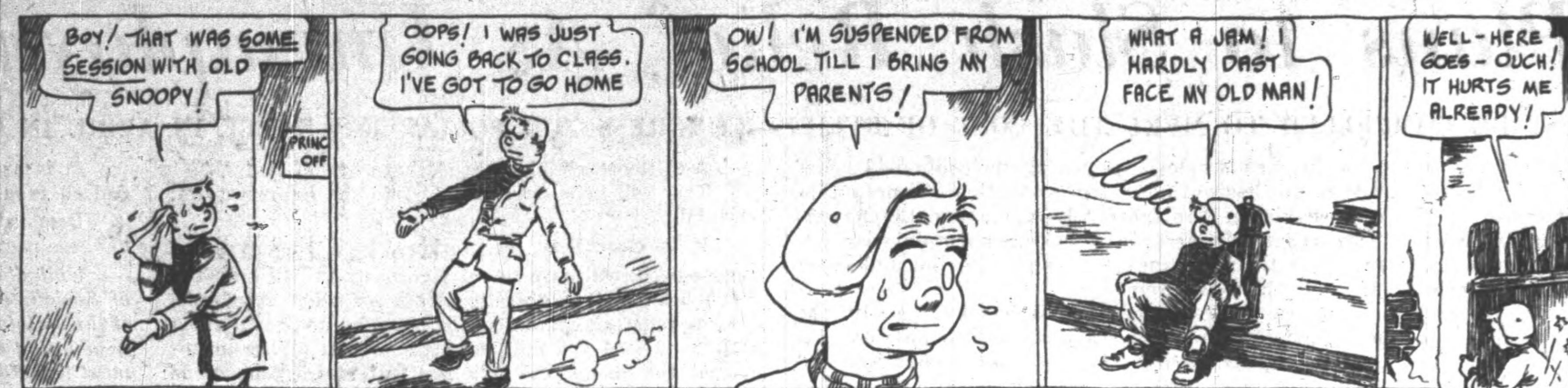
"Oh, no," said Miss McCarthy, letting her hand down at last. "Why shouldn't I be able to teach you about Calvin Coolidge? Do you think that America is like Germany? Not in the slightest! As our President said, it is the belief in the freedom of the mind that distinguishes us as a nation. No group and no government can properly prescribe precisely what should constitute the body of knowledge with which true education is concerned. The truth is found when men are free to pursue it. Now, I think the President would like it very much if we could all repeat that last sentence. The truth is found when men are free to pursue it."

And the boys and girls repeated after her. "The truth is found when men are free to pursue it," while Miss McCarthy stared up at the chandelier.

LITTLE LEFTY

Facing the Music

by del



The Story of 10 Great Labor Struggles

AMERICAN LABOR STRUGGLES, by Samuel Yellen. 398 pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace, \$3.50.

By Howard Boldt

IN HIS recent book Samuel Yellen has taken ten of the most important labor struggles in American history. These ten strikes, and the defense struggles growing out of Haymarket, Gastonia, and the great Lawrence textile strike, were all concerned with basic industry—rail and marine transportation, coal, steel and textile.

Without doubt, the author would lay no claim to having contributed anything to American labor history—in his short preface he fairly admits as much. To the social and economic causes underlying and motivating the strikes treated, there is but little attempt to estimate.

The ten struggles that he describes are:

1877—Railroad, a crushed in blood with the active participation of federal troops.

1886—Haymarket and the fight for the eight-hour day; the treachery of the leaders of the Knights of Labor and the subsequent rise of the American Federation of Labor.

1894—Pullman, and the use of federal troops combined with a sweeping injunction upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

1902—Anthracite coal, and President Roosevelt's enforced arbitration without union recognition.

1912—Lawrence textile strike, led by the I.W.O., ending in a sweeping general wage rise and the smashing of the attempts to frame two leaders.

1913—Ludlow, and the combined "paternalism" and terror of the Rockefeller interests.

1919—Textile in the South, and the beginnings of trade unionism among southern industrial workers.

1934—San Francisco, the first great general strike in America, and the first general strike in which the Communist Party played a leading role.

MR. YELLEN'S book will be appreciated by the reviewers. It will be treated with faint praise. Others will undoubtedly find a labor bias.

Yet the reviewers will to a man fail to point to the one most important and revealing note that fills this volume—the role of the press.

Each strike is a mirror of the times. And Mr. Yellen at once goes to the journals and reports their reactions.

Thus he finds that the railroad workers of 1877 were fighting against disastrous cuts in their wages. Brakemen were cut a daily wage of 85 to 75 cents a day of 15 to 18 working hours. Yet when they struck the New York Times in the single issue of July 26, 1877, Yellen reports, referred to the strikers in 39 scurrilous terms from felons and idiots to thieves, robbers, mob and ruffian. One hundred workers were murdered in that strike.

Again, Yellen tells the now familiar story of how the press of the West Coast, and particularly the Hearst press, was mobilized in the great San Francisco general strike. Here was a modern crusade of capital with the modern instruments of the radio and photography thrown in.

But these two instances are not isolated ones. In each of the ten struggles treated, Mr. Yellen gives the position of the press at the time.

THE book suffers most from its brevity. Ten labor struggles are treated in 355 pages of text—an average of 35 pages to each strike. As a result, the writing is almost telegraphic. Thus he describes the troop terror in the railroad strikes of 1877.

"At Reading, on Monday night, July 23, soldiers killed ten and wounded forty; and another slaughter was avoided the following morning when the Eastern Greys were prevented from shooting into a crowd only by the threat of the Morrisstown Company to cross-fire. Later this Morrisstown Company attacked its arms and refused to shoot strikers, whereupon Governor Hartshorn replaced it with 600 U. S. regulars."

Two sentences in the middle of a paragraph that should have been lifted from the context and made into a chapter.

Haymarket, the fiftieth anniversary of which will occur this year, is treated with the utmost of feeling and sympathy. Mr. Yellen shows from brief quotations of the Haymarket martyrs that these men were the inheritors of the finest American traditions, and they were not believers in individual violence, and that their innocence of the crime for which they were hanged is proven beyond doubt.

The eloquence of the chapter is the simple eloquence of the Haymarket martyrs. Their death statements, muffled behind the hoods of the hangman—

"There will be a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today."

"Hurrah for anarchy!" "This is the happiest moment of my life."

"I'll be allowed to speak. O men of America? Let me speak, Sheriff Watson! Let the voice of the people be heard! O—"

And four lives of workers are strangled from their bodies.

PERHAPS because he hesitates to tread on the toes of the great and the near great, Mr. Yellen fails to call a spade a betrayal when he deals with contemporary strike struggles.

In discussing the maritime strike on the West Coast, Yellen accurately and correctly shows how President Joseph P. Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association concluded a settlement which the workers unanimously turned down. Mr. Yellen merely records this; he does not damn it as a brazen and blatant attempt to betray the struggle for which workers were paying with their blood.

"The generation of the 'red' scare and the incitement of the subsequent reign of terror were promoted, whether deliberately or not, by General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, who came to San Francisco as semi-official mediator," Mr. Yellen says.

"Whether deliberately or not." Indeed! Was the representative of President Roosevelt, who, although he had not an official benediction was nevertheless the official spokesman of the White House, deliberately fostering the reign of terror against the strikers or not?

The record speaks for itself. Hugh S. Johnson, America's strikebreaker.

THEATRE

Unsuccessful Search SEARCHING FOR THE SUN. By Dan Toheroh. Presented at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

By JAY GERLANDO

I SUSPECT from this play that Mr. Toheroh is in the rut of a writer who approves and disapproves at the same time. He would like to criticize the social set-up that compels thousands of boys and girls every year to leave home and take to the wild life of the road. On the other hand, he feels that while the life of the hobo is a precarious one it is pretty romantic stuff and it sometimes offers a neat solution to the person who is too lazy to work.

He expresses the latter idea mainly through an elderly colleague graduate hobo who is fond of quoting Homer and regarding hoboing in the speculative and romantic light of the philosopher. When he gets down to the more realistic aspects of hobo life, he becomes tangled up in an adolescent love story that reduces everything else to incidental matter.

For a couple of acts there is much noisy anguish between Dot, a girl hobo, and Matt, the leader of a gang of boys, who refuses to believe that Dot is "any different" from the rest of the girls he has met on the road. Instead of helping him, her influence seems to bring out the worst in him. He becomes a stick-up man and when he is cured of that through the killing of his pal, he deserts Dot as soon as he learns that she is going to have a child.

"You can't run away from life," the philosophic hobo preaches to him. Unconvincingly enough, Matt takes this preaching seriously and his finer qualities come out of hiding in the nick of time. In the final act we see them, with their child, slouching off into a street which looked like a dead-end one to me, hoping that something will happen which will make things all right.

THE failure of the play to strike a convincing note all comes down to the fact that the playwright doesn't know enough about the problems he touches on to develop them into effective drama. That is unfortunate to the theatre because Toheroh is obviously interested in treating with social problems and has the vitality and dramatic sense necessary to deal with them in terms of life. He can write strong and effective dialogue with ease, and in such scenes as that of the mission, where the hoboes go through the motions of praising the Lord so that they can get their bowl of soup, you are aware of a fine talent for naturalism—a talent that is obstructed in the play by a lack of understanding and a love story that only Hollywood could swallow.

Poor direction made the play seem more inferior than it actually was. Apparently the actors were asked to play their parts as noisily as possible. You could hear them shrieking out their emotions or reactions above the din of thunderstorms and traveling freighters—but even this didn't serve to drown out the rumblings of the author's undigested ideas.

How Sicilians Got Aid From Kin in U.S.

By J. S.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In the southern part of Italy there is a little mining town called Grotte. The population of this town is made up almost entirely of sulphur miners. It can easily be seen how the importance of this otherwise insignificant town has grown, now that the Fascist masters of Italy have started a war against Ethiopia—now that sulphur can be used to blow up people.

But this has not started a boom in the sulphur mining industry which might give a new prosperity to the Grottesians. On the contrary, it has increased the misery of an already impoverished people. It did not solve the unemployment problem, because many of the miners had to be sent off to fight in the war, and those who were left behind had to work under terrific speed-up for such miserly wages that they could never think of catching up to the soaring prices of everything they needed in order to live.

There are many Grottesians living in the United States who receive letters from their relatives back home. These letters are filled with almost unbelievable stories of hardships, of hunger, of the greatest despair. Yet, many of these letters had to be carefully written so as to pass the censors. Despite this, there are blood and tears in every line.

In the wretched situation, the Grottesians have found loyal friends in their relatives in Rochester, New York. Here, many Italian people who come from Grotte are organized into the Grotte Club, an organization which keeps alive the traditional feeling of closeness and love for their people in the old country.

NOT very long ago the officials of this Rochester club were approached by representatives of the

Italian Civic League and requested to contribute funds to the Italian Red Cross. At the meeting, however, the members were quick to see that this money was really intended to be used to help Mussolini continue the war which had already brought such increased wretchedness to their people.

They listened to the representatives trying to shame them into donating by speaking with such praise of those other Italian organizations, from whom they had already succeeded in exacting funds. They told the members that out of love for their people they must come to the aid of their country. They tried to threaten them with "shameful exposure" before all the "loyal" Italians of the city.

But the Rochester Grottesians held their ground. They remembered their letters and the pleas of their relatives. They knew at least that this war was not wanted nor helpful to their people. But they also wanted as much as possible to help their suffering countrymen. Sending money for the war would do just the opposite. So they got together and decided on a better way.

Their duty to their kinsmen was not to help those who were sending them out to die of malaria and typhus in Africa. Their duty was rather to help the victims of this murderous war. Their own friends and sons who were swallowed up by the Fascist army.

So they decided to start a campaign to collect everything possible that would make life easier and more bearable for them—shoes, clothing, food, money—everything for the people of Grotte, the victims of Fascism—and nothing to those who have given them their misery!

DANCE

An Experiment That Failed By ELIZABETH SKRIP

IF the modern dance ever hopes to deserve anything resembling a mass audience, it will have to avoid conscientiously the direction taken by Martha Graham in her new suite, Horizons. Presented as the entire second half of her program, this group of dances, "built on a theme of Exploration and Discovery," either is a sign of alarming retrogression on the part of its creator, or else the emergence of the artist in her true colors: as a superb technician whose mind, schooled in bourgeois art theories, has not succeeded in embracing the fundamental social concepts with strength and vision. This statement comes from one reviewer who, until this past Sunday, has staunchly asserted Miss Graham's social-mindedness, and her concern in her subject, it will have to change for the majority of the working class.

I wonder what any one member of this working class would think of Horizons. Each dance was prefaced by "mobiles," a grouping of painted globes, colored discs and elongated corkscrews which slowly gyrated and swung in front of a large white cyclorama, as "visual preludes to the dances," employed "to enlarge the sense of horizon." To the credit of many in the audience, there were hisses at the resurrection of these relics of a surrealism long since thrown into the discard by the other arts.

How could the content of the dances have any validity with such a form? The dances proper were vague and immature interpretations of the American migration and homesteading periods. Even at that, they were so stripped of emotion and dramatic power that the audience was hard pressed to grow proud of its national history.

WE are not carping when we additionally deplore the irritatingly episodic music by Louis Horst, who has formerly done excellent work for Miss Graham, and the emotionally unsatisfying performance by the group.

This reviewer has not the space to enlarge on all the aspects of this recital. We repeat the admission of Miss Graham's incomparable technique, and the disciplined professionalism of her group. But the entire reputation of an art that has to struggle for serious recognition will suffer a considerable setback if dances like these, bearing the weight of Miss Graham's imprimatur, do not receive the most condemnatory treatment. This is not the day and age for journeys into abstractionism of any sort.

Some time ago Miss Graham's constant searching for new forms and a necessary factor in her development. Now this constant variability, this shifting from idea to idea and form to form, cannot be considered save in the light of a weakness, becoming doubly critical when one considers the influence Miss Graham has not only with her pupils, but with large sectors of the dance public. We hope this entire production is a temporary release out of which Miss Graham and her group will emerge with a more vital understanding of the responsibility of the American dancer to her public today.

MUSIC

A Selection of Contemporary French Music By M. M.

AT the concert of contemporary French Music (last Monday evening at the New School), a String Quartet (1934) by Henry Martelli, a piano trio (Concerto) by Georges Migot, and a set of piano pieces called "Mans" (1935), were only passably interesting; a youthful Piano Quintet by Paul Le Flem showed potentialities for a young man writing in 1911, and a work by Maurice Ravel for soprano, flute, cello and piano, "Chansons Madecasses" (1925), echoed the effects found in the composer's more familiar works. The last work which is a setting of a group of poems ("Madagascar, Songs") by Evrard-Desire Farney (1753-1815), was sung by Sybil Bayles with clarity and with intelligence.

It was a pedestrian program, ably performed by the Ascona Trio with assisting strings, Mme. Lydia Hoffmann—Behrendt, pianist, Harry Rubenstein, pianist, Arthur Lora, flutist and Miss Bayles. Edgar Varese, the composer, was chairman.

The present concert is the third of five International Exchange Concerts of Contemporary Music. There have already been concerts of the music of Czechoslovakia and England. Programs of the music of the Soviet Union and Holland respectively still remain to be heard at the New School at fortnightly intervals.

But they had nothing but a love of music and the revolution. And since then they've been using one to tell about the other.

Today the group owns a French horn, an oboe, string bass, a viola and tympani. Conductor, Korenman took six violinists and wrote a third part for them which would replace the missing viola part.

"You can't talk of our orchestra as you can of any other. It is built in a different way. We make our own rules."

"THERE are so many instruments we want to buy," said Korenman, "we have not decided which we will get next, when we can. But I think it will be the bassoon. Now that we have finally got a French horn, the saxophone is taking the part of the bassoon."

The conductor of the orchestra has to understand his members both psychologically and musically. In an emergency he knows whom to pick.

At one time, he had no viola players. How does a worker's orchestra leader settle such a problem? Korenman took six violinists and wrote a third part for them which would replace the missing viola part.

"You can't talk of our orchestra as you can of any other. It is built in a different way. We make our own rules."

SATURDAY night at 8:15 the I.W.O. Orchestra will give its second anniversary concert in the auditorium of the Stuyvesant High School, East 15th Street and First Avenue. Emma Redell, soprano of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, will be the guest artist. The orchestra will present both classic and workers' music.

The orchestra has a very complete musical library. It was the gift of Mr. Storm, an I.W.O. member, who had collected it over a period of twenty-five years. It includes all parts of all the best-known symphonies.

The orchestra also plans to start a scholarship fund to enable members to learn to play new instruments. It is also contemplating organizing a junior training orchestra.

The orchestra has created a following among the workers. Many of them have already bought their tickets for the Saturday concert.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 15th Street, New York City.

Question: There have been reports in the bourgeois press on the repudiation of Shostakovich by the Soviet Union because of so-called "leftist bourgeois tendencies." Is there any truth in these assertions, and if so what are the reasons?—A. S.

Answer: The work of Shostakovich, a young Soviet composer, has not been "repudiated by the Soviet Union." On the completion of his most recent work a number of leading Soviet critics have expressed the opinion that instead of improving on his previous compositions he has gone off in the direction of mere sensationalism at the expense of quality in his work.

This is an incident in the constant vigorous and healthy criticism of art which the masses and the critics actively carry on in the Soviet Union. There is nothing "official" about it. It represents the social forces in a society where art is an important part of the every-day interests of the people and not, as in capitalist countries, an interest of a select few.

The demands which the workers and farmers make upon the Soviet artists to mirror real life in their art is a constant corrective against either stale and lifeless copying of academic models, or mere exotic adventuring into "art for art's sake" which in the long run is as remote from life as are the academic exercises.

It is characteristic of this healthy attitude toward art that defects in Shostakovich's earlier work were considered less significant than the promise which his talents revealed. Now that his later work is found not to reveal a forward step the critics are vigorously protesting.

But Shostakovich will go right ahead producing new work to which the workers and critics will look forward with a friendly but not an uncritical interest.

News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

POPULARIZING WORKERS' SCHOOLS

The Workers' School column in the Daily Worker, which has been utilized by the Workers' Schools for the purpose of publicity of the plans, courses, etc., has not been supplied with sufficient material of late.

The question naturally arises why our schools do not utilize sufficiently this possibility of bringing forward and discussing their problems. From a number of reports that we have recently received from the various schools in the country, one thing stands out quite clearly, that our schools, with the exception of the New York Central School, have not made considerable advance in the number of students. In certain instances, the number of students has actually declined.

We should try to analyze the reason why. We know that in a number of places, the reactionary Hearst press directed a concerted attack against our schools and this undoubtedly could account for a slight decrease in the number of students; but in the other places the situation does not seem to be better.

It certainly would be of considerable advantage to our work if our school directors would discuss from time to time the conditions in their localities and the methods developed by them for the purpose of reaching greater numbers of workers as well as members of the other sections of the population. This exchange of experiences of the various schools would help us to draw the proper lessons and help us to overcome some of the weaknesses that are present in our work.

We therefore urge the directors of the Workers' Schools to utilize this column to discuss their problems, to present their plans, especially the problems and plans in connection with the question of broadening and expanding our Workers' Schools.

NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL

The New York Workers' School, 35 East 12th Street, has arranged a short-term lecture course on "Labor and Farmer Parties in American History" to be given by Louis F. Budenz. This course is part of a series of short-term courses arranged by the Workers' School at which outstanding authorities discuss important issues of the day. Beginning February 29, the present course will continue for four Saturdays and sessions will be held from 3 to 5 P. M.

Facts to Know

Concentration in Industry

THE total number of factories in the United States (not counting very small shops with output valued at less than \$5,000) dropped from 324,400 in 1919 to 220,900 in 1929—a decrease of 1.8 per cent.

The total value of production of United States factories increased from \$2 billion dollars in 1919 to 70.4 billion dollars in 1929—an increase of 13.8 per cent. (Figures from the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

Employers and Employees

THE number of employers and self-employers in the United States fell from 10,049,000 in 1920 to 9,976,000 in 1929—a decrease of 1 per cent.

The number of employees, however, rose from 29,950,000 in 1920 to 33,897,000 in 1929—an increase of 13 per cent. (Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, News Bulletin for March, 1929.)

Who Owns the Corporations?

OF the total corporation stock held by individuals in 1928, approximately 70 per cent was owned by the 1 per cent of the population having incomes of \$10,000 or more a year; more than 27 per cent was owned by the 16,000 persons who admitted incomes of at least \$100,000 a year. (Labor Fact Book I of the Labor Research Association.)

Wage earners, salaried workers, and farmers owned in 1928 scarcely 2 per cent of total corporation stock. (Nyström: "Economic Principles of Consumption"). Since 1928, the share of workers and farmers in the ownership of corporation stock has, under pressure of the economic crisis, become still less.

Unemployment and the Negro

IN October, 1933, as many as 17.8 per cent of the Negro population of the United States was on relief, according to figures of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

By January, 1935, fully 29 per cent of the Negro population was on relief, the same source indicates.

Out Now: RULERS OF AMERICA A Study of Finance Capital By Anna Rochester Exposes the enormous extent of the financial empires of the Morgan, Rockefeller and Mellon interests. Indispensable to every person interested in working in the labor movement. February Choice of the Book Union Cloth, \$2.50 INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Roosevelt Plans to Slash Relief As Unemployment Grows

RICH MUST BE COMPELLED TO MEET THE COST OF RELIEF—CONGRESS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE IN APRIL IN CAPITAL

BUDGET balancers throughout the land have been whooping up reports of a slight increase in production in certain of the heavy industrial enterprises.

But these experts in financial acrobatics, New Dealers as well as gentlemen of the Republican wing, stand in stony silence when confronted with the cold harsh fact of increasing unemployment.

They don't like to recognize the facts—employment in factories decreasing 1.8 per cent from December to January and weekly payrolls aggregates dropping \$17,900,000 in one month.

Proof of this can be seen in the report that President Roosevelt's proposed unemployment relief budget for the coming fiscal year will be approximately half of the sum appropriated last year.

The New Dealers are basing their planned relief cuts on the basis of increased production and not on increased hiring. The Liberty Leaguers and the Republican relief trimmers, in attacking unemployment relief, base their demands for less aid to the jobless on precisely the same premise.

Increased production—and it has increased in the machine-tool, auto, steel, war and allied industries—has sent the profits soaring, but it has not brought aid and comfort to the 15,000,000 jobless persons who are neither on work or home relief.

Here are the facts: Profits for the year 1935 rose 40 per cent, but employment increased only 4 per cent, and now, according to the Department of Labor, there are 129,000 less workers employed than in December.

And Roosevelt plans to slash the relief budget! This will give secret comfort to the Hearst crowd, certainly.

It is clear that the workers, both employed and unemployed, will have to act vigorously to halt both the Republican and Democratic attack on relief standards. Decent relief standards can be obtained and maintained only by united and militant mass protest of the unemployed, the unions, the civic and fraternal organizations throughout the nation.

The Marcantonio \$6,000,000,000 Relief Standards Bill and the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill, now before Congress, set what we consider a decent standard for unemployment relief, work relief and social insurance.

It is around these measures that the unemployed and all progressive-minded citizens should rally.

Demonstrations in every city in the country in favor of these measures are now on the order of the day.

United demonstrations, conferences and meetings of Socialists, Communists and progressives in support of the National Congress for Social Insurance and Labor Legislation which will be held in Washington in April, must be held. Compel the rich to pay the cost of unemployment.

And, finally, the organization of a strong Farmer-Labor Party in every state in the United States must be concluded. Such a party will establish unemployment insurance and adequate relief standards.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936

Free Thaelmann!

TWO years have passed since George Dimitroff and his fellow-defendants, V. Tanev and B. Popov, were snatched from the clutches of a fascist court.

Two years of tremendous significance! On the one hand, conditions in Germany under Hitlerism have become progressively worse with famine gripping a large part of the land.

On the other hand, the Nazis have shown their imperialist fangs most clearly and the toilers of Germany are being sacrificed to the building up of a war machine for attack against their own fatherland—the Soviet Union.

Two years of Struggle! Only last week, seventy-six workers, including Communists and Socialists, were convicted at Wuppertal for organizing free trade unions.

Two years of progress towards the United Front! The cruel murder of Rudolph Claus set into motion not only joint declarations by certain Social Democratic leaders, headed by Rudolf Breitscheid, and Communist leaders but also resulted in closer bonds between the left Socialists in Germany and the Communists.

Two years of inspiration of the great Dimitroff, helmsman of the Communist International! Under his guidance, the People's Front and the United Working Class Front have repulsed the fascists in Spain and France!

Dimitroff's heroic defense of Communism at the Reichstag Fire Trial gave new inspiration to the workers of the world, and especially to the workers in Germany for the struggle against war and fascism.

Two years of freedom for Dimitroff! Our chief task now is to gird our forces to free Ernst Thaelmann, and all the hostages of Nazi terror, and to speed the day of Fascism's doom in Germany.

Broun and Roosevelt

IT WAS a strange column that Heywood Broun tossed off the other day.

And we are wondering what the Heywood Broun of April, 1935, is going to say about this fellow masquerading as Heywood Broun who slid into his column Tuesday. We mean the fellow who mumbled all sorts of things which the Broun of

Unite Against the Assassins of Peace! Defend the U.S.S.R.

(Continued from Page 1)

tion as "a more positive and emphatic way of expressing their views."

THE desperate act of the Fascist wing of the Army followed hard upon the heels of an anti-Fascist swing in the elections of Feb. 20. The arrogant, ruthless, Japanese ruling class cannot bear even the signs of a growing anti-Fascist, anti-war sentiment among the bitterly exploited Japanese toilers and impoverished middle class and intellectuals.

The effect of this criminal coup will be tremendous. Though the attempt was not victorious, it will have great results in bolstering up the war mongers. It will help to terrorize wavering forces. Its repression will be felt throughout China, Korea, Formosa, Manchuria. It will be followed up by some more rapid and provocative acts to satisfy the craving for action among the desperate military clique still safely entrenched in the army command.

Never before was the danger of war against the Soviet Union so grave as now.

There is no crime too dastardly for the Japanese Fascists, for their Nazi allies, when it comes to the Soviet Union.

The spark for the last world war was the assassination of one Archduke at Sarajevo. The Japanese

April, 1935—and later—would immediately recognize as a mountain of confusion.

The Broun of April, 1935, you'll remember, was the man who told an audience in St. Nicholas Palace that "labor's public enemy No. 1 is Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Of course, that was a bit exaggerated. But fundamentally he understood that Roosevelt was a phony liberal who was doing the dirty work of the reactionaries. That was why Broun throughout the succeeding months has advocated a Farmer-Labor Party as the means of halting reaction.

But on Tuesday something seems to have gone wrong. Broun—or the man who usurped his name—has suddenly become so frightened by the Liberty Leaguers that he loses his bearings completely.

On the one hand he writes that "I want to have a chance to support a Farmer-Labor candidate for President in 1936," but in the very next breath he intimates that anybody who criticizes Roosevelt from the left inevitably finds himself in the company of the Liberty Leaguers.

Has Broun so soon forgotten the Jennings case—in which Roosevelt surrendered to Hearst? Has he again fallen for Roosevelt's radical oratory and overlooked the fact that in the message to Congress in which the President hurled such resounding verbal brickbats at the Liberty Leaguers, he yielded to them on the concrete issues of relief and taxation?

The way to defeat reaction, as well as to wring concessions from Roosevelt, is through a fighting Farmer-Labor Party. The Heywood Broun of only a few weeks ago knew that. He ought to send the fellow who stole his Tuesday column flying on his ear.

Mexican People's Front

FRANCE! Spain! Mexico!

Here are the landmarks of the people's Front struggle against war and fascism.

The people of the United States should have a special interest in what is taking place in Mexico because here is a country which for years has been a hunting ground for American imperialism.

The People's Front in Mexico has marked characteristics of its own because it has been established in a semi-colonial country where practically all the big business is owned by Yankee or British capital.

Our brother Party in Mexico stands in the vanguard of the Mexican liberation movement. It has accomplished great things. It has great tasks before it.

In Mexico itself, there is being held a National Anti-Imperialist Congress today and tomorrow to broaden and strengthen the People's Front movement.

In New York City, this Congress will be greeted by a mass meeting which is being held tomorrow at the New Star Casino, 105 East 107th Street. The speakers are Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, David Alfaro Siqueiros, famous Mexican artist, and James Ford, one of the foremost leaders of the Negro people in America.

Greet and learn about the Mexican People's Front tomorrow night!

nese Fascists have presented us already with three assassinations; and they have only started.

EVERY Communist must recognize the gravity of the situation and act. Organize anti-war demonstrations everywhere. Mobilize the largest number of masses possible against the extreme danger of a new world slaughter. Be on guard for the defense of the Soviet Union.

To Socialists we say: What are you doing in the face of a lightning-like attack which Japan may tomorrow direct against the Soviet Union? Can you remain idle, disunited from us, in the face of the unmistakable warning of the Tokyo assassinations? Will you repeat your refusal to join with us as you did in the Ethiopian war? Shall our repeated appeals to you for joint, united action against war remain unanswered by positive results? Will your papers continue to rest content with stammering the Soviet Union and its peace policy?

All who love peace, all who know that Fascism, Japanese, German, Italian is amok with a lighted torch in a world heaped with explosives, must unite at once. All who know that these war-mongers are first aiming their weapons against the Soviet Union must rally their forces for defense of the workers' fatherland.

Let us not delay any longer in building a People's Front in the United States, a bulwark against War and Fascism.

Party Life

Section Organizer Honor Roll

Nat Ganley, Hamtramck Section (Detroit)
Quota—6; Recruited—5.

Passaic Section Organizer Puts Hat in Ring, Challenges N. J. Section Organizers

I HAVE just read the Party Life column of the Daily Worker, which contains the news that Comrade Hans Handov, of Syracuse, has fulfilled his quota of ten new recruits in answer to Comrade Steuben's challenge. Comrade Handov's letter set me to thinking. In it he discloses that he is not a full-time functionary.

For several months I have been acting as unofficial Section Organizer for the Passaic Section. When Comrade Steuben's challenge first was issued, I entertained the idea of accepting for a lower quota, since I am employed during the day at a job where I do not have contact with workers. But I delayed and hesitated and took no action. Sunday, at our Section Convention, I was elected Section Organizer. At the Convention we of course discussed and emphasized the necessity of building the Party. Comrade Handov's example and his letter brought home to me the fact that I had no real excuse for failing to set myself a quota and entering actively into Socialist competition with the rest of the Section Organizers.

I am therefore setting myself the task of recruiting not less than 10 new members into the Party before June 12, the date set for the National Convention. I will try to bring my recruits from the shops and trade unions and at least three to be Negro workers. I further challenge the other Section Organizers of the New Jersey district, whether full or part-timers, to do the same, and I'll buy a copy of Emile Burns's "Handbook of Marxism" for the comrade who beats me to it. Our Section Committee will also initiate a drive in the units so that we can begin to rally to us the additional forces we need so badly in order to tackle the many complex problems in this highly industrial area.

MACK CARLIN, Passaic, New Jersey.

NOTE: We are glad that the "part-timers" in the Sections are waking up to the fact that they can also do their share of recruiting. In this letter our comrade points out that he is working at a job where "he does not have contact with workers." Our comrade forgets that even if he himself does not have contact with the workers, the Section as a whole has, and it is his job to acquaint himself with the possibilities for recruiting in the section and help those comrades to recruit who have contacts but for some reason or other cannot get the signature on the "dotted line." This is also an important part of leadership by example. What do the Section organizers of New Jersey have to say in answer to Mr. Mack Carlin's challenge?

Join the Communist Party

35 East 32nd Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

Bootleg Miners Form New Union In Pennsylvania

(By Federated Press)

MINERSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 26.—Minersville's "coal bootleggers," offspring of depression conditions in the anthracite industry, have formed their own union to hit back at the "robber barons."

The Independent Anthracite Miners of Schuylkill County, claiming a majority of local "bootleggers," has been organized with a Mahano: City Justice of the peace as president. Each member is to be assessed two cents monthly to set up a reserve fund to fight the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., which has launched a campaign to "put an end to this coal stealing."

Public support throughout the State is behind the bootleggers, with the public refusing to admit that individuals mining abandoned shafts are "robbers."

THE PROVERBIAL OSTRICH

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

Seems They're Spoiling His Anti-Labor Movie Business

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Comrade Editor:
I see in glancing over a shoulder a Hearst editorial on "Reds invade the movies." I for one have yet to see a pro-red movie from Hollywood, but I have heard of quite a number and seen one or two anti-red movies.

This is another Hearst scare like that good-salaried cartoonist of the Chicago Tribune who draws untruthful anti-labor cartoons.

This is another move of Hearst's to cover up the hundreds of pro-fascist, Nazi-anti-labor, pro-war movies he has produced.

E. N.

About His Mother, Whom the Nazis Hunted Down

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
Being one of your ardent readers, I wonder whether you would be interested in the following true episode which recently occurred in Nazi Germany.

My father was killed in the World War, while serving in the German army and after that my mother was barely able to exist on the German government's monthly pension, which, by the way, had been cut down some as soon as the Third Reich was established. Among other things, the price of gas went up so much that my mother was unable to cook herself a warm meal for months, and there wasn't even enough money for bus or street car fare, so she could visit friends or relatives. It was a continuous life of penny-pinching, and in order to keep her from half-starving, I've had to send her funds right along which means a big sacrifice for me as I am earning only \$12 per week (on a job of 12 to 14 hours a day) and I had also been out of work for some time. As my mother informed me that she was practically without wearing apparel, I decided to send her a piece of goods for last Christmas, so she could make herself a dress. I sewed the goods into the lining of an old coat and got it safely into her hands. However, she received a \$1 bill from a distant relative from this country, also as a Christmas present. Because I might be in need of money than she was, as I was without a job at that time, she lost no time in mailing me a letter, with this \$1 enclosed, not knowing that it was not permitted to send any kind of money out of Germany. (This offense is regarded as high treason and punishable with two years in the penitentiary.) The

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticism are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give names and addresses.

Exposes Self-Styled Defender of Civil Liberties

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
On Feb. 22, I listened to the radio address of Congressman McCormack on the Columbia broadcasting system. I would like to know who gave the Congressman or the Committee of the Nation on Americanism, the sole right to speak for the broad masses of the people.

He mentioned a number of times that he stands for civil liberties of an individual, as guaranteed by the Constitution. He pointed out the fact that in a country with a dictator, the individual lost those rights. How, then, is it that the Negro people are deprived of those civil liberties guaranteed by the 14th Amendment—those natural rights which he so strenuously advocates? What has he done to help the Negro race?

In Indiana, under the dictatorship of Governor McNutt, four counties have been under martial law for the past year and a half. The reason for this is simply that labor had tried to exercise its constitutional rights, freedom of speech and assemblage. In other words, the right to organize for better working and living conditions. What has he done to help these people—a lover of civil liberties!

Congressman McCormack is the sponsor of the Tydings-McCormack Disaffection Bill, which is the most serious threat to the freedom of labor, trade unions, minority groups, Socialists, Communists, since the sedition laws of 1798. Freedom of speech will become more of a myth than it is today if this bill becomes a law. Is this civil liberties?

B. R.

Points to Source of Initiative in Scientific Achievement

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
It has been stated in the capitalist press that under a Communist government, where private profit does not exist, initiative in scientific and commercial endeavor is killed. It is interesting to note that in the Feb. 10th and 20th numbers of Chemical Abstracts, a publication of the American Chemical Society, out of 55 scientific articles of which abstracts are made, 39 from U.S.S.R. journals, while only 5 are from publications in the United States. These abstracts are all from research on soils and fertilizers. This intensive research is undoubtedly largely responsible for the agricultural growth of the U.S.S.R.

A. G. S.

Graduate Degree for This Spokesman for Oppressors

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
In the World-Telegram today I read an article that states that Dr. Uriah Zevi Engelman received a Ph. D. degree from the University of Buffalo. The doctor is educational director of Temple Beth David. He is also an authority on world Jewish populations. Upon receiving the degree "Dr. Engelman predicted that Jews are doomed if capitalism dies."

Ge, I think education is wonderful!

In the same issue, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes quotes R. Palme Dutt, in his "Fascism and Social Revolution," "Germany is the most advanced, highly organized capitalist country in the world, the last word, which shows to other countries the picture of their future development."

It certainly is evident that Dr. Engelman would like to see the continuance of religion as a capitalist-controlled institution.

The world has witnessed with horror the destruction of Jews by capitalism in Nazi Germany. I would like to ask Dr. Engelman how he can reconcile this with the rehabilitation of the Jews in Birobidjan, under the protection of the Soviet Union.

H. H.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

What Now in Spain? Tasks of the People's Bloc Going on to the Next Stage

WITH the victory of the People's Bloc in Spain and realization of the main demand in the election, amnesty of the 30,000 heroes of the October, 1934, revolution, new and important questions of the future struggles rise.

Comrade G. Marion writes the following on the discussion of the next steps in Spain:

Those who set a government of non-proletarian democrats headed by Miguel Azana, Premier during the disillusioning years of 1931 to 1933, may ask if the Spanish People's Bloc has not finished its work; if the tasks of today do not call for the workers to draw aside and keep utterly aloof from the petty-bourgeoisie. The answer has been persistently outlined by the Communist Party of Spain throughout the election campaign.

The task of the Bloque Popular begins, rather than ends, on Feb. 16. Mundo Obrero, central party organ declared early in February when relaxed censorship permitted its reappearance after more than a year of illegality. After Feb. 15 there remains the tremendous task of completing the bourgeois-democratic revolution, the Communists pointed out!

STRESSING the fact that no sharp line divides the bourgeois-democratic from the proletarian revolution, Jose Diaz, Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, nevertheless indicated that only the aid of the anti-fascist masses mobilized in the People's Front could enable the proletariat to carry through this revolution.

Why? What is the main task of the Bloc, of the bourgeois-democratic revolution? It is to remove, once for all, the source of counter-revolution, the material resources of the reactionaries. How can this be done? What is that source, that resource? In Spain it is primarily the land. The estates of the great nobles, the Church, the Jesuits, etc., must be expropriated and given without cost to the peasants and landless farm laborers who now work them.

Second of the necessary steps toward permanent liquidation of the sources of reaction is the freeing of the great peoples of Spain. It is the task of the Revolution, led by the proletariat but consummated by the anti-fascist masses, to satisfy the national sentiments of the people of Catalonia, Euzkadi (Basques), Galicia, Political autonomy, cultural liberty, only the revolution can give them.

Third, liquidation of monarchist, fascist, clerical-fascist organizations, with their gunmen and elegant vandals—immediate, forcible dissolution, must be accomplished in order to lop off the branches as well as pull up the roots of reaction.

THESE are the tasks we must undertake if we do not wish for a third time to find ourselves face to face with April, 1931. How shall we carry out this program? By building in every hamlet, every province, on a national scale, Workers' and Peasants' Alliances and Peoples' Front organizations. The United Front and People's Front must grow together; so will the proletariat win the leadership of the revolutionary masses of Catholic fascist masses throughout Spain.

NOW we must move toward organizational unity of the proletariat in one revolutionary party. Already a brief period of unity of action—on strenuous revolutionary issues—has brought the Socialist and Communist Parties of Spain together on many fundamental points still dividing, for instance, our parties in France.

The road to organic unity is the road of unity of action, joint struggle on single and broad, local and general issues.

This is the way to organize unity, a unity embracing the workers of the C.N.T., ripe for renunciation of anarcho-syndicalist methods and ideology. Organic unity is the way to proletarian hegemony in the mass struggle that must end in a Workers' and Peasants' State.

'LET NOT THY LEFT HAND ...'

"In England, on the contrary, king, nobility and men of wealth have been bowing for generations to one peaceful reform after another."—N. Y. Post, Feb. 4.

"The question of the divine right of kings was settled by the English 300 years ago in two revolutions and a civil war."—N. Y. Post, Feb. 22.