

Boston Police Open Fire on Striking Seamen; 3 Missing

Baltimore Men Strike 'Muntropic' for the M.W.I.U. Code

SHIPS CAN'T MOVE Mate Leads Attack; Beaten By Seamen

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—Police guns blazed aboard the S. S. Glenn White today and three striking seamen are reported missing.

Seamen, angered at attempts of the shipowners and police to get the struck vessels under way with professional strike-breaking crews, are storming the ships and driving off the seaboats.

When a group of strikers went aboard the Glenn White, which tried to sail with a scab crew, police and ship's officers met them with drawn pistols and opened fire. The chief mate, one of the leaders of the attack, was beaten to his knees by the angered seamen.

Union leaders have been unable to ascertain the effect of the gunfire. So far three seamen are unaccounted for.

Ships Unable to Move. Meanwhile the struck ships have been unable to move out of the harbor. The strike, which began over a week ago and spread throughout the entire coastwise fleet, is expected to be spread to other ports.

The strikers are demanding the full code of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which includes the 1929 wage scale for all departments, full crews, 75 cents an hour for overtime and no

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50 U.M.W.A. Locals in Ark.-Okla. District Break With Lewis

Autonomous District Is Set Up At Convention; Elect Own Officers

PORT SMITH, Ark.—A convention of representatives from almost 50 locals of the United Mine Workers of America, District 21, met in Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 15, and made the district independent. The move is a fight for rank and file control for the right to elect their own officials and representatives. At the convention, temporary district officials were elected from the rank and file, a committee was set up to draft a constitution and prepare for the elections of permanent officials.

Fred Howell, Paris, Ark., was elected district president; Tuggle, of Montana, Ark., vice-president and Bert Loudermilk, Excelsior, Ark., secretary. These are the temporary officials. Another convention will be called soon to adopt the constitution which is in formation now.

This action of the miners of Arkansas and Oklahoma was provoked by the wholesale misleadership of David Fowler and Elmer Mickel, Lewis appointed officials for the district. Both these Lewis men have a long history of bureaucracy and betrayals. The last straw came when they disrupted a strike last September against the N.R.A. code.

The rank and file had made appeal to the N.R.A. labor board, to Roosevelt and Johnson and to the international executive board of the U.M.W.A. but had been either refused or ignored by them all. A last appeal was made to the international convention of the U.M.W.A. which recently convened. The miners' appeal stated that if this autonomy was not granted that they were going to take steps to obtain it. The U.M.W.A. convention ignored the appeal and this action of the miners came as a last resort.

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Gallagher is Barred From Entering Canada To Aid Smith Defense

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Leo Gallagher, International Labor attorney, was denied admission to Canada today to participate in the defense of A. E. Smith, general secretary of the Canadian Defense League.

The government's ruling was based on the contract labor provision of the Canadian immigration law. Gallagher thereupon advised the Canadian Minister of Immigration at Ottawa that the law was not applicable in his case as he was willing to serve without compensation. He is awaiting a reply to his appeal. All organizations are urged to rush protests to the Canadian Minister of Immigration.

Gallagher was recently expelled from Germany by the Nazis for his labor activities for Georgi Dimitroff, one of the four "acquitted" Reichstag defendants, still held in the Nazi dungeons.

Scottsboro Motion Denied By Callahan

Harlem Meeting Tonight; All Organizations Urged To Rush Protests

BULLETIN NEW YORK.—Harlem workers will hold a meeting tonight at 415 Lenox Ave. to protest Judge Callahan's refusal to hear the motion for a new trial for Patterson and Norris, and the death of a Negro baby in Harlem Hospital through criminal negligence by the hospital staff.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Harlem International Labor Defense issued a joint appeal yesterday to all available speakers to report immediately to visit churches and other organizations in Harlem to mobilize mass protests on the two cases. Speakers should report to the Y. I. P., 336 Lenox Ave., or the L. S. N. R., 19 W. 125th St. It was also decided to hold a big protest indoor meeting in Harlem this week, with time and place to be announced later.

DECATUR, Ala., Feb. 25.—Judge W. W. Lynch Callahan yesterday refused to hear the motion of the International Labor Defense for a new trial for Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys sentenced to burn in the electric chair in the infamous Decatur lynch verdict which has evoked the furious indignation of the toiling masses throughout the whole world. Osmond K. Fraenkel, famous constitutional attorney, was in Decatur to argue the appeal for the I. L. D.

Callahan granted, instead, a motion made by Attorney General Thomas E. Knight to refuse to hear the appeal on the grounds that it was not filed within the statutory limits. Callahan himself had granted the delays in the filing of the motion, after I. L. D. attorneys had pointed out that the court clerk had taken more than four weeks in preparing the transcript on which the appeal is based. By yesterday's decision, Callahan de-

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Workers Delegations To Flay Slave Codes At N.R.A. Hearings

N.R.A. Board Uses Weirton Trickery For Budd Workers

Promises Them Double Dose of Elections That Won't Come Off

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The blotted ghost of Roosevelt's endless promises to the Weirton Steel Co. workers is now walking in the Budd Auto Body case.

The National Labor Board issued a decision Saturday for a double dose of voting on the right of the workers to represent themselves in the plant of the Edward G. Budd Company of Philadelphia.

Despite the promises of President Roosevelt himself over a month ago that Weirton Steel Co. workers would get the right to hold elections, no such elections have been held.

The National Labor Board declares that the workers, whose strike was broken, and hundreds of whom lost their jobs, should be given the right to vote on the question of whether they should vote to choose their own representatives. The promises of Roosevelt and the wording of section 'A' of the N.R.A. about the workers' rights are completely forgotten. The strikebreaking labor board offers its services to supervise an election which the owner of the plant says will not be held. The "penalty," says the National Labor Board, will be revocation of the company union and the slave conditions foisted on the workers by the N.R.A. and its strikebreaking labor board is not mentioned.

The N.R.A. press release on the Budd case points out that the Budd Co. is working on contracts for the Navy Department, covering equipment for heavy cruisers and destroyers, and the N.R.A. does not want this work to be interfered with or to become too costly through improvement of the workers' conditions.

In its worthless promises the National Labor Board takes occasion to blame the workers, and to tell them they should never have gone out on strike. "It is evident," they say, "that a great deal of antagonism and resentment has been unnecessarily aroused by the fact that the strike was too hastily called, without giving the company and the community reasonable time to consider the merits of the controversy, thereby prematurely creating an industrial disturbance against the best interests of the workers themselves as well as the company and the community."

The National Labor Board admits that it broke the strike by its order of November 23rd which declared that "the strike be called off immediately and the striking employes be reinstated as fast as work is available without discrimination."

(Turn to page 3 for more news on struggles in the auto industry throughout the country.)

Code Moguls To Sharpen Claws of Blue Eagle On March 5th

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Labor's rank and file and its militant leadership will face N.R.A. Administrator Hugh S. Johnson on Tuesday to report what's wrong with the Blue Eagle. The top command of the American Federation of Labor will be lined up as usual with industry and its government.

Ostensibly, of course, William Green, John J. Lewis, Sidney Hillman and other labor fakers will sit on the platform to protect the interests of labor in the proceedings in General Johnson's "Field Day for Critics." But they, probably better than any others, know that their job is to keep the Blue Eagle from being picked to pieces.

To General Johnson, however, the public-criticism period is but a prelude to the real business of the great gathering he has called to Washington. That business will be done mostly in private, by the "Code Authorities," the big-business moguls who administer N.R.A. codes. They will get together behind closed doors on March 5, to supply both the new talons and the new feathers which the public-criticism sessions indicate are needed to keep the Blue Eagle functioning.

Sparing no effort to strengthen the illusion that the conferences are intended to show "exactly what the country thinks of the N.R.A. and all its works," the Administration

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Manchukuo Forced To Release Soviet Railway Officials

USSR Resumes Talks on Railroad Sale After Winning Demand

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (By Radio)—Dispatches from Harbin, Manchuria, report that the six Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway who were arrested some time ago by the Japanese-Manchukuo authorities have been released, as a result of the insistent demands of the Soviet representatives.

The release of these Soviet citizens, and the re-establishment of normal order in the direction of the railway were made preliminary conditions to any further negotiations regarding the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Soviet representatives.

The released officials are guaranteed the right to return to the Soviet Union unharmed, and they will be replaced by new officials named by the Soviet government. "The illegally appointed 'substitutes' put in charge by the Manchukuo authorities in place of the six arrested Soviet officials have been removed.

Rockford, Ill., City Council Indorses Workers' Insurance

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 25.—The City Council of Rockford, Ill., with a population of 86,000, on Feb. 19 endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) at the demand of the Unemployment Councils. Rockford is an industrial center. The city council passed a motion instructing the city clerk to send copies of the bill to the Senators and United States Congressmen, stating that they favored this bill (H. R. 7598) in preference to other bills now before Congress.

Fifteen of the sixteen Aldermen were present and not one voted against the bill. A large number of workers were present when the bill was read to the City Council.

75,000 London Jobless Meet; Tom Mann Held

MacDonald Refuses To See Delegation of Unemployed

LONDON, Feb. 25.—More than 75,000 jobless massed in the bitter cold at Hyde Park this afternoon to greet the 2,500 Hunger Marchers who yesterday opened a National Unemployment Congress in Brompton, London.

Yesterday the government of the ex-Socialist, J. Ramsay MacDonald, sought to behead the jobless protest movement by arresting Tom Mann and Harry Pollitt, Communist leaders of the unemployed workers, on charges of "sedition."

MacDonald yesterday announced he would refuse to receive a delegation of the marchers.

Thirty-four workers suffering from hunger and exposure collapsed and were taken to hospitals at today's demonstration, which was a big fight against the government's set up which speakers addressed 34 workers.

One ... and three men were reported injured as a result of a charge by mounted cops near the marble arch, but the proletarian discipline of the great gathering was so complete that the 15,000 cops and plainclothes provocateurs were unable to make the attacks they hoped for.

New Demonstration Today. Another demonstration, for Tuesday, in Trafalgar Square was called, in support of a delegation of 40 who will demand the right to address the House of Commons in the name of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers whom the marchers represent.

The police announced that the Trafalgar Square demonstration would be forbidden, and that they would attempt to break it up. Although the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party have officially refused to support the Unemployed Congress, many trade unions, trade union councils, and Labor Party locals have supported it, and sent delegates, to a far greater extent than at the previous Unemployed Congress.

600 Demonstrate in S. D. SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., Feb. 25.—Six hundred workers and farmers united in a mass demonstration in protest against C. W. A. discrimination, demanding the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7568).

A delegation from the United Workers' called on Governor Berry with the workers demands and/or his endorsement to the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. When asked if he supported the workers and farmers, he readily answered

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House Votes Bill For Army Air Mail Service For 1 Year

Follows Bitter Squabble On Who is to Profit By War Preparations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Overwhelming support was given to Roosevelt's program authorizing the army to fly its air mail for one year, by the passage of the Brunner Bill in the House by a vote of 248 for and 81 against on Saturday.

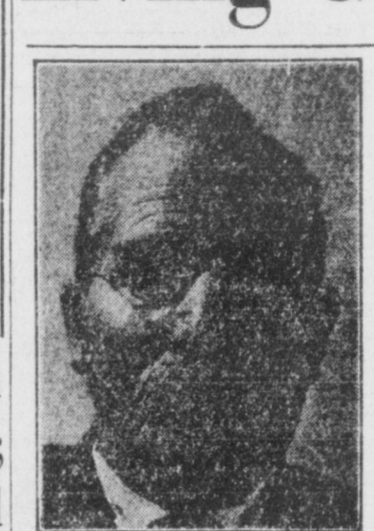
An extremely bitter debate arose, both in the House and before the Senate Committee investigating air mail contract graft. Supporters of some of the huge air mail lines, who lose heavily through Roosevelt's program of the strictest economy and the closest link of air-mail flying with the armed forces in order to get the maximum war preparations out of every penny spent by the government, leveled some acrimonious charges against the Roosevelt regime.

Cries of "murderers" and "legalized murder," resounded in the House debate when repeated mention was made of the five army fliers who lost their lives transporting air mail. In testimony of war services rendered by the army mail fliers, however, the House voted an amendment to give war-time disability pensions to all army pilots while flying the mails.

What Aviators Need. A statement issued by the prominent Republican, former Senator from Connecticut, Hiram Bingham, now president of the National Aeronautical Association, sought to lessen the bitter debate raging by pointing out what is necessary to make both the private air mail flyers and the

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921,000 Less Jobs In Jan. Green Says; Living Cost Soars



TOM MANN English trade union leader, who, together with Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, is being held for "sedition." Both men have been active in the Hunger March which converged on London yesterday.

Green's Figures 500,000 Higher Than Perkin's For Lay-Offs

SILENT ON FIRING Estimates 1 1/2 Million Are Without Work

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—For the fifth successive month, "industrial unemployment increased again in January," and "workers are steadily losing by price increases," William Green, president of the N.R.A.-tainted American Federation of Labor bureaucracy, announced today. Green's total for the industrial unemployed is 11,690,000, an increase of 921,000.

Nevertheless, and in the teeth of his repeated admissions, Green takes pains to attempt to protect the brutal N. R. A. by optimistically uttering such misleading half-truths as the increase in the dollar volume of department store sales despite the fact that there has been a decrease in the unit volume of sales because of the higher prices and lowered wages.

Cost of Living Jumps. "Our estimate shows that there are 11,690,000 persons wanting work, but unable to find employment in our normal industrial production services," said Green, strike-breaker and co-signer with John L. Lewis of the notorious coal code, with its vicious "merit" (fire at will) clause. Furthermore, admiral's Green, "unemployment . . . is still above the 1932 level by 1,500,000."

But he can not hide the relevant facts when it comes to the real wages the workers receive under the N.R.A. codes. "Workers' incomes," he says, "are still falling short of the increase in living costs. In January, workers' average weekly income was \$20.83 in 1934, as against \$21.15 in 1933. This was an increase of only 7.5 per cent over last April, while food prices have risen 16.7 per cent and prices of clothing and furnishings in department stores 27.5 per cent. Thus workers are steadily losing by price increases, and we must expect their living standards to be further reduced as prices go on upward, unless the N. R. A. program provides for wage increases."

Workers Demonstrate And Organize Against C.W.A. Firing

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Another 377,500 C. W. A. workers are to be fired next Friday, Harry Hopkins, carrying out the instructions of president Roosevelt, ordered yesterday. These reductions do not include cuts of employes on federal C. W. A. projects. Hopkins said, which means further reductions in C. W. A. jobs.

Over a Million Fired. The Unemployment Councils pointed out yesterday that 1,097,500 C. W. A. workers will have been fired by next Friday under Roosevelt's orders liquidating the C. W. A. projects, in addition to those fired from direct federal C. W. A. projects.

The Unemployment Councils call for organization of all C. W. A. workers into job committees and C. W. A. Workers Unions, and demonstrations and delegations to the C. W. A. and relief offices demanding jobs or cash relief for all unemployed workers.

600 Demonstrate in S. D. SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., Feb. 25.—Six hundred workers and farmers united in a mass demonstration in protest against C. W. A. discrimination, demanding the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7568).

A delegation from the United Workers' called on Governor Berry with the workers demands and/or his endorsement to the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. When asked if he supported the workers and farmers, he readily answered

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Negro Woman Is Beheaded While in Custody of Sheriff

Mrs. Polk Had Been Framed for Fighting for Relief; Anger Sweeps South Side

By BILL ANDREWS (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—South side workers held a mass funeral Friday for Irene Polk, Negro housewife, decapitated after being railroaded to an insane asylum by the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare.

Six hundred Negro and white workers, crowding every inch of space in the South Side Workers Center, pledged themselves to carry on a struggle to prevent the repetition of such crimes, and to win compensation for the Polk family.

The story of the Polk's is that of millions of other families. Mr. Polk has been unable to get work since February, 1932. They were given miserable half rations by the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare. Mrs. Polk learned that this "Public Welfare" was another word for slow starvation. With the cries of her four hungry children ringing in her ears, she fought militantly for better relief.

Victimized for Her Militancy. The relief authorities had her arrested last September. She was not given a chance to communicate with her family. She was held for 30 days before she was able to smuggle out a letter to her husband, telling him where she was. Shortly after this she was rushed to the State Insane Asylum in Dixon, Ill. Carrying out the same policy of

terrorism, the Juvenile Court took the four children away from Mrs. Polk, farming them out to political hangers on, paying them more money for their board than the Polks ever received as relief.

Found Dead, Head Severed From Body. Protests from individuals interested in the case forced the State authorities to bring Mrs. Polk out of the Insane Hospital. She was started back to Chicago in the custody of a deputy sheriff.

She never reached Chicago. Her husband finally found her in an undertaker's in Elmhurst, her head torn from her body. The sheriff says that "there was an accident." An inquest was rushed through before the family was notified, and a complete whitewash was given all concerned.

Workers organizations are investigating the case, to find out whether she was really killed in an accident or murdered. They report many contradictions and confusions in the stories told. The same committee is also fighting for damages for the family, since Mrs. Polk was in the custody of the state when killed. The funeral was held under the auspices of the Cook County Unemployed Councils. Karl Lockner, secretary of the councils spoke at the mass meeting which preceded the funeral.

Angled With Dollfuss for Joint Action Against Uprising, Otto Bauer Reveals

The working class of the world was shocked recently at the public admission of Otto Bauer, leader of the Austrian Socialist Party, that he had striven frantically to stop the armed uprising of the Austrian workers against Fascism.

Negro Socialist Worker Gives Pledge of Firm United Front

The letter, printed below, is but one of the many sent to the office of the Daily Worker and to Clarence Hathaway expressing the desire of rank and file members of the Socialist Party for a united front to be effected between Socialists and Communist workers.

"When I heard," Bauer told John Gunther, foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, "that the electric workers had spontaneously begun to strike, I asked our finance minister Dannenberg, and our vice-Governor of Lower Austria to get Dollfuss or President Miklas at all costs to try to arrange mutual action to stop the imminent fighting." (Our emphasis.)

Here in these words from the leader of the Austrian Socialist Party himself, is the admission that the Socialist leaders had nothing to do with the calling of the general strike of the Austrian workers, until after the workers had broken spontaneously into struggle; that the Socialist leaders then rushed to negotiate with the Fascist rulers of the government to stop and break

dropped their tools, and taken to the barricades! But all the while, they were striving frantically to arrange with Dollfuss to break the strike! This is the shameful confession of the leading figure of Austrian Social Democracy.

Communist have been reproached by some Socialist workers for being "too sharp" in their criticism of the Socialist leaders. What criticism can be "too sharp" for the bottomless infamy of this strikebreaking, counter-revolutionary betrayal of the Socialist Party leaders of Austria?

YCL Membership Meet At Manhattan Lyceum Tuesday, February 27

NEW YORK.—An open district membership meeting of the Young Communist League will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 7:30 p.m., at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Charles Krumbelt, district organizer of the Communist Party, and J. Little, district organizer of the Young Communist League, will report. The Austrian situation and the tactics of the united front will be dealt with in the reports.

Young workers, students and Peoples members of the Young Peoples Socialist League, are invited to be present.

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Call CWA Emergency Conference March 4 Against CWA Lay-offs

All Organizations Are Urged To Elect Delegates

NEW YORK. — An Emergency United Front Conference against the Roosevelt C. W. A. lay-offs has been called by the Unemployment-Councils and the Relief Workers League, to be held March 4th, at 1 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

On Friday, Feb. 23, 572,500 C. W. A. workers were fired throughout the country. The Roosevelt government plans to fire half a million weekly until the entire C. W. A. program is liquidated.

In the face of these mass lay-offs, the LaGuardia-Wall Street administration has failed to appropriate more funds for relief in New York City. The Fusion government has publicized the \$5,000,000 which has been appropriated for relief in the city. Distributed among the more than a million New York City jobless, this means less than five dollars for each jobless worker in the city.

Every workers' organization is urged to send delegates to the emergency conference on the basis of three delegates from each local or branch, and three delegates from the city or central bodies of the organizations.

A plan of action will be formulated demanding the continuation and extension of C. W. A.; union wages for skilled workers; adequate cash relief for all unemployed workers, and for unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and employers.

The Relief Workers League urges workers on every C. W. A. job to elect job delegates to the conference.

Organizations sending delegates should immediately communicate with the Relief Workers League, 29 E. 20th St., New York City.

Scottsboro Motion Denied By Callahan; Mass Protest Urged

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Callahan's refusal to hear the motion cuts the time for preparation and filing of appeal papers to exactly one week. This attempt to handicap the legal defense occurs simultaneously with an increasingly vicious attack by the lynchers and their white and Negro reformist and social-fascist agents on the mass defense movement, which alone has saved the nine victims of capitalist justice so far.

Patterson Calls for Mass Protests
NEW YORK. — William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I. L. D., issued a call yesterday for mass demonstrations in every section of the country and throughout the whole world to protest Callahan's attempt to prevent an appeal. Protests from organizations and meetings should be sent at once to President Roosevelt, Gov. B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., and the State Supreme Court of Alabama, for immediate, unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys, proved innocent, reversal of the lynch verdicts, and removal of Judge Callahan. Patterson offered documentary proof of Callahan's agreement to postpone hearing on the motion in the following telegraphic correspondence between Joseph R. Brodsky and Callahan:

"Hon. W. W. Callahan,
"Circuit Court Judge,
"Decatur, Ala."
"Motion for new trial mailed tonight airmail. Arrive Friday at Decatur. Respectfully request continuance pending filing of amended motion on receipt of transcript of record. Please reply collect."
"JOSEPH R. BRODSKY."
"A similar wire was sent Jan. 2 on the Clarence Norris case."
"On Dec. 29, the following wire was received by Mr. Brodsky:
"Dec. 29, 1933.
"Motion will be continued to Jan. 27."
"W. W. CALLAHAN."
"On Jan. 4, the following telegram was received by Brodsky:
"On your request Norris motion continued Jan. 26."
"W. W. CALLAHAN."
"Subsequent correspondence between Attorney Osmond J. Fraenkel and Judge Callahan postponed the hearing a second time to Feb. 24."

Jack London Club Sends Protest
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25. — The following protest telegram was sent to Judge Callahan today by the Jack London Club:
"We, 100 young workers, students and intellectuals, members of the Jack London Club of Newark, demand the immediate and unconditional release of the nine innocent Negro Scottsboro boys. The results of their trials has proved not only their innocence but the lynch nature of the capitalist courts and of the courts in the South in particular. We hold that fair trials for either white or Negro toilers in such courts are impossible, and we therefore demand their safe return to their friends and families."
"JACK LONDON CLUB,
"per David Wine, Chairman."

CCC Boys Get Rifle Drill at Nat'l Guard

By a National Guardsman
CHICAGO, Feb. 25. — A company of C. C. C. boys has been brought into the Army of the 132nd Infantry, Chicago, Thursday night, Feb. 15, was their first night of drill. They were drilled in regular squad formations. Later they received rifles, and went through the regular drills we National Guardsmen get. When the officers were asked by some of the men what the C. C. C. was doing there, the officers responded that they were C. C. C. boys who are to receive training. They have been assigned to a regular company room, and are treated as regular members of the outfit.
—A Guardsman from the 132nd.

Food Union Calls Strikers To Halt Blacklist Move

Mayor Moves To Put Healthy Scabs In Struck Hotels

NEW YORK. — After weakening and attempting to betray the general hotel strike with maneuvers with the N. R. A. Regional Board and LaGuardia, and pinning the workers' hopes on them, leaders of the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union are continuing in the same direction with appeals to President Roosevelt.

LaGuardia, unable to call off picking, continues his so-called health rally. The mayor is not only having scabs and gunmen in the hotels; his chief concern is apparently that the scabs and gunmen be clean and healthy.

Calls Strike Illegal
Meanwhile Mrs. Elinore Herriek, Regional Labor Board Chairman, maneuvers to smash up the strike by stating that the strike was needless. Attempting to point out that the strike is illegal, Mrs. Herriek said: "Our investigation disclosed that the calling of the strike by the union was unjustifiable . . . and resulted in a needless cessation of work on the part of some employees, some of whom have returned to and have been accepted in their former positions."

The Food Workers Industrial Union warned the strikers as they have from the beginning not to rely on the promises of LaGuardia and the N. R. A. and to remember his strike-breaking acts in the taxi strike.

In this situation the Industrial Union has proposed the following steps:
1. To concentrate all forces of the strikers on the largest hotels owned by the president, vice-president and secretary of the Hotel Men's Association and crack their blacklist wall against the strikers.
2. That the General Strike Committee meet with each shop and consolidate the forces for action in these shops.
3. That because of the acute need among the strikers that a relief committee be formed to take immediate steps to raise funds for the strikers by appealing to all workers' organizations, by calling a broad conference of workers' organizations, etc.
4. To call in all organizations who are willing to help the strike by united actions to defeat the blacklist and win the strikers' jobs back.

A rank and file member of the union was beaten and thrown out of the strike hall yesterday upon the orders of Gitlow and Field because his speeches against the policies of the officials and calls for unity were becoming unpopular among the strikers. A campaign of terror against all criticism has been instituted.

Brown's Bombshell
In an effort to split the ranks of the Democrats, former Postmaster General under Hoover, Walter F. Brown, declared before the Black Committee of the Senate, in the presence of Postmaster Farley, that Farley related to him in private conversation that Senator Black was "just a publicity hound, but don't tell anyone I said so because I have to get along with him."

Farley laughingly denied he made the statement. He shook hands with Senator Black and all the members of the committee, posing with a satisfied smirk on his face before a battery of newspaper photographers.

Meanwhile the army continues to fly the mails, with more government money going into military aviation.

Members of Lowell Shoe Union Demand Biedenkapp Speak

Local Leaders Violate Decision Made By Rank and File

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 25. — The rank and file of Local 70 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union are demanding that Fred Biedenkapp, secretary of the New York District, be invited to speak to the workers of the local here, despite the fact that local leaders, Gratton and Tryon, have stated that they will not allow him to appear here.

At the last membership meeting on February 19 a motion was made and carried in the local union to the effect that Biedenkapp should be invited to address the shoe workers here today. When the motion was made Mr. Tryon arose and said, "You can't invite that man here; he's a Communist."

This remark of Tryon was in itself a violation of the constitution, which states that "no member of the organization shall be discriminated against because of his or her race, creed, religion, or political affiliation."

The motion was passed nevertheless and Biedenkapp was scheduled to speak in the Union Hall today. But after preparations were made it was discovered that the hall (the workers' own hall) was rented to other parties.

The question was then taken to Mr. Gratton of the co-ordinating committee. He overruled the decision of the body.

The final verdict, however, rests with the rank and file of the local. They are demanding that Biedenkapp be permitted to speak to the membership.

Roosevelt Regime Orders 377,500 More CWA Men Fired Fri.

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"Yes," but "had" when it came to sending the bill.

"If there is anything I detest," he said, "it is this phrase 'We demand.' I am for peace as much as you are, but not for taking war funds to pay unemployment insurance."

Lay Off 1,708 In Buffalo
BUFFALO, N. Y. — More than 20 per cent of the C. W. A. workers were laid off on Feb. 22 and 23. There were 1,708 laid off. The lay off was carried through upon instructions from the Roosevelt administration in Washington.

2,200 Dropped In Los Angeles
LOS ANGELES. — Twenty two hundred C. W. A. workers were laid off on Feb. 16, as a result of orders from Washington. Many veterans were laid off.

Organize C. W. A. Union
GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 25. — Two hundred C. W. A. workers, meeting at the Italian Community Center here last week, organized the Relief Workers Protective Association of Greenwich. The four point program of the association is: 1. Increased wages to 75 cents an hour for laborers; return to the 30 hour week; and unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the bosses and the government.

Joseph Milton, instructor at the New Haven Workers School, who had previously helped organize a group of 500 C. W. A. workers of Stamford with a similar program of demands, addressed the workers in Italian and English.

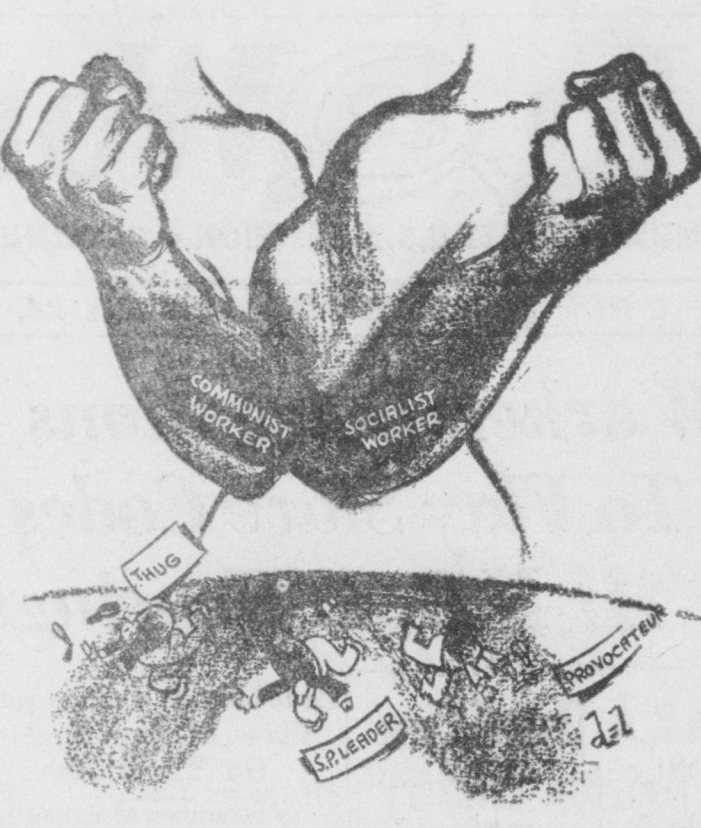
Protest Police Brutality
HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23. — The nine workers' organizations which participated in the Feb. 5th demonstration here demanding the continuance of the C. W. A. and the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7500) petitioned Mayor Beach, demanding an explanation of the police brutality in breaking up that demonstration.

In his answer, Mayor Beach said: "The permit given was legal, and the lieutenant erred in this case, apparently being unfamiliar with the orders in such cases. . . but you had full rights to hold your meeting."

Mayor Beach said weakly: "I would point out to you that a resolution requesting the Mayor to investigate would be better than 'demanding' that he do something."

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

By DEL



"Let the Socialist leadership have its 'Schutzbands.' We will mobilize a defense corps of Communist and Socialist workers to fight for a united front against fascism."
(From the speech by Clarence Hathaway.)

Sharp Gain Scored in "Daily" Sub Drive During Last Week

NEW YORK. — A very promising improvement in activity in the Daily Worker circulation drive was recorded during the fourth week, ending Feb. 20, when a total of 491 new subs came in, as compared with only 278 in the third week, ending Feb. 13.

Despite this sharp improvement, however, the drive as a whole is still behind. By now we should have 1,403 new daily and 2,806 new Saturday subs. The chart as of Feb. 20, printed below, shows that we have only 816 new daily and 534 new Saturday subs.

On Feb. 20, Chicago still maintained its lead in the race for the National Daily Worker banner by recording a total of 106 new daily and 276 new Saturday subs.

During the fourth week, however, Cleveland showed the best improvement, sending in 42 new daily subs, while Chicago sent in 31 new daily subscriptions. Cleveland now is credited with 72 new daily and 29 new Saturday subs. Its sister industrial city, Detroit, with a similar quota of 500 new daily and 1,000 new Saturday subs, has sent in so far only 40 new daily and 16 new Saturday subscriptions.

New York district has obtained 86 new daily and 11 new Saturday subs, exclusive of the substantial gains made since the start of the campaign in its daily and Saturday sales by the sections, carriers and Red Builders.

Newark, with 58 new daily subs, ranks third among the district's outside of the C. W. A.; increased to 75 cents an hour for laborers; return to the 30 hour week; and unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the bosses and the government.

On new Saturday subs Boston is runner-up to Chicago with a total of 48. Minneapolis is third with 33, Cleveland fourth with 29 and Buffalo fifth with 21.

The sharp improvement recorded in breaking up that demonstration. In his answer, Mayor Beach said: "The permit given was legal, and the lieutenant erred in this case, apparently being unfamiliar with the orders in such cases. . . but you had full rights to hold your meeting."

Mayor Beach said weakly: "I would point out to you that a resolution requesting the Mayor to investigate would be better than 'demanding' that he do something."

All active dressmakers, members of the Industrial Union, are urged to support the strikers of the Eagle Dress by coming down on the picket line every day, and particularly Monday at 8 a. m.

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

Cafeteria Workers To Protest Against Injunction Today

Delegation To City Hall To Demand Right To Strike

NEW YORK. — Over 600 cafeteria workers, members of the Cafeteria Workers Union, at a meeting held Friday night at the Stuyvesant Casino, denounced the anti-strike injunction issued against the union by Colby's Cafeteria owners. A committee of 15 was elected to carry a resolution of protest to Mayor LaGuardia Monday morning.

The injunction which was granted temporarily by Judge P. P. Smith in the Brooklyn Supreme Court last week not only bans picketing but also demands the outlawing of the union as a "Communist union."

The temper of the food workers and their readiness to defend the union and their rights against the injunction is indicated by the fact that this was one of the largest attended regular membership meetings of the union in recent months. A thunderous "aye" greeted the part of the resolution stating, "We affirm our confidence in our union and are ready to defend it and our rights against any attempt to smash it."

S. Kramberg, secretary, made the report on the injunction and also on the preparation for a general cafeteria strike. The membership enthusiastically approved the general strike plan and elected a Ways and Means Committee to build a strike fund.

Kramberg analyzed the revised N. R. A. code, signed by the President, and pointed out that the \$12 and \$15 minimum would become the maximum unless the food workers organized to defend themselves.

Police Open Fire On Seamen; Three Strikers Missing

(Continued from Page 1)

coal trimming or other longshore work.

Calling on all workers to unite in solidarity action with the seamen, the Boston District Committee of the Communist Party issued the following statement from its headquarters, 919 Washington St.

"The firing upon the militant striking seamen by police and officers of the S. S. Glen White in Boston yesterday is part of the whole bloody program of Roosevelt's strike-breaking N. R. A.

This brutal attack on the seamen, who are fighting an heroic battle against the shipowners, under the leadership of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, is an attack against the entire working class.

"It must be met by united militant protests of the workers throughout the United States.

"Every working-class organization, every trade union, must at once unite in solidarity with the striking seamen.

"Hold joint demonstrations with the seamen in every port! Demand that the police be removed from the Boston docks! Send wires of protest to the Mayor of Boston against the outrageous brutality of his police! Join with the demonstrations of protest to be held in the ports March 11 against the shipowners' strike-breaking code and the National Shipping Labor Board."

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 25. — Driving the ship's officers into their quarters when they attempted to attack a delegate from the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, the crew of the S. S. Muntropic, a Munson liner, struck here Saturday for the M. W. I. U. code.

Police were successful in getting gangsters and professional strike-breakers aboard the ship late Saturday, which sailed for Norfolk with a skeleton crew.

The National Bureau of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union issued a call today to seamen in all ports to be on the lookout for the Muntropic and strike her the minute she docks.

Among the groups who will receive their Certificates at the banquet is the Left Wing Group of Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers, who are fighting the Zimmerman bureaucracy by support of the revolutionary press. Has your organization donated?

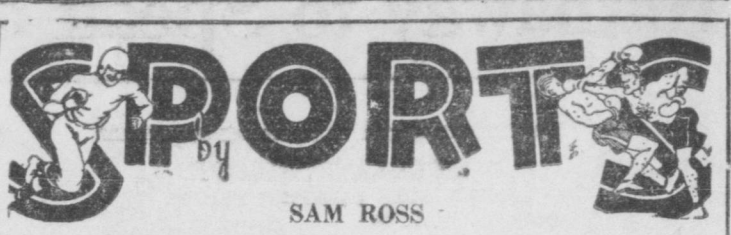
Hat Blockers Score Zaritsky's Attempt To Appoint Leader

NEW YORK. — The Provisional Committee of the Millinery Blockers Union, Local 32 of the United Hatters, which was elected Feb. 12 to control the affairs of the union over the head of Max Zaritsky, who attempted to appoint his own leadership, issued a statement yesterday attempting to take away from the members the right of trade union democracy.

"The blockers unanimously and with indignation rejected an attempt to make the appointments," said the statement. "They demand the right of democratic election. The blockers are fighting for the right of trade union democracy, for the right to have a voice in shaping their own affairs and conditions."

Regular elections of the union will take place tonight. At this meeting the blockers will voice their right of trade union democracy.

"Nothing shall stop the blockers from achieving these aims," said the statement of the provisional committee.



We Take A Bow

TO OUR READERS:
I haven't had much of a chance to devote any time to this column since I had been assigned the duties of city editor. But from my vantage point I saw that all was not going so well. Now I want to say that the sports column, which had no regular conductor for the past few weeks, will be firmly established again under the direction of Sam Ross.

Workers' Delegates To Play the N. R. A. At Open Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

passed out through its publicity machine the fact that Robert Minor will present the Communist Party's criticism. They have divided the criticism-into five groups. They announced they "received no word" beyond the initial request for Minor to speak, but officials assured the Daily Worker that militant labor spokesmen would be given a chance to speak in each of the five group meetings. Each is to be limited, however, to fifteen minutes time.

Official announcements of delegations registered convey at once the balance (?) there will be in the conference between employers and employees. For industry the announcements say, 220 industries "had registered 1,130 delegates" on Saturday morning. "The Code Authorities for the Cotton Textile Industry and the Lumber and Timber Products Industry, have sent word each will have 30 representatives on hand for the conference. The average delegation will consist of six persons."

No figures are given on the numbers of trade unionists registered—only a hodgepodge list of a hundred or so individuals have requested or spoken for busily, particularly small businesses squeezed by the monopoly trends of the New Deal. Among them also are representatives of "consumers" who are, in the Roosevelt fiction, creatures created to the great consuming majority of the laboring class.

"Industry accuses labor labor accuses industry and the consumers accuse both," General Johnson said in his radio address explaining the conferences. "That was what was foreseen and intended."

This, in fact, has been the tack of the Administration throughout the New Deal. And that is one fiction which will be exploded again in the hearings.

Johnson announced that his "ultimate aim" in the conferences is "to have the industrial control organization spread out like the keyboard of a piano whirring by consent of action economic harmony can be had." Notice, "economic harmony" under the present relation between employers and employees.

"We will give heed and apprehension to the words of any man who can show that the effect of the N. R. A. code any provision thereof has been harmful—that it might be improved or that it ought not to exist at all," Johnson declared. "But I say, with equal earnestness that N. R. A. is a law for the common good and that any man who seeks to undermine the common confidence in such a law, by unsupported abuse of men or arbitrary and unproved assertions—any such man is an enemy of the common good."

Doesn't Want Codes Disturbed.
Let the General Assembly add: "I don't mean to say by any means that there is anything so much the matter with the codes as they stand that they all have to be repealed and turned inside out."

To attempt to prevent even the suggestion of such a thing, apparently, is where the Green gang come in.

Green will represent "labor" on the platform in the public meeting of Group No. 1, on "employment and related subjects." Col. R. W. Lea, Assistant Administrator of N. R. A. for Industry and Education, F. McGraw, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who recently brought about the jailing of Ben Gold, will be "co-chairmen," Pierre duPont, munitions and chemicals king; Dr. Leo Wolman, chief liberal front reformist of the Laboratory Board; revealingly added: Harrison Rumson, of the Consumers Advisory Board; and Clarence Darrow, the lawyer recently named to a review board supposed to look after the interests of small business—all of these and more will act as advisors.

The line-up is similar for other groups, who will study, respectively, trade practices, control of production, code administration, and the effect of N. R. A. on small businesses and minorities.

Physical arrangements indicate the Capitol will take on a kind of insurrectionary bustle for the period of the conferences. One railroad reported it had 2,000 reservations for transportation to the "code conference," the businessmen's meeting following the public meetings. The housing acute is expected to become acute; a room-space committee has been set up, in one of Washington's most expensive hotels.

There is every probability that the characterization of this series of conferences as "the first Fascist congress in the United States" may prove to be historically accurate. Obviously, with unemployment mounting as it is and with another strike wave generally anticipated for the spring, it would not do for General Johnson to call industry together to devise news ways to strengthen his dictatorship. Ah, but the public conference beforehand the effort to discover "exactly what the country thinks?"

Now, let's hear from you!
Comradely,
S. GERSON.

S. GERSON, working his head off at his new capacity of city editor, had his say in this column before letting it go completely. In reading over his little letter to the readers of this column, I can't help from feeling gweak-kneed over the way he lauded me. Well, here I go off on my own. See you tomorrow!

Brownsville Red Sparks Defeat Y.P.S.L. 29 to 16

NEW YORK. — The Red Spark A. C. basketball team defeated the Young People's Socialist League in a nip and tuck game at Brownsville Labor Lyceum last Sunday, 29 to 16. After leading by two points at the half, the Y.P.S.L.'s overtook the lead and forged ahead before the third quarter ended, and during the final period, the Red Spark's scored heavily to win the contest.

Next week there is scheduled a game between the Brownsville Young Communist League and the Y.P.S.L. at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum on Thursday, March 4, at 2 p.m.

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Sergei Radamsky to Sing at Red Press Banquet

RED PRESS CERTIFICATES WILL BE PRESENTED TO INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

NEW YORK. — Songs of two types of national minorities—national minority groups that exist as republics of the Soviet Union, and songs of a national minority still oppressed, will feature the program of the Red Press Banquet, Sunday, March 4, at 7 p.m., at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

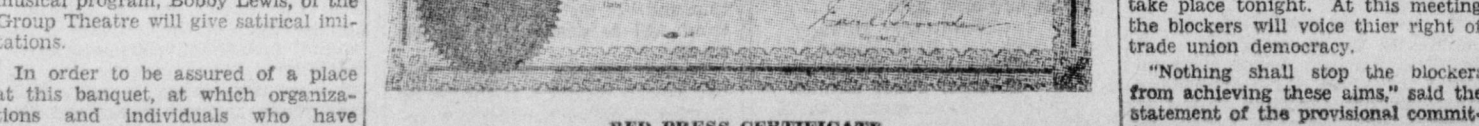
The Hall Johnson Choir will present at the banquet the Hall Johnson Quartet, well-known Negro singers, who will sing a cycle of the very poignant Negro spirituals and powerful work songs that picture the Negro as railroad builder, steel worker, sometimes despairingly questioning, sometimes holy rebellions of conditions under which he must work.

Maria Radamsky will sing songs that come from the free national minorities who have their republics in the Soviet Union. She will sing typical songs from several republics, songs of before, and songs of after the Russian Revolution.

Sergei Radamsky, tenor, who made such an overwhelming hit with his singing of "Rote Soldaten," will sing it again when he makes his last appearance in this country at the banquet, before returning to the Soviet Union.

In addition to the very excellent musical program, Bobby Lewis, of the Group Theatre will give satirical imitations.

In order to be assured of a place at this banquet, at which organizations and individuals who have helped the Red Press Campaign, will be awarded by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Red Press Certificates, reservations should be mailed at once to PRESS COMMITTEE, P. O. Box 136, Station D, N. Y. C. Tickets are \$1.



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Wall St. Fears Rising Wave of Strikes in the Auto Industry

Roosevelt Jim-Crows Jobless Negroes On CWA Work, in Camps

Negroes Fired First, Pay Cut; Reformists Try To Stop Protest

By CARL REEVE

NEW YORK—Eight hundred and thirty thousand C. W. A. workers were given their last pay checks and fired by Roosevelt within a week. In the south, being Florida in the states of Texas, Florida, Louisiana, California and Alabama. The Negro workers continue to get the worst deal from the Jim Crow lynch government of Roosevelt.

The wages of the southern workers, affecting large masses of Negroes, were ten cents an hour less than wages for C. W. A. workers in the north, when the C. W. A. was first created by Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt government again emphasized its Jim Crow policy when the wages of C. W. A. workers were cut twenty per cent a few weeks ago at the request of the employers, especially the employers of the south. This twenty per cent wage cut followed the demand of General Johnson and the N. R. A. apparatus, as spokesmen for the employers, that C. W. A. wages be reduced. The southern employers admitted that they wanted to set up a large reservoir of cheap labor to make the surplus profits from the bitter exploitation of Negroes.

Second Wage Cut
But even this twenty per cent wage cut did not satisfy the employers. The wage cut drive under the N. R. A. must be intensified. So Hopkins, acting for Roosevelt, ordered C. W. A. wages cut to \$4.20 a week in rural sections and \$7.20 in industrial sections. The layoffs in the south were not only an attack on the unemployed. They were a further step in reducing wages all along the line, and particularly wages of the Negro workers who are under southern pressure.

The Jim Crowing of Negroes on C. W. A. jobs is openly admitted and established. The Roosevelt government established the Jim Crowing of the unemployed in the C. C. C. camps, where Negroes are segregated in their living quarters, at table and on the job. Negroes have been given the dirtiest and most menial work in C. C. C. camps. This was continued when the C. W. A. opened.

This discrimination and Jim Crowism was not, however, confined to the South. Conditions in New York City under the "liberal" Jim Crow Mayor La Guardia, are significant of the treatment received by Negro jobless in northern cities. Over 100,000 of the Negroes in New York City are jobless. These jobless Negroes were Jim Crowed in the New York Registration offices. They were told they must register in Harlem. Of these jobless Negroes in the city, less than 5,000 were given C. W. A. jobs and of course the worst jobs.

The same conditions prevail in all northern cities.
Jim Crowed On Job
Complaints have been made to federal relief director Hopkins of discrimination against Negroes in every state in the union and every city in the country. Negroes are kept out of white collar and skilled jobs, kept off relief rolls, refused C. W. A. work and segregated on the job.

In Philadelphia, a committee protested because Negroes were not given any white collar or skilled C. W. A. jobs. The few Negroes given C. W. A. jobs are "separated" in and around Los Angeles on the job, and forced to work away from the white workers.

Negroes Faint in Line
In New Orleans, where the Negro C. W. A. workers were put into the swamps, across the river from the city, Jim Crow registration offices were set up.

In Mississippi, Texas and Florida "investigations" of discrimination against Negroes brought nothing to the Negro workers.

In Dallas of 125 census enumerators on a C. W. A. housing survey, the Roosevelt government did not hire a single Negro.

Similar charges were made in Richmond, Virginia.

Negro Veterans Thrown Out
In Petersburg, Virginia, complaint was lodged against J. H. Vanlandingham, white official in charge of C.

Pinchot Will 'Investigate' At Ambridge

S. M. W. I. U. Demands Representation on Committee

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22. (By Mail).

After months of stubborn silence and inaction, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania has finally appointed a commission to "investigate" the Ambridge massacre.

This move is the long delayed result of persistent demands of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union for a thorough investigation of the Ambridge strike massacre and the trial of the authorities who organized and perpetrated this bloody outrage. Hundreds of workers organizations and protest meetings have made similar demands on Governor Pinchot and President Roosevelt.

Upon the announcement of the appointment of the commission, the S. M. W. I. U. immediately wired Governor Pinchot requesting that one of its members be included on the commission in view of the fact that the Ambridge strike was under the direct leadership of the S. M. W. I. U., that its members were killed and wounded by the Jones and Laughlin thugs, that the Union was denied all rights to meet and carry on activity in Ambridge following the bloody terror of October 6th and finally that four members and adherents of the S. M. W. I. U. have been tried, omitted and sentenced to prison on the frame-up evidence of the agents of the steel corporations who themselves organized armed attack upon the picket line.

The S. M. W. I. U. Board has issued a statement to the local press calling on all workers to continue the demand for a real and thorough public investigation. The statement of the Union points out that it is quite significant that Governor Pinchot proposes to investigate the massacre some months after the local authorities have already imprisoned four of the strikers.

The S. M. W. I. U. is cooperating with the International Labor Defense in securing the witnesses and preparing the evidence to present to the commission. At the same time the Union is making efforts to arouse the local labor movement to "closely follow up the investigation and to present the facts once more to the working people of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

The Ambridge massacre and the reign of terror following it has presented the Union with many new and difficult problems of organizing its forces under extreme handicaps. At the coming National Conference of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union called for March 3rd and 4th in Pittsburgh, the Ambridge case with all its lessons and further plans will receive special consideration.

But what about insurance for unemployed?
Will Not Oppose Workers Bill
"Oh, I've been for that for almost 20 years," Kelly replied. "I took in 1915 I introduced a bill to provide that a commission should study the systems other countries have and propose one for the United States. Right now I want to get my own bill on an Industrial Adjustment through."

Disclose Huge Graft on Cook County C. W. A.
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23 (By Mail).—At least 2,500 C. W. A. payroll checks could not be identified on the payroll in Cook County yesterday. Graft totalling at least \$40,000 weekly has been revealed.

Approximately 228,000 C. W. A. workers in the state of Illinois are to be laid off by May 1. Fully 20,000 C. W. A. workers throughout the state were laid off yesterday.



WHERE WAS PINCHOT THEN? Above photo shows workers picketing in face of the reign of terror instituted by Gov. Pinchot's police, who used rifles and machine guns to spread death in their efforts to keep the workers from picketing the mills. Gov. Pinchot is "investigating" the terror now, months after the strike.

Congressmen Admit Masses' Demand for Social Insurance

Kelly Gets Many Letters Demanding Passage Of H. R. 7598

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

Washington, Feb. 25.—It seems that the worker constituents of the 31st Congressional District of Pennsylvania are very busy informing their Representative, the reactionary Clyde Kelly (Republican), who determined they are to see the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) enacted. They have written so many letters that Representative Kelly eagerly explained when interviewed, "Of course I'm fundamentally for something of the kind."

"But I have a bill of my own that's better than the Workers Bill," Kelly added, "and my own bill is my first choice."
Kelly's P.W.A. Projects
"Better," the Congressman evidently meant, from his own owning-class viewpoint, which emphasizes the necessity for constituents' emphasis upon their viewpoint that the Workers' Bill is "better" than bogus substitutes.

Kelly's bill, H. R. 7293, would set up an "Industrial Adjustment Corporation," which would take over all public works, civil works, subsistence houses and other government work-relief projects, and place unemployed workers on jobs on them. It would provide a guess what? Wages and hours identical with the low N.R.A. code provisions, a standard so bad that it was rejected by the C.W.A. (though that organization soon capitulated to demands by N.R.A. Administrator Johnson, private employers, and President Roosevelt).

Realizing the rising sentiment for "strike among the auto workers, the National Labor Board steps in. It begins by re-shuffling two of the strikes it broke last year, namely, those in the Ford, Edgewater, N. J. plant and in the Philadelphia Budd Auto Body plant.

The National Labor Board, with its A. F. of L. officials, know that the workers are resentful and boiling over with anger at the way these two strikes were broken, the workers betrayed and company unions shackled on them. The National Labor Board, in order to prepare to break the other strikes now maturing, wants to give the appearance of being active to gain "justice" for these workers whose strikes they smashed.

Use C.C.C. Camps for Military Preparations, U.S. Senator Proposes
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The use of Civilian Conservation Corps and the Civilian Military Training Camps for open military training for the young and jobless workers in the United States was definitely proposed by Senator David A. Reed at a Washington birthday meeting held by the National Defense Council, a jingo organization here last week.

Workers in Detroit, Milwaukee, Toledo Out; Discontent Rises

By HARRY GANNES

NEW YORK.—Wall Street is fearful of the rising strike wave in the United States, especially the strikes in the auto industry. The Herald Tribune on Sunday carried a leading article by its financial editor, C. Norman Stabler, entitled "Labor Unrest Gives Stocks a Bad Week."

The parasites are beginning to fear that their profits will be interfered with by the workers' struggle for increased wages, for union recognition, and against the slave codes and the company unions.

There is already observable the first skirmishes of a huge strike wave in the auto industry. In Detroit a whole series of strikes have broken out, with strike sentiment reaching a very high pitch. In Milwaukee, the Seaman Auto Body workers have voted for strike, beginning Monday, and are appealing to their fellow workers in Racine and Kenosha to join them in a walkout for higher pay, against speed-up and for union recognition. In Toledo, over 2,000 workers in auto parts plants are out on strike, calling on their fellow workers in other plants to walk out with them.

N. R. A. Steps In
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Read urged that features of both C.C.C. and C.M.T.C. be combined to effectively train war forces.

While the speakers at the demonstration were addressing the crowd, large chunks of the meat were piled before the relief offices, and a sign placed on top reading, "This is the rotten pork given us by the Emergency Relief."

Over 2,000 Workers in Toledo Auto Parts Plants Go on Strike

1,200 Strike Today At Seaman Auto Body Company

Call on Nash Workers To Join Them; Militant Action Will Win

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 25.—

Twelve hundred workers of the Seaman Body plant, making auto bodies for the Nash Auto Co., go on strike Monday morning here. The strike takes place after long negotiations with the company officials failed to reach a satisfactory agreement.

The strikers are demanding a 20 per cent increase, the same as the Nash strikers in the Racine, Wis., plant.

Workers in the Kenosha, Wis., plant have already taken a strike vote and a committee is now presenting demands to the company. The strike in Kenosha will tie up all Nash works.

The Trade Union Unity League has issued a leaflet to the Seaman workers calling for a united struggle for higher wages, and rank and file strike committees to represent every department is urged by the Trade Union Unity League. They warn the workers against secret negotiations and arbitration and the strikebreaking role of the N.R.A. through its National Labor Board which broke the auto strike in Ford and the Budd Auto Body plant.

The T.U.U.L. is urging the workers to spread the strike to all Nash plants throughout the country.

Additional strike votes are scheduled for tomorrow (Monday, Feb. 26), he adds, "in several units of the automobile industry and his helped union securities during the short session yesterday."

These facts must show the militant workers in the auto industry, especially the Communists, that the workers are ready for struggle and have already entered strike action. The bosses, through the N. R. A., through the A. F. of L. officialdom, will do everything they can to save the bosses' profits, to enforce the slave codes, by trying to order or break the strikes.

Mass Meeting Votes to Spread Strike to Other Factories

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Over two thousand Toledo workers walked out of four plants here at noon Friday. Fifteen hundred workers answered a call for a general strike at the Spicer Manufacturing Corp., manufacturers of auto parts. Three hundred women were among the strikers. Only 100 returned after lunch, in response to appeals from plant officials.

Three hundred employees walked out of the Toledo Electric Auto-Lite Co. at noon. Two hundred men are said to have returned, although this is probably capitalist press hokum to make the workers believe the strike is over.

At the Logan Gear Co. 125 walked out, representing 20 per cent of the plant's force.

The Binham plant closed when 450 workers "failed to return" after lunch.

Friday night a mass meeting was held, attended by over 1,000 workers. They voted to spread the strike and fight for their demands of 65 cents for men and women workers. The business agent of the local, Otto Brosch, told the workers to have faith in Roosevelt and the National Labor Board, but the workers were too militant to be interested in his remarks.

The strike was called hastily under pressure of the workers.

What Workers Want
The Spicer strikers demand:
1. Minimum pay of 65 cents per hour. They are receiving 40 cents an hour for common labor, which falls to 30 cents per hour with the Rednax speed-up system used in the plants; and 50 cents for skilled labor.

2. Recognition of the Automotive Workers' Federal Employers' Union, organized under the slave N. R. A.
3. Recognition of Tom Ramsay, president of the union.
4. Privilege of seniority rights within the plant.

Charles A. Dana, New York president of the Spicer Co., suggested to the workers that they organize the Spicer Employees' Mutual Benefit Association and named his own candidates. He was booed. Dana then threatened to close the plant and put a "For Sale" sign on it unless the strikers went back to work.

Illinois Miners and Jobless Protest Against Bad Pork

By a Worker Correspondent.

NOKOMIS, Ill., Feb. 25.—Unemployed, C.W.A. workers, farmers, members of the Progressive Miners' local and the Women's Auxiliary, under the leadership of the Unemployed Workers Council, stormed the office of the Illinois Emergency Relief, protesting against the rotten pork given them as relief.

At the Council meeting held before the demonstration, the mayor, chief of police and members of the Board of Health examined the meat. Mayor Brown looked at the meat and remarked, "I can tell that this meat is rotten without smelling it." Typically, he suggested that complaints be made to the "proper authorities," to which the workers answered, "We march!"

While the speakers at the demonstration were addressing the crowd, large chunks of the meat were piled before the relief offices, and a sign placed on top reading, "This is the rotten pork given us by the Emergency Relief."

Send to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 34th St., New York City, names of those you know who are not readers of the "Daily" but who would be interested in reading it.

1,500 Jobless Youth Demonstrate, Win Demands, in Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 23 (By Mail).—One of the most militant demonstrations in recent years, 1,500 single unemployed men and women gathered at the meeting of the Public Welfare Board held in the City Council chambers last Friday. This meeting was a special session called by the Board as a result of a previous demonstration for the purpose of taking up solely the demands of the single unemployed.

The demands were that the single unemployed should be given rent and grocery orders, and not be forced to stay in the bombshells of the Salvation Army, the Union City Mission and the Seventh St. Girls' Club.

After a lot of passing around of the buck, I. S. Joseph, head of the Welfare Board, and Swanson, another member of the Board, tried to speak out of the meeting and avoid giving the workers a direct answer. However, hundreds of women blocked the doorway and said that they would not be let out until they gave an answer to the demands. Faced by the militancy, determination and anger of the workers, they had to stay and give their answer. All of the Welfare Board members then favored the demands, and promised to put them into effect.

Pre-Convention Discussion of the Communist Party

Work of Foreign Language Sections of the Communist Party

By EMIL GARDOS

The main question facing us, of course, is how the readers of the UJ Eloro, the 10,000 members of the I.W.O. and Hungarian Workers Federation shall be mobilized to build the revolutionary unions and opposition groups in the unions under reformist leadership. We can record some results here, in spite of the slowness, due to the opportunist and sectarian weaknesses of our fractions, and to the failure to properly understand the meaning of concentration.

Our I.W.O. branches in Logan County, Va. with several hundred members have not only helped to organize miners of other nationalities (including native American) into the I.W.O., but they are the basis upon which the opposition in the U.J. W.A. must be built. A mine nucleus of 10 members was organized there. Similar beginnings can be noted in northern West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. Over 300 members, mainly Hungarians, were brought into the S.M.W.I.U. in South Bend, Ind., basing ourselves upon the membership of the Small Homeowners Federation. Trough concentration upon four cities in the East outside of New York, workers were recruited into the Party from important factories (Bryant and the Aluminum Foundry in Bridgeport, Conn.; I. O. in Bethlehem, Pa., including four into the shop nucleus; Johnson and Johnson in New Brunswick, N. J., with beginning in the wire factories in Trenton, N. J.) besides committees to build the unions. Similar

examples, although not many, could be brought from other cities.

The most characteristic features in this work are the opportunist resistance of the so-called old-timers, including Party members, to shop work, the difficulties to make our District Fraction Bureaus concentrate, and coordinate our work properly (albeit the 15 concentration cities in the country were already selected last September) and the readiness of the new comrades to understand and apply the line of the Party.

The success of the work depends a good deal not only upon the leadership coming from the fraction bureaus, but also upon the attention paid by the Party Committees to language work. Language departments in a section scale are mainly on paper, with a definite underestimation of language work as against "Party" work. (This is partly due to the sectarian practices of our fractions, which can only be eradicated under the leadership of the Party committees). The proper recognition of this work by the District Committees, coupled with organizational steps, is bound to bring real results (example, Ohio).

the revisionist war program of the fascist government. Besides the general weaknesses of these campaigns (not enough mobilization from below, their counter-demonstration character, without following up and establishing a permanent united front, opportunist mistakes in policy, etc.) we failed to see that these Horthy fascists are also the agents of the American government, that they are closely connected with the manufacturers and bankers of their respective cities. This way the campaigns haven't been sufficiently americanized and localized; they weren't connected with the burning economic issues facing the workers. Thus, for example, N. E. Nemanji of Youngstown, Ohio, has been exposed as a fascist, a misuser of his society's funds, etc., but we didn't expose the fact that this same gentleman is the financial editor of the "Vindicator," the steel-trust's paper, a leading exponent of the manufacturers who went to Washington, D. C., to testify in their behalf at the steel code hearings, and also their stool-pigeon who led to the "liquidation" of many militant workers, etc. This led to the weakening of our fight against the Hungarian reactionaries, and to a failure to link up this fight with the main issue facing the workers of Youngstown: the organization of the S. M. W. I. U.

The Hungarian section of the I. W. O. made a good beginning last summer in calling a united front committee of fraternal organizations on the issue of social insurance and the protection of the unemployed members who are unable to pay dues, etc.

Building the United Front.
The development of these struggles on the basis of the united front from below shall not proceed isolated from those on specific issues facing the foreign-born workers.

Here too, the mistake was made of not linking up this good general program with the local issues facing the workers, of talking about unemployed committees in the societies, but failing to connect these with the unemployed council. Notwithstanding the breaking into many societies with our program, of popularizing the I. W. O. before the masses (which helped considerably to recruit over 3,000 members during the recruiting campaign) the movement hasn't developed to the extent it should. The improvement in the work depends a good deal on working from below in the societies, establishing opposition groups, and the mobilization of the entire I. W. O. for the campaign for Social Insurance.

A great weakness of the successful recruiting drive of the I. W. O. has been, incidentally, its non-political content, with too much stress on the low insurance issue, and with limiting the campaign for social insurance to propaganda, without winning over to it our full membership, not to speak of the millions of members under reactionary leadership.

It was quite necessary to stress all aspects of our work, because the building of our press, mass organizations and Party, cannot be separated from the winning over of workers to our side through struggle. The gain in the membership of the I. W. O. and Workers' Clubs, the securing of 1,200 new subscribers for the UJ Eloro during the past two months, and the steps to stabilize it financially, show the possibilities, provided we break with the narrow orientation and participate in the

mass work of our Party.

The success of mass work and of the organizational cashing in depends on the leadership of our fractions. The discussion before and at the Convention must help bring clarity and action on the work of our Party members in the transmission belts to the masses, the organizations under our leadership.

The poor functioning, and in many instances non-functioning, of our fractions is a well-known fact. Our comrades do not act as a unified leadership in the mass organizations. They disagree many times among themselves on the floor, and while many comrades are active in the most energetic recruiting and the establishment of functioning fractions directed through the District Language Bureaus, remain the main tasks before us. The coming in of new forces into the Party, through struggles, the training of cadres out of these new comrades, replacing many of the old comrades who are unable to understand and carry on the Party's line, is the best guarantee of the language field, this hub of opportunism and sectarianism, will be a powerful instrument for the mobilization of workers behind the campaigns of the Party.

By breaking language sectarianism through the participation in the class struggle, together with the workers of other nationalities—but linking it up with issues facing the respective national group—will we succeed to make the language fractions an important means towards applying the Open Letter and the 13th ECCO Plenum Thesis among the millions of foreign-born workers of the basic industries of this country.

dangerous when new, undeveloped workers are being drawn into our mass organizations. In Trenton, there are over 800 members in the I. W. O., overwhelmingly new, and steps are only now being taken to build a fraction. In Detroit, only one member was recruited for the Party out of the 1,000 members of the Small Homeowners' Federation during the first six months of its existence. While there has been some improvement since the fraction conference of Dec. 2 with about 150 new members reported to the Central Bureau, the linking up of our mass work with the most energetic recruiting and the establishment of functioning fractions directed through the District Language Bureaus, remain the main tasks before us. The coming in of new forces into the Party, through struggles, the training of cadres out of these new comrades, replacing many of the old comrades who are unable to understand and carry on the Party's line, is the best guarantee of the language field, this hub of opportunism and sectarianism, will be a powerful instrument for the mobilization of workers behind the campaigns of the Party.

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Help win over your friends and fellow workers to our revolutionary movement.

You can do this by reaching them with our Daily Worker. Present them with a real revolutionary gift, a trial subscription of the "Daily."

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Enclosed find \$..... to pay for the following subscription at the special trial rate.
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The Class That Owns Means Of Production Has Power

Concessions of Ruling Class Do Not Change Essential Question of Power

This is the seventh of the series of articles on the theory and practice of Austrian Social Democracy delivered as a speech by one of the leading theoreticians of the Communist International before a session of the Communist Youth International more than a year ago.

In today's article, Manuilsky discusses Bauer's Social-Fascist theory that Central Europe could not take the same path as the victorious Russian Revolution of 1917.

By D. Z. MANUILSKY

Was there and is there a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in Austria? In the bourgeois republic, such as Austria, replies O. Bauer, there is no dictatorship. It does not mean the unlimited rule of the bourgeoisie. Here the bourgeoisie rule with the help of bourgeois parties, the electors of which are the petty-bourgeois, office workers and officials, and the bourgeoisie are compelled to make concessions to them, he says. In this reply, Otto Bauer tries to slur over the fundamental question of in whose hands the power lies by general talk about the "concessions" made by the bourgeoisie, in limiting their dictatorship.

In reality, he neglects the question of the class essence of power, giving in its stead a legal distinction between the parliamentary form of government and dictatorship, and this "legal" attitude to the question of "dictatorship" is typical of all international Social-Fascism. The latter needs it for the infamous purpose of its practical policy, so that it can put into a single category the dictatorship in the U. S. S. R. where the workers hold the power, and the fascist dictatorship in Italy or Germany where the bourgeoisie hold the power, combining them into the general conception of "dictatorship" and contrasting them to "democracy."

The question of who holds the real power is decided by which class owns the means of production. "Thus—and only thus—has revolutionary Marxism invariably put the question of the character of class rule, the number of "concessions" made by the ruling class, may change the form of class domination—but not its essence. The very extent of these "concessions" depends on the relationship of forces as determined by the class struggle of the proletariat. Alike in monarchies or republics, or fascist dictatorships, the means of production, the banks, the railroads, a considerable part of the land, etc., are in the hands of the capitalists, bankers and landlords. The form may change, but the content of class rule under capitalism remains the same—the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

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Pottery Workers Out on Strike in East Liverpool, O.

By a Worker Correspondent

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio.—The "batterouts," mould-runners and "cup-batters" came out on strike on Monday, Feb. 18. These are the names of some of the crafts engaged in the pottery industry. These men are engaged directly by the "higgermen," who hold one of the most responsible and skilled of the pottery jobs, and also one of the most highly paid.

Formerly the higgermen received all the moneys to pay their help, namely, the above-named strikers and the "finishers," who are the women workers on the crew. Now it is the policy of the industry to issue checks from the office to pay the members of the crew, although the amount is determined by the higgermen.

The "batter-outs," mould-runners and cup-batters are out on strike for a uniform wage, to be paid directly by the firm.

When the workers came out on strike, they were affiliated with the National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery Workers. This is affiliated with the A. F. of L.

After continual refusals of the Brotherhood to adjust the inequalities of the wages and to set a standard price, to be paid by the firm, the men walked out, handed their charter to the president, whom they dismissed with the rest of the A. F. of L. heads. Immediately they denied the organizers of the union of the Brotherhood hall, and so they engaged the Eagles Hall and set up an independent organization of their own.

Now this organization is called "unfair" by the N. B. of O. P., and the president, Mr. Duffy, issued a 24-hour ultimatum for the men to return to their jobs. But the men met and decided to continue their struggle. The strike is extending to other pottery towns in this region.

Although the bosses have advertised for men to take the places of those on strike, they have been unsuccessful.

The representative from the Youngstown section of the Sheet and Metal Workers' Industrial Union talked to a small committee of the men on strike and expressed the desire of the organization to render every assistance possible to the struggle.

Leaflets were issued stating this position, calling on the workers to broaden the strike, and to be on their guard against the treachery of the officials of the Brotherhood and of the A. F. of L. officials.

Then the Christmas holidays came when more girls were needed, so the results were another wage cut. The girls were cut to 16 an hour and the girls that work steady got \$10 a week for 54 hours.

So the N.R.A. was a good way to bring to us a reduction in wages and an increase in hours, and a cut in the working force, while our employer gives out a press release boasting of

same neighborhood shall be mobilized to come and bring their fellow workers and fellow students along with them.

The meeting shall thus be made into a propaganda meeting to show our workers the way to the success of our campaign for a workers' organization like our Order to organize young workers in its ranks. At the same time the meeting will be an occasion to recruit from among the young workers present.

The branches which set about conscientiously to organize this meeting will contribute considerably to the success of our campaign for the building of the Youth section of the organization of the meeting will enable us to have every member contribute a share to the work; the members of our branch executives will be busy in the preparations of the meeting.

The campaign for "Social Insurance" is still lagging. Some conferences have been organized. But we have not yet made a campaign mass activity of our members.

The Workers' Unemployed and Social Insurance Bill is introduced in Congress and is now available in printed form.

The National Office is ready to supply copies of this reprint upon request. These copies must be used to get endorsements by Fraternal Organizations, they must be used to collect signatures demanding the passage of this bill by Congress; they must be used by delegates to local government bodies or the demand of resolutions from these bodies requesting the passage of the bill.

HOW A. & P. CUTS PAY WITH N. R. A. TRICKERY

By a Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN.—Just a few lines exposing A. & P. chain store tactics, which I learned through an A. & P. manager.



The former store managers that were getting \$35 and 1 1/2 per cent per week were taken out so that cheaper priced managers were put in their stead. After a few weeks lay-off the

Woolworth and the NRA

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LYNWOOD, Pa.—(As told by one of the employees of the Woolworth Stores.)

Before the N.R.A. we received from \$7.50 to \$8. That, of course, depended on the number of years a girl was employed. The extra girls received \$8.25 per week for 54 hours of work and if one did not work 50 hours she received 13 cents an hour.

Then our "beloved" employer signed the N.R.A. code, which, of course, was a "good" deal to the employees, for then our wages went to \$13 a week for the steady girls and \$12 for extra girls for 40 hours a week and employed more girls.

BUT, the girls did not work 40 hours a week. They had to be content with three hours a day, most of them. It was not so good to last. One week later, the working force was cut in half, one girl doing the work of two. One week after the cut in the working force, we also got a cut in wages from \$12 to \$10 for the steady girls, and the extras, 20 cents less for the boys per week, which is a decrease in wages and an increase in hours, the girls now doing the work of two. One week after that, the extra girls were cut again to 18 cents an hour.

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421 New Members Per Week Averaged By IWO Last Month

By MAX BEDACHT

THE carrying out of the six months plan of work of the International Workers Order is progressing. The general activities in most branches are considerably improved. This is shown by the following: 1. The regular recruiting activities. The branches and members have learned that the building of a proletarian organization is an important every-day problem. It cannot be solved by membership drives now and then. It must be solved by a systematic daily activities of the organization by the improvement of its inner life.

Through such continuous activities, we achieve several advantages. First of all, we increase the number of active members in the branches. Second, we bring a larger part of its members up to speed on those who are already moving. It sets into motion members who before have been completely inactive.

Then, secondly, it makes membership in the I. W. O. more attractive for the workers in general. By creating activities and political life in the branches, we therefore create a continuous influx of new members.

That we are moving in this direction is shown by the fact that in the four weeks since the closing of the membership drive, we have taken in 1,694 new members, or an average of 421 members per week. At the same time, we have added to our role 430 new members, which makes a total of 110 per week. This growth exceeds that achieved in many past membership drives.

March 1st, a general drive of the Order will start to build our English, Youth and Children sections. The Youth Central Committees have already made some preparations. However, much is yet to be done.

It is of utmost importance that we try to generate collective activities in this drive.

For the recruiting of youth members into the Order, we have an immediate reservoir in the sons and daughters of our own members. We must tap this reservoir. During the month of March every branch of the Order should hold a public discussion meeting on the subject, "The International Workers Order and the Young Workers." We have an outline prepared as an introduction for the discussion. The cultural directors of the branches should obtain this outline. The outline can either be read as an introduction with the discussion following, or it can be given to a speaker to be used as an outline for an introductory speech on the subject.

The branch executives shall carry on an intensive campaign among the members to bring their own sons and daughters to these meetings. The members of the youth branches of the

former were taken back as assistant managers at \$18 per week. After working for \$18 for the past two weeks, the A. & P. superintendent served notice on all store managers that assistants will report to work daily at 10 a. m. instead of 8 a. m., thereby reducing their wages to \$15 per week.

Assistant clerks that were getting \$12 per week are now reduced to two days per week. In other words, \$4 per week. They also expect these same clerks to produce in two days what they produced in six days. This manager, for whom I have the utmost regard, is so discouraged with these tactics that he is constantly praying for something to happen to right this wrong. I called his attention last week to the expose of Rouliston chain stores that you published in the "Daily" and he thought it was wonderful on your part to expose it. He asked me not to reveal his identity for fear of losing his job.

Letters from Our Readers

NOT PILLS, BUT FOOD

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Editor: I was going down Church St. the other day. I was attracted by a spell-binder in a large store selling patent medicine, he was talking to a large crowd of men. He had a large picture on a blackboard, showing the organs of the human anatomy. "I tell you," he yelled. "The great trouble with you people, and the rest of the American people, they eat too much." To prove what he said, he would point at the intestines on the board. "Can't anyone see by this picture what your food does to you?"

Only a few days ago eleven patriotic doctors volunteered their services to examine the applicants for the C.W.A. program of which there were 20,000 applications. Their report was that 64% were utterly unfit for any work of any kind, on account of suffering from malnutrition.

For instance, a man goes to the New Haven Dispensary, which is a charitable institution. The Doctor looks him over, hands him a box of pills, "Take three after each meal." The man looked at the box of pills and then at the Doctor. "What do you want me to do, eat the box of pills?"

Why I haven't had a square meal in two weeks. The doctor took the pills back, gave him a coin, and told him to get something to eat.

GOOD LITERATURE

Wabash, Ind.

Dear Comrades: I have just read in Saturday's "Daily Worker" the first chapter of M. J. O'Connell's little book, "Why Communism is the best thing of this kind I have ever seen. If the entire book is as clear and elucidating and definite and simply expressed as this chapter, it is something I have long wished for, both for my own reading and to pass on to others.

So many of the ideas on Communism and on revolutionary activity are more or less hazy in the mind of many of us, we are so influenced by all our capitalist background that we find it difficult to see correctly and clearly. This and Jack Conroy's book have helped me much. Please send me two copies.

FROM ELLIS ISLAND

Ellis Island.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed in this letter is 50 cents in stamps. On Ellis Island, it is very hard to get a copy of the "Daily Worker," and I can't live without reading the "Daily Worker."

I have many questions to report about this Island. On Monday this week, about 90 workers held for deportation came from many parts of the United States. A comrade from San Francisco and from Chicago and other cities told me that the people are starting to understand Communism. I am glad of this because in these states the Ku-Klux-Klan was the danger for the workers' masses.

Workers must learn the Communist program. This is the only road of life!

WILL HELP SPREAD "DAILY"

Slater, Mo.

Enclosed is money for one month's trial of the "Daily Worker." You have a fine paper and later on I hope to try and spread the circulation of the "Daily Worker" here.

S. T. T.

Southern Boss Policy "Divide and Rule" Must Be Decried

Birmingham, Ala.

I wish to state that I am a white Southern worker who is conquering his race prejudices. I have my fellow workers read the "Daily." I never keep a copy. Now most of the fellows state that it is a good paper. It was not so strong on the Negro question. I always take this question up in detail with them, but it is a hard thing to convince them and I overcome their feelings. Almost like giving medicine to the dead. It is a risky thing, to buck public sentiment on this question in Alabama, but I believe it can be done!

Dental Mechanics Prepare Now for Strike Struggle

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—In wonder whether the "Daily Worker" can spare any of its valuable space to relate the plight of the dental mechanics on its news.

We are about 50,000 working in the industry throughout the country and about 100 in New York. We are being exploited and therefore our workers' interests in Communist Party members, we never made good our many attempts to organize.

The bosses, of course, took advantage of this situation and bent down our living standards to a point where we are forced to work 50-60 and more hours for \$15, \$20 and \$30 a week.

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In the lower brackets, i.e., the less skilled assistants, are worse off yet. Even the old guild system, where apprentices are taken in for 6-12 months to work for nothing is being practiced—thereby driving down the wages of assistants to lower and lower levels.

With the introduction of the "New Deal," after 10 years of crisis, wage cuts, stagger system, and unemployment, the dental mechanics, too, were swept with the tide of organization, pinning their hopes on the article 7A of the N.R.A. and the good-will of the patriotic bosses.

PARTY LIFE Detroit Dist. AFL Fraction Discusses Work in Unions

"The Party Should Pay Most Serious Attention To Opposition Work"

Resolution Submitted to the District Plenum (No. 7) by the A. F. of L. Fraction, Jan. 27th, 1934

After serious discussion on the recently submitted directives on work within the A. F. of L. and Independent Trade Unions by the Polburo of the C.C., to the Party Districts—and also the Thesis of the 13th Plenum of the E.C.C.I., the A. F. of L. Party Fraction in Detroit assumes full responsibility for the serious shortcomings in fulfilling the tasks outlined in the 12th Plenum directives. However, we do not do this in the form of a confession to be repeated from time to time, but with the firm conviction that with the steps already taken and others contemplated, the coming months will show a considerable improvement in our work. In this respect we feel that self-criticism is not an aim in itself, but a means towards the end. It is our intention to do that we call to the attention of the Plenum of the Party facts and that we immediately liquidate the opportunist, defeatist nest of trade union work, particularly work inside reformist unions.

Locally we cannot say that the A. F. of L. leaders have made considerable progress in their work, particularly in the important industries (steel, auto and electrical). They have established new functioning shop locals in these industries, the workers responding to a limited degree to their organizational appeals. Practically no struggles have taken place and none are contemplated by the leaders. On the other hand, the revolutionary unions, in the meantime, have gone backward, to the extent that we have failed to build the respective industrial unions and organize the unorganized for struggle against the attacks of the employers and their agents.

This is a serious situation, which should be viewed with the utmost alarm. We do not intend to go into a detailed explanation in this resolution, why we have failed to build the class unions and what are the immediate prospects of accomplishing this task. The entire Party membership must be made conscious of the fact that the revolutionary unions in the basic industries must be built and the great mass of workers organized into them for struggle against the bosses is understood by the A. F. of L. fraction to be the primary task of the Party.

However, the facts and indications are that many workers, for divers reasons, have joined and are joining the A. F. of L. unions locally. As the Polburo correctly points out, "the rapid liquidation of the weaknesses of our work in the A. F. of L. is indicated by changed circumstances, which are witnessed by the growth of strikes, the desire of workers to enter into trade unions, the policy of the bourgeoisie to transform the A. F. of L. into a mass organization, which will be capable of disorganizing the struggles of the workers, the left maneuver of the A. F. of L. on the question of wages and short work week, its leadership of strikes, its organizational measures, such as lowering initiation fee, which has the aim of facilitating the entrance of the masses of workers into the A. F. of L. unions, etc. . . . These we believe are sufficient reasons alone, why our weakness must be immediately liquidated. But, there are others. One is, that for the first time reformist unions are entering the basic industries locally under favorable conditions, that is as an instrument of the employers against the possibility of the revolutionary unions putting up effective resistance against the onslaughts of the bosses. Green's attempt to "expand" the activity of the Party in the trade union movement in its secret document to Roosevelt indicates further why this must be done. We cannot in the present stage of development afford to tolerate a policy of wait and see. To quote the Polburo once more, "all this makes it necessary that the Party in its work should pay the most serious attention to the organization of opposition work within the mass unions, to participate actively in all local A. F. of L. union meetings, to organize opposition work in the unions and in the factories, to establish systematic work for the Party fractions in the A. F. of L., to fight from within for elected officials in the locals and for winning over these locals to develop the initiative of the membership in placing a number of questions of inner life of the

union in the struggle against the employers that members of the A. F. of L. unions should demand that the election of strike committees at general meetings of all striking workers. Especially does this most serious strengthening of the work in the A. F. of L. apply to the miners, textile workers, building workers and railroad workers. But, it is equally imperative that we strengthen the opposition work in the existing A. F. of L. organizations and in every mass organization where the A. F. of L. succeeds in organizing such unions as the Federal unions in the steel and automobile industry."

In order to accomplish our tasks, the A. F. of L. fraction proposes to the Party:

- (1) That once more the obligation of all Party members to join the trade unions be stressed and explained in the lower Party organs.
- (2) That the situation in auto, steel, building and transport be thoroughly examined in order to give for this work our best forces, to give means for this and to show why it is necessary to organize the workers in these industries.
- (3) To strengthen and extend Party fraction work in all trade union organizations, especially in auto, steel, building and transport.
- (4) To line up all trade union fraction work in order to carry out a unified program and to broaden the base of the United Front. This, however, should not lead to stifling the initiative of the lower Party union fractions and shop nuclei.
- (5) Close contact between the fractions in the A. F. of L. and reformist unions, especially the M. E. S. A.
- (6) The utilization of the "Daily Worker" by the A. F. of L. and other reformist unions, fractions as an organizer, educator and agitator among the masses. Special workers' correspondence to increase local interest in local questions and conditions.
- (7) The establishment of union and shop papers, both locally and nationally.
- (8) The extension of the delegate form of organization, depending upon concrete situations.
- (9) The immediate establishment of an independent local A. F. of L. opposition center.
- (10) The establishment of better guidance and understanding between the District Bureau and the reformist union fractions.
- (11) The serious analysis of the failure to recruit new Party members in the trade unions, especially the A. F. of L., and the taking of the necessary steps to correct this.
- (12) The bringing forward and development of new cadres, especially in the newer unions.
- (13) The special problems of the youth, Negro and women workers, to be given the proper attention, instead of the total neglect which prevails at present.
- (14) The immediate formation of a C. W. A. delegated body from all projects, representing all the workers, to fight against discrimination, layoffs and the various problems arising on the projects.
- (15) The understanding that the fight for Unemployment and Social Insurance is the main central issue in the A. F. of L. work.

The A. F. of L. fraction is firmly convinced that the carrying out of these proposals will lead to the proper united front actions of the workers under our leadership and lay the foundations for a militant and united trade union movement; and the complete exposure of the reformist leaders and their bankrupt policies.

In this we are guided by the teachings of Lenin, who has so successfully shown us the way in which to avoid both opportunism and sectarian isolation.

Due to technical difficulties, Dr. Lutinger's column has been omitted from today's edition of the "Daily Worker." The column will appear tomorrow and hereafter.

Doctor's Column Is Omitted Today

Due to technical difficulties, Dr. Lutinger's column has been omitted from today's edition of the "Daily Worker." The column will appear tomorrow and hereafter.

RED PRESS BANQUET

Sunday, March 4th, 7 P. M. NEW STAR CASINO 107th STREET & PARK AVENUE

Speakers: EARL BROWDER, Sec., Communist Party MOISSAYE OLGIN, Ed., "Morning Freiheit" CHARLES KRUMBEIN, Dist. Org., C. P. JAMES W. FORD.

Chairman: CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Editor of the "Daily Worker."

Program: SERGEI and MARIE RADAMSKY in Soviet Songs of Various Nationalities NEGRO QUARTETTE of the Hall Johnson Choir in a Selection of Songs BOBBY LEWIS of the Group Theatre in Satirical Sketches.

Full Dinner Will Be Served This banquet is arranged by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Support of the New Press. Admission \$1.00. Reservations must be sent by March 1st. Address Press Committee, P.O. Station D, Box 138, N.Y.C.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By Sender Garlin
(Batting for Michael Gold)



Not Just a Lawyer

IN Toronto this morning begins the trial of A. E. Smith, secretary of the Canadian Labor Defense League, who is faced with the usual charge of "sedition." Leo Gallagher, fiery, gray-haired LL.D. lawyer from Los Angeles was due in court this morning to aid in Smith's defense. But as we went to press last night word arrived that the Canadian authorities had barred him at the border.

Eight leaders of the Canadian Communist Party are already serving long prison terms, and the bosses there apparently think they can solve the economic crisis by jailing all militant working class fighters.

Gallagher has just returned from Germany. He got off the boat in New York last Thursday and two days later was on his way to Toronto.

He had gone to Nazi Germany to defend Georg Dimitroff and the other framed Communist defendants in the Reichstag fire trial. Although he had a written retainer from Dimitroff as well as from Dimitroff's mother and sister, Gallagher was not permitted to participate in the defense.

Describes Arrest

WHAT is more, because he joined in a protest to the court against the brutal mistreatment of the defendants while in the jail (they had been shackled for five months), Gallagher was ordered deported from Germany as "an enemy of the state."

He described to me how he was suddenly awakened at 7 o'clock one morning and taken to the headquarters of the Berlin Secret Police, where for four hours he was grilled on various matters. After further questioning, Gallagher, who previously had been barred from attending the latter part of the Reichstag trial, was told that there were no charges against him. Instead of being released, however, he was handed over to the Berlin Polizei-Prasidium, where he was told without any questions or explanation, that he must leave Nazi Germany within three days.

I Met Him in California

REMEMBER the day I first met Leo Gallagher. It was in a courtroom in Long Beach, California, in the spring of 1932. Lieutenant "Red" Hynes of the notorious Red Squad of Los Angeles had raided a lecture hall where Sam Darcy, district organizer of the Communist Party, was giving a talk on the crisis. More than 100 workers were arrested, and about 45 were facing trial at the time on the charge of "attempting to commit criminal syndicalism" as well as "unlawful assemblage," both heinous crimes in sunny California. I was covering the trial.

Gallagher, an I. L. D. attorney, and at the time a professor in the law school of Southwestern University in Los Angeles (he was later dismissed) was reading to the judge and jury from Lenin's "State and Revolution" to show just what the California capitalists meant by "criminal syndicalism." The judge must have gotten interested, for when the trial was over "State and Revolution" was missing from the table where the "exhibits" had been piled up; there was a strong suspicion in political circles that the judge had swiped the book.

Sam Darcy, the Party organizer, later took the witness stand, and for nearly a week he conducted a sort of a seminar on Marxism-Leninism. "Where did we leave off, Mr. Darcy?" the judge would ask the youthful energetic Communist organizer, following a luncheon recess. Darcy would turn over the leaves of "Wage, Labor and Capital" and say, "I was explaining the nature of surplus value and of capitalist accumulation." Then Darcy would proceed to explain patiently a specific problem raised by Marx, himself giving familiar illustrations on just how capitalists acquire surplus value in Southern California, for example.

And even as Darcy was speaking, one could see, anchored in the Long Beach harbor, warships of the Atlantic Fleet which a few weeks previously had been ordered to the Pacific Coast as a result of developments in the Far East.

Because at least one or two of the jury held out for conviction—for reasons quite familiar when the district attorney's office goes into action—the trial resulted in a "hung" jury. The defendants were never re-tried, but several of the foreign-born workers were later deported as a result of the activities of the federal government.

"Those Terrible Reds"

"RED" HYNES, the Red Squad chief, whose office was in the Chamber of Commerce building in Los Angeles, was certainly a brilliant witness against the defense.

"What are some of the things these people are agin?" the district attorney asked him caressingly.

"Well, for one thing, they're against god" (which, of course, had nothing to do with the charges).

The judge, who incidentally, was a little annoyed by the entire proceedings because the Red Squad of Los Angeles had muscled in on the legitimate slugging activities of the Long Beach police and other local authorities, looked a little puzzled.

"Look here, Mr. Hynes, one of these defendants testified yesterday that he didn't believe in God. How can they be agin something they don't believe in?"

The district attorney was relentless, however.

"What are some of the things these defendants do believe in, Lieut. Hynes?"

Hynes replied quick as flash, victory blazing in his eyes: "Why, they believe in community kitchens."

Aided Mooney
SOME time later, in the midst of his campaign for Judge of the Municipal Court on a United Workers' ticket, Gallagher left for San Francisco to lead the fight for a new trial for Tom Mooney.

Gallagher ran against Thurmond Clarke, whose ire he had frequently aroused by his militant defense of the "Mooney Runners" who had staged that inspiring and spectacular run at the Los Angeles Olympics before more than 100,000 spectators. Although Gallagher was in San Francisco in connection with the Mooney trial during the entire period of the campaign, he polled 69,273 votes.

The "trial" came off, but the California bosses, aided by the sniveling and apologetic tactics of Frank P. Walsh, who was ostensibly one of Mooney's counsel, succeeded in smothering any attempt on Mooney's part to expose the whole hideous frame-up against him, and hustled him back to his cell in San Quentin prison.

Gallagher made a fiery attack on California frame-up "justice" and the judge even threatened to hold him in contempt of court.

A Fighting Lawyer
GALLAGHER is the kind of battling lawyer who has not been immune from physical attacks from the "Red Squad." He once appeared before the City Council in Los Angeles with several hundred workers to protest a raid on the Hollywood John Reed Club headquarters—when a large number of valuable murals were wantonly destroyed—and he was set upon by six members of Hynes' squad and severely beaten.

On another occasion he had come to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury to denounce the police for co-operating in the tarring and feathering of Ed. Lacey, a worker, after he had taken part in a discussion at an open forum in Long Beach.

"If we had some tar and feathers, we'd give you a dose of it right here," shouted Hutton, the foreman of the Grand Jury, a leader in the Better-America Federation of Los Angeles.

STUDYING LENIN
(By a Worker Correspondent)
WARREN, R. L.—"Cold as hell, isn't it?" Sure is," said Hiram. Hiram has a hut on the water front and makes a living digging clams, fishing, etc.

"What have you been doing, trying to get clams this cold morning?" "Yes, but I'm nearly frozen stiff."

"I said, he invites me into his little hut. There is a hot fire in a little stove. Before it sits Hiram's boy, Frank. He is reading a book, 'Hello Frank!'"

"Hello Jack!" "Why aren't you in school today?" "Oh," says his father,

"he wasn't much on school learning so I let him quit."

"What are you reading Frank?" He hands me the book. I gasp with astonishment. The book is Lenin's 'Materialism and Empirio-Criticism.'

"The boy looks at me. 'Ever read that book Jack?' 'I tried to read it. 'Yes, it surely is stiff reading,' says the boy. 'Wasn't Lenin a profound and powerful thinker, Jack? Tell me Jack: did you see Lenin's body when you were in Moscow?'"

"Oh, how I'd like to see that great emancipator of the Russian people," he replies.

Meyerhold's Sixtieth Birthday Celebrated Throughout Soviet Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—The Soviet Union has just celebrated the 60th birthday of the great artist of the people, Meyerhold. Meyerhold is one of the most important and gifted representatives of the revolutionary art of the Soviet theatre. His name is closely bound up with a great epoch in the history of the pre-revolutionary and the Soviet theatres. His activities have been of paramount influence in the socialist reorganization of the theatre. Meyerhold combated political neutrality in the pre-revolutionary theatre, he fought for political subject matter, for theatrical art adapted to the hour. He placed the theatre in the service of the proletarian revolution. During the 30 years of his activities as theatre manager Meyerhold has maintained a resolute struggle against the traditions and rigidity of the theatre, and for new forms of theatrical art and production. Meyerhold has educated a whole generation of new actors. The anniversary of his birthday is a festival for the whole Soviet theatre.

Article on Coughlin by Marguerite Young Is New Masses Feature

NEW YORK.—"Heaven's Blue Eagle of the New Deal," Charles Edward Coughlin, and his role as a "money expert" and supporter and prop of the Fascist-headed Committee for the Nation, are revealingly analyzed in a powerful article on Coughlin written by Marguerite Young in the current issue of the New Masses.

Coughlin's circus-like ballyhoo methods, his "business organization," his service through his radio and other activities to the capitalist ruling powers are graphically set forth in this sharp word-etching of the "Radio Priest."

Nazi activities in numerous European countries are dealt with in an article by Albert Allen on "Nazi Plague Spots of Europe." Stanley Burnshaw writes of the successful mass press campaign which forced the admission to Sing Sing of labor publications, including the New Masses and the Labor Defender, arbitrarily barred heretofore by Warden Lawes.

"War on the Railway Unions," by James Steele, summarizes the present ferment among railroad workers which is fast coming to a furthcoming chapter from a forthcoming book on Lenin by R. Palme Dutt presents a brief exposition of Lenin's view on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Other features of the current issue of the New Masses include an editorial revealing the betrayal of the workers' cause by Dr. Otto Bauer, Austrian Social-Democratic leader, vital book reviews and cartoons by Jacob Burck, William Gropper and others.

Stage and Screen

'Ragged Army' Opens Tonight; Sidney Howard's Play 'Yellow Jack' Thursday at Belknap

"Ragged Army" etc.—Head 10 p.m.—"Ragged Army," by Beulah Marie Dix and Betram Millhauser, a story of a New England family, will have its delayed opening this evening at the Selwyn Theatre. Lloyd Nolan, Lee Baker, Thomas Chalmers, Irby Marshall, Johnny Downs and Emily Lowry head the cast.

"When in Rome," by Austin J. Major, a satirical play dealing with an ancient Rome, will open on Tuesday evening at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre. The cast is headed by Kenneth Dalgarno and Louise Latimer.

"Yellow Jack," a new play by Sidney Howard, will have its premiere on Thursday night at the Martin Beck Theatre. The play is based on a chapter in Paul Krut's book "Merchandise Hunters." The large cast includes Katherine Wilson, John Miltenr, Geoffrey Kerr, Barton MacLane, Robert Keith, Whitford Kane and George Nas.

Earle Larimore, who played in "Days Without End," which closed on Saturday, will have an important role in "Races," the anti-Nazi play which the Theatre Guild will produce.

Metropolitan Opera To Revive "Linda" on Thursday

The Metropolitan Opera House will revive Donizetti's "Linda di Chambray" at a special matinee on Thursday afternoon with a cast headed by Mme. Pons, Swarthout and Messrs. Crooks and De Luca. Other operas of the week are: "Die Meistersinger," this evening with Fleischer and Lorenz; "Merry Mount," Wednesday evening with Corona and Johnson; "Traviata," Thursday evening with Bori and Jagel; "Sigfried," Friday afternoon with Leder and Melchior; "Lucia," Saturday afternoon with Pons and Martini and "Faust" on Saturday night with Fleischer and Crooks.

Fay Ferguson, pianist, will give her recital tomorrow night at Town Hall. Helen Celheim, contralto, will appear in recital at Town Hall on Wednesday evening.

Joshua Kunitz Praises Friday's Feature Page

Editor of Daily Worker, Dear Comrade:

The feature page of the 'Daily' last Friday was, I believe, one of the best in a long time. It was informative as well as highly readable. I liked especially Mike Gold's column "No More Bohemians" and Harold Edgar's excellent review of John Wexley's Scottsboro play, "They Shall Not Die."

I consider the best review in any New York paper.

Sender Garlin's article on Austria was a very fine analysis of the capitalist press reaction to the situation. Permit me to say that the Daily Worker is improving all along the line. The editorials on Austria particularly have been brilliant and incisive.

Comradely yours,
JOSHUA KUNITZ.

Vienna, February 13-16

By BEN MADDOX

"... the workers of Linz were highly indignant... I was alarmed to hear of this spirit."
—OTTO BAUER.

Against the black horsemen of the millionaires the workmen of Europe woke their corroded guns. Spain: the red flag like an early flower. Paris: the hired bullets stunned on barricades. In Steyr, Vienna, Linz, the red socialists with rifles locked their doors against the new housebreakers of fascism; homes into trench; the christian Dolfuss cursed with gas and steel.

Class brothers! Wednesday we added our blood to yours in union; with "Down Dolfuss!" obstructed traffic and the elegant shops; and up the citadel of learning giant cops mounted to smash the anti-fascist head. O hear the beat-of dancing feet—on 42nd street where all men meet we stood the charges of O'Ryan's army three times; three times reformed and triumphed hoarsely in the iron coil.

Friday we struck. On the gears of the metal shops we forced magnificent quiet. 3 P. M. The needle ceased. The dicks were mobilized. Our march displeased the nephews in America of Blum and Bauer. Nervous and sleek the socialist chairman had the dear privilege and pleasure to invite LaGuardia who punctured the taxi strike and Will the superlesman of reaction, champion of treacheries; the fat scabs whom workers hooted in discourteous anger.

Socialists! Workmen! Whose the provocation? The anti-fascist front that Wednesday bitterly formed frozen and invincible between the lions cannot on Friday under the crack of chairs split in confusion. Our house it is, and flag, and the first matter of our barricade.

The Revolutionary Press In Sing Sing

A delegation of nine, including Pierre Lovig, Henry Hart, writers; Maxwell Hyde, architect; Alfred H. Irsch, Allan Taub and two other members of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners; Stanley Burnshaw, an editor of the "New Masses," and Sasha Small, editor of the "Labor Defender," called on Warden Lewis E. Lawes at Sing Sing on Feb. 15. They were met by the warden and other working class publications. The following tells of their experience.—Editor's Note.

By SASHA SMALL
Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing has the reputation of being the most liberal of prison wardens in this country. And doesn't he know it! He announced it to us in the first sentence he spoke and his cringing assistants, the Reverend Fathers McCaffery, Peterson, Katz and Dr. Baker emulated him of it in every sentence they uttered.

The reason for this delegation, organized by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, was the barring from Sing Sing of working class publications, particularly the Labor Defender, official organ of the International Labor Defense, and the New Masses. We went to find out why they had been barred, to demand that they be admitted and to announce to Warden Lawes that this was part of a national campaign being launched by the I.L.D. for the recognition of the status of political prisoners in this country, as well as the setting for them those special privileges due to political prisoners.

The warden was expecting us at 2 p.m. After the male members of the delegation were searched by armed guards we were ushered into the spacious, sunny office of the warden. You can see all parts of the prison from his high windows—then the thick wall with the armed guards on top of it. There's a marvellously soft rug on the floor and the walls are covered with autographed pictures of everybody from President Roosevelt and Al Smith to a prize fighter or two.

Chairs were arranged in a wide semi-circle around the warden's desk. At one end of the room were seated the "spiritual" and mental guardians of the inmates of Sing Sing. A Catholic priest, a Protestant chaplain, a Jewish rabbi and a sleepy psychiatrist.

The discussion was slow at the beginning. Was there censorship in Sing Sing? Yes, of course, there was censorship. Who was the censor? Well, the buck was passed from the New York State Board of Education to the Commissioner of Prisons, to Father McCaffery, to the warden and back to the rules of correction without a definite answer.

WHAT was the basis for censorship? Again we were treated to a rambling, description of the problems facing the keepers of such a large institution; 2,500 prisoners of so many types, ages, grades of intelligence. "I am the father of these men," Warden Lawes told us, and then pleadingly, "Men in prison must see some of their rights."

Books in the prison library? There is a list, you see, provided by the State Board of Education. When you submit your books for the library you must have them on this list and how old is it? Much rambling conversation brought out the fact that the list was originally made up by the National Defense Committee during the war. So it was revised in 1929. But how about books that come out every week, every day? They don't appear on the list so Father McCaffery reads them. That is the basis for his censorship? The father, who is a very fat young man, turned very red and said a good many words that meant nothing.

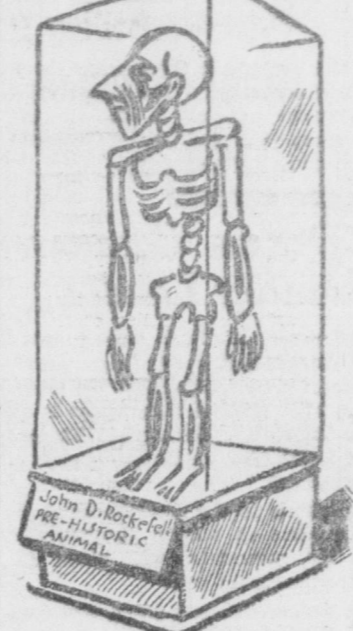
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"We Don't Like Charity," The Worker Said Angrily

By JOHN L. SPIVAK



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER would be put in the Museum of Natural History to illustrate the missing link in evolution. Suggested by C. Sparks, who gets the original.

Theatre Collective Announces Formation Of Training Studio

NEW YORK.—The Theatre Collective with headquarters at 82 West 15th Street, announces the formation of a studio for the development of actors, directors, scene designers and playwrights for the professional revolutionary theatre. A special studio will be devoted to the training of members of Theatre of Action groups.

Siqueiros Incorrectly Announced as Speaker

THRU an error in Saturday's paper it was announced that David Siqueiros, noted Mexican mural painter, would be one of the speakers at the symposium of the Film and Photo League on Saturday evening.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

- WEAF—660 Kc.
 - 7:00 P. M.—Erio Romantic
 - 7:10—Billy Belcher—Sketch
 - 7:30—Stanley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio
 - 7:45—Charles G. Schuch—Sketch
 - 8:00—Dramatic Sketch
 - 8:30—Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan Opera Baritone; Concert Orch.
 - 9:00—George Zehn, Frank Parker, Tenor
 - 9:30—Ship of Joy, with Captain Hugh Barrett Debs
 - 10:00—Suzanne Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold
 - 10:30—N.R.A.'s Future Problems—Donald Riechberg; General Council N.R.A.
 - 11:00—Frances Langford, Contralto; Organ Music
 - 11:15—Vicenna Orch.
 - 11:30—Lullaby Orch.
 - 11:50—Olsen Orch.
- WOR—710 Kc.
 - 7:00 P. M.—Sports—Stan Lomas
 - 7:15—Comedy—Music
 - 7:30—Musical Sketch
 - 8:00—To Be Announced
 - 8:15—Jones and Starr, Songs
 - 8:30—Edward Nell, Baritone
 - 8:45—Musical Review
 - 9:00—Fidelity Musical
 - 9:15—Alvin Karpis, Baritone
 - 10:15—Current Events—Sinton Suggestive Band
 - 10:30—Dance Band
 - 10:45—Charles Carter
 - 11:00—Moonbeam Trio
 - 11:30—Whitman Orch.
 - 12:00—Dance Orch.
- WJZ—760 Kc.
 - 7:00 P. M.—Ames' n' Andy
 - 7:15—Baby Rock Marie, Songs
 - 7:30—George Gerahwin, Piano; Concert
 - 7:45—Kraemer Quartet
 - 8:00—Moris Slators, Songs; King's Jesters; Sicks' Orch.; Cliff Sombor
 - 8:30—Michael Bartlett, Tenor; Concert Orch.
 - 8:45—Rod Davis—Sketch
 - 9:00—Musical Show
 - 9:30—Pasternak Orch.; Phil Dwyer, Baritone
 - 10:00—Carlos Gardel, Baritone; Marietta
 - 10:15—Henry Deering, Piano
 - 10:45—Clark Mountaineers
 - 11:00—Ransome, Songs
 - 11:15—Alvin Karpis, Tenor
 - 11:30—Harris Orch.
 - 12:00—Pollock Orch.
- WABC—860 Kc.
 - 7:00 P. M.—Mora and Marge
 - 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
 - 7:30—Armstrong Orch.; Jimmy Kemper, Song
 - 7:45—New—Boake Carter
 - 8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivian Rath, Songs
 - 8:15—Melia C. Hill
 - 8:30—Burr Crosby, Songs; Arnelm Orch.; Mills Brothers, Songs
 - 9:00—Philadelphia Studio Orch.
 - 9:15—Charles Gullie, Tenor
 - 9:30—Gertrude Helen, Songs; Jones Orch.; Epile Beroe, Comedian; Dramatic Sketches with Basil Sidney and Mary Christians
 - 10:00—Wayne King Orch.
 - 10:30—Connie Gates, Songs; Elton Boyl, Songs
 - 11:00—The Child Labor Amendment—Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; Senator Ed. Ward P. Costigan of Colorado
 - 11:15—News Report
 - 11:30—Davis Orch.
 - 12:00—Belasco Orch.

WHAT'S ON

- CHARLOTTE TOMES on "N.R.A." at Le Temple, 14th St., at 2nd Ave., Room 32 2:30 p.m. Auspices, Neckwear Workers Social Club.
- DRAMATIC GROUP rehearsal at American Youth Federation, 9 p.m., 323 E. 13th St.
- ALTERATION PAINTERS Union of Broward County have suspended headquarters at 1440 East New York Ave., Brooklyn.
- FIRST OF SERIES of six lectures on "History of the Soviet Union," its background, evolution and socialist construction," by Theodore Bayer, 407 W. 114th St., at Broadway, 8:30 p.m. Auspices, Williamsburgh branch F.S.U. Admission free.

Portland, Me.

TOM MOONEY branch of I.L.D. is having first party, 82 Union St., Tuesday, Feb. 27.

They shrugged their shoulders. "Oh, it helps, sometimes. A union is no good if there's no work." In all there are about 4,500 union men in Charlotte. About 5 per cent of the total union membership is colored. In the textile industry, which the A. F. of L. is now trying to organize, about 20 per cent of the mill workers have joined locals and affiliated with the Charlotte Central Labor Union. The fact that even talking about union will cause them to be fired is strong here, even though the N.R.A. assurances that collective bargaining is approved.

It was obvious that beyond their own troubles they were at sea, and so far as their own troubles were concerned, they were swamped. They knew only that they were starving and that a beneficent government was pouring money into the city which was giving some of them a little food even though it was reducing the price of labor.

There were eight workers in the group when I asked this. During the other part of our conversation most of the answers had been supplied by two or three of them, with the others nodding their heads in agreement. "No, sir!" they all exclaimed excitedly. "War ain't never helped nothin'. Maybe things might pick up a bit for a while but it would be much worse after the war ended. All war does is destroy—destroys everything, including our best blood, our best people. No, sir! That ain't no answer to no problem—killin' of my sons and your sons and raising hell with everything. No, sir, that ain't no answer."

The genuine hatred and fear of war in their hearts was the only sign of extreme passion that I found in this representative group. And they had this feeling in common with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who, booster and professional optimist that he is, looked agast when I asked him the same question.

"Partly, war never has done any good," he said feelingly. "I've got children and I don't want to see them blown to hell because of an industrial mess we're in or because of foreign trade or investments." He talked on in the same vein. When he was talking Charlotte and industry he could tell until you got the jitters with his incessant, parrot-like spew; everything was picking up—but when it got down to home, to himself and his children, there could be no doubting the deep and honest objections he had to war as a means of bringing the country back to prosperity.

"Ell, we don't want charity. We want work. It's a God damn shame. Mechanics can't get a job from the C.W.A. I put in two applications myself and never even heard from them. I'm talking from experience. There are families here that have been paying taxes for 150 years to the state and now can't get work here. They bring workers in from other states when there's a job to be done because they can get them cheaper than even us."

"Why, they're building a post office here and only two Charlotte men are on the whole job. That's because we wanted a union scale for bricklaying, carpenter work—and they brought men in from outside, from other states, to do it cheaper than the union scale. We tried to get it before the general public but the newspapers won't publish the facts."

He talked on angrily, emphasizing that he himself had been unable to get a job. The others felt the same way. They constantly reverted to their own particular troubles, mingling them with a faint indignation at the way the public works money was being used to hire cheap labor and bring down wages. This was their biggest objection to the C.W.A. "But haven't you got a union?" I asked.

"The union is powerless. We have power to stop them from working. We haven't got control over anything. We haven't got the numbers. People here are afraid to belong to a union—afraid of getting fired. And when they need labor—lots of labor—they don't come to union but go out to the farmers and bring them in here at 'about nothing a day.'"

"Then what have you got a union for?"

"The Workers Music League of New York, which is the U. S. Section of the International Music Bureau, will hold its international music demonstration on Sunday evening, March 4, at the Civic Repertory Theatre. Composers, chorus conductors, workmen choruses and well known musicians will speak and perform new American and Soviet proletarian songs and compositions. Tickets and further information may be obtained at the Workers Music League, 5 East 19th Street.

WORKERS MUSIC LEAGUE Arrange Demonstrations Against War and Fascism

NEW YORK.—The first International Music Demonstration against fascism and war and for the defense of the Soviet Union, is being held under the auspices of the International Music Bureau during February and early March in all countries which have Workers Music Leagues affiliated with the International Music Bureau. Professional, amateur, bourgeois and worker-musicians will participate on a united front basis, in this demonstration, which will be held in the United States, England, France, Germany, China, Japan, the U. S. S. R. as well as other countries.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY

AH, WILDERNESS! with GEORGE M. COHAN

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play

MARY OF SCOTLAND with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MERIVALE

ALVIN THEATRE 32nd St., West of Broadway, Evenings 8:20 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

JOHN WEXLEY'S NEW PLAY

THEY SHALL NOT DIE ROYALE THEATRE 4th St. W. of B'way, Even. 8:00 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES with FANNIE BRICE

WILLIE & EUGENE HOPKIN, Baritone; STAN MOON, Bass; FREDMAN, Baritone; WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 56th. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

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Daily Worker

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1934

Our Reply to Gen. Johnson

GENERAL JOHNSON'S announcement of open hearings on all N.R.A. codes beginning next Tuesday and lasting until March 5 gives the workers an opportunity to raise their demands in the shops and in Washington against the starvation codes.

General Johnson hopes to put on a ballyhoo show in order to give the appearance of fairness and thoroughness in public hearings on "all grievances."

But it is up to us, up to every militant worker, especially up to every Communist, to use this occasion to rally the workers for the widest discussion, agitation and action against the codes and for their own demands.

Now that General Johnson says every code can be questioned, in each shop we must take the initiative in making this a reality, calling meetings, examining the effects of the code, discussing the deprivations against the workers under Section 7-a. These meetings should formulate the workers' grievances and demands against the codes. They should be used to organize departments, shop committees, to mobilize against the company unions.

Wherever possible, through the rank and file opposition in the A. F. of L. trade unions, through the independent unions, in the revolutionary unions, we should propose the election of workers' representatives to go to Washington, expose the codes, and put forward their own demands.

This is especially an opportune time to direct the attack against company unions. The N.R.A. has fostered the mushroom growth of company unions. We must lead the brunt of the offensive against the company unions by exposing them before the eyes of the whole working class at these hearings; and through our agitation, lead to organization in the shops in order to smash them and build the workers' own union organizations.

General Johnson and William Green want to make this hearing into a sewer that will drain off the bitterest complaints of the workers. They feel, once they have emptied the discontent, put a halo of "critical" approach over Green's head, the way will be open for a softening of the anti-labor attacks under the code.

But it is our task to defeat this whitewashing of the brutal results of the N.R.A., by making the voice of the workers unmistakably heard at the hearings, by smashing their trickery, and by tying this up with the widest organization in the shops for action against the codes.

General Johnson and Green want a torrent of meaningless words to be poured out in Washington at the hearings. They feel that this will pick up the badly damaged illusions of the workers.

OUR TASK must be to expose this maneuver, to use the opportunity of this public hearing to get over the protest and demands of the workers. Above all we must see to it that the hearings are not the end of organization everywhere in the factories against the codes, against the slave conditions imposed by them, against the strikebreaking National Labor Board, and for the workers' demands, for union recognition.

In this situation every Party member in the factories has an important task. It is up to the Party Units and Sections to take the initiative in the leading factories to issue leaflets on the hearing, calling on the workers to put their own demands against the codes and develop action. In the A. F. of L. the rank and file opposition should take this opportunity to raise the whole question of the codes, the National Labor Board, and particularly the strikebreaking action of the A. F. of L. officials on the N.R.A.

The revolutionary trade unions should organize delegations of workers to go to Washington to present the protests and demands of the workers. The whole hearing must be punctuated especially with the loud demand of the workers for increased wages to meet the rising cost of living, against the strikebreaking tactics of the N.R.A., against company unions, for the right to organize and strike.

Particularly in concentration industries, in the basic industries, coal, steel, textile, marine, transportation, we should see to it that representative delegations are mobilized to sound the call for struggle against the N.R.A. codes.

Meetings should be held when these delegations return to expose the public hearing maneuver, and the whole history and experience of the N.R.A., giving the lead for future organization and struggles.

And it is up to us to develop the widest agitation, organization in the shops in connection with our protests and exposure in the shops and factories.

Pre-Convention Discussion

PUBLICATION of the draft resolution proposed for the 8th Convention of the Communist Party, should be the signal for the widest and broadest discussion of all tasks confronting the Communist Party.

The draft resolution should be taken up by every Party unit at its next meeting, and be submitted to the most thorough examination on the basis of the experience of the unit and its tasks. Every Party member should read the resolution and contribute to the discussion.

As stated in the original editorial introduction to it, "the resolution is not in any sense a final document." It is the basis and the guide for discussion. Every Party member can help towards strengthening and improving the resolution.

Thus far the pre-convention discussion has really not dealt sufficiently with the fundamental problems confronting the Party. Now with the draft resolution before every member, there is a broader, a more concrete basis for this discussion. We particularly urge Party members to write their views, criticisms, suggestions and additions for the resolution. Party members should send their contributions for Party discussion, and discussion on the draft resolution for the 8th Party Convention, to the Central Committee, Box 87, Station D, New York City.

Non-Party workers are also invited to send in their views, criticisms and suggestions on the resolutions. These should be addressed directly to the Daily Worker.

The 8th National Convention of our Party is to be held on April 3rd in Cleveland, Ohio, and up to then the columns of the Daily Worker are open to every Party member for the freest and fullest discussions of the problems confronting the Party.

Every Party member should, in the discussion in the

units, or in the pages of the Daily Worker, contribute to the clarification of these tasks, to broadening them through his experience, and making them a reality in action.

From now until the convention there should be a steady stream of discussion articles around this resolution from Party comrades, especially in concentration centers, helping to make the resolution a powerful weapon in our forthcoming major struggles.

Thomas Draws Counter-Revolutionary Lessons

NORMAN THOMAS draws his final, mature lesson from the recent explosion of revolutionary armed struggle of the Austrian proletariat against the troops of Fascism. Writing with editorial calm in the latest issue of the New Leader, Socialist Party organ, Thomas derives the following lesson from the heroic struggles of the Austrian working class:

"Heroic and inspiring as the Austrian struggle was, it shows once more at what a disadvantage workers are against a government with plenty of munitions, whose troops remain loyal."

The lesson which Norman Thomas draws, therefore, is that the road of the Austrian proletariat is not a road which the working class should follow. The road of the Austrian proletariat is "heroic and inspiring" but not to be emulated, not to be repeated by the workers in other countries.

It was in this way that the Social-Democrats, like Plekhanov, greeted the uprisings of the Russian proletariat in 1905. "They should not have taken arms," he said.

But it was not in this way that Marx or Lenin received the news of the proletarian armed struggles of the Paris Commune in 1871 or the armed struggles in 1905 and later in Czarist Russia.

But did he rebuke the Paris workers for their fight against odds? On the contrary, he hailed them in the memorable words, "They are storming the heavens."

Marx proceeded to treasure every incident of the Paris Commune, to analyze and evaluate its revolutionary lessons so that its mistakes would not be repeated in future struggles. From the defeat of the Commune, Marx did not, as Norman Thomas does, draw the conclusion that revolutionary armed struggle for the overthrow of capitalism is impossible. On the contrary, he hailed the Paris uprising as the forerunner of even greater armed struggles!

In 1905, the Russian workers were defeated in their uprising against Czarism. Did Lenin, therefore, derive the lesson, as Plekhanov (later to develop into an out and out social-chauvinist support of imperialist war) did? On the contrary, he hailed the armed uprising of the Russian workers as the "dress rehearsal of the coming revolution." Who was right, Lenin or the social-patriot, Plekhanov?

Norman Thomas states that the Austrian workers were at a "disadvantage," and that workers will always be at a "disadvantage."

Certainly the working class is faced with great difficulties in its struggle to overthrow capitalism. But from this circumstance, it becomes the task of revolutionary leaders to fortify the workers against these difficulties, to minimize these difficulties as much as possible.

Instead, Norman Thomas, derives the lesson that the difficulties of the proletarian revolution make the revolution impossible! His words about the Austrian uprising are in reality a rebuke to these workers, and warning against any attempt to overthrow capitalism by force. He is, in reality, arguing against all working class revolution, and crippling all preparations for this revolution.

What were the "disadvantages" of the Austrian workers? They were inadequately armed, poorly prepared, and lacking in a determined, unified leadership directing the struggle toward a definite objective.

But who was responsible for these "disadvantages"? It was the very Social-Democratic leaders who are responsible for them! The workers lacked proper arms—but was it not the Socialist leaders who disarmed them, who forced them to give up the arms of their sole defense, the Republican Armed Guards (Schutzwehr)? Did not the Socialist Mayor Seitz of Vienna enforce the dissolution of the working class Schutzwehr defence forces? Did he not break up the workers' ranks, while permitting the Fascist Heimwehr troops to go unharmed? Did not Otto Bauer urge the Austrian workers to submit patiently to search for arms?

Did not the Socialist leaders halt the appointment of the Dollfuss generals to the posts of "Security Commissioners" as a great achievement against the Nazis? And did not these very same Dollfuss generals lead the troops against the Socialist workers?

If the Socialist leaders—if the Socialist Mayor, for example—had used their power to arm the workers and disarm the Fascists would the Socialist workers have been at such a "disadvantage"?

Norman Thomas speaks about the "loyal soldiers" of the government. What made these soldiers so loyal? Did the Socialist leaders ever seek to undermine this loyalty by propagandizing the troops? The Czar's army was also loyal for a long time—and he had the Cossacks, most loyal of mercenary troops against the masses.

But the Bolsheviks, under the leadership of Lenin, broke down this loyalty by working in the ranks of the army, who as Lenin said, are "mainly workers and peasants in uniform." The Czar's army refused to shoot at the workers, after the Bolsheviks made their influence felt. The Socialist leaders never consider it a vital task to propagandize in the army for the revolution. The Socialists leaders never take one step toward preparing the workers for armed struggle against capitalism, but on the contrary, strive with every possible means to prevent this armed struggle against the capitalist dictatorship.

NORMAN THOMAS speaks about the reactionary role of the Austrian peasantry. But who was responsible for isolating the Austrian proletariat against the oppressed peasantry if not the Socialist leaders? Why did not the Socialist leaders strive to unite the peasantry with the proletariat against the capitalists and big feudal landlords? Instead every step of Socialist policy was directed toward driving a wedge between the Austrian peasants and the Austrian workers.

The Bolsheviks, under Lenin's leadership, succeeded in smashing Czarist capitalist oppression because they aimed at and succeeded in building the alliance of the proletariat with the oppressed peasant masses. Without this they could not have won.

It is the eternal glory of the Austrian proletariat that they took a major step towards breaking the paralyzing influence of the Socialist leaders, and began to talk in the language of Bolshevism, the language of armed struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist dictatorship.

Norman Thomas, draws a counter-revolutionary lesson from the heroic struggles of the Austrian workers. In this, he merely reveals that, like Otto Bauer, Otto Wels, and the Noskes, Scheidemanns before them, he is on the side, not of proletarian revolution, but of counter-revolutionary defense of capitalism.

The Austrian working class has taken the first steps along the road of Bolshevism. It is the only road that can destroy capitalist power. It is the road that the Russian workers have already taken so gloriously, the road that the workers of the rest of the world, including the United States will, inevitably have to take if the capitalist-Fascist dictatorship of capital is to be destroyed. It is the road toward Soviet power!

N. Y. Young Communists Call Thaelmann Protest Demonstration at German Consulate This Saturday

Decay Grows in Nazi Ranks; New Oath Required

Million Functionaries Swear Servility To Hitler

NEW YORK. — "Behind the supposedly solid front of the totalitarian state, Nazi leaders are battling one another to the point of sheer insubordination," says a special correspondent of the New York Times in reporting the renewal of the oath of allegiance to Adolf Hitler which 1,017,000 Nazi functionaries took yesterday.

The oath, which all are required to repeat aloud in mass meetings throughout the country, is the most servile oath ever exacted by a political leader. It is as follows: "I swear unswerving loyalty to Adolf Hitler, and unconditional obedience to him and to the leaders designated by him."

The oath, administered on the occasion of the anniversary of the Nazi party's founding, is an attempt to whip up loyalty to Hitler in the face of a deep discord in his own ranks, in the face of a growing crisis and the failure of all the Nazi promises to improve conditions.

When giving a speech Saturday, Hitler altered several times, had to have a faulty memory prompted by his assistant, Rudolf Hess, and collapsed immediately after he left the platform.

In this speech he significantly admitted that the Nazis rule only by force, and have no support among the masses, when he said, "To conquer power was our goal in the past; to conquer Germany for our power must be our goal in the future."

Japanese Prince Bids for U. S. Aid Against Soviets

Gets Nation-Wide Radio Hookup to Attack China, U.S.S.R.

NEW YORK.—Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, former president of the Japanese House of Peers, was given a nation-wide radio network over W.E.A.F. yesterday to broadcast an appeal for U.S. support of Japan's war against the Chinese Soviets, and its preparations for war on the Soviet Union.

"We have been through a long period of anxiety on account of our close proximity to two of the world's upheavals which have ever known," he said. "I refer to the revolutions in Russia and China."

"The Russian revolution has caused many nations to increase their armaments in Europe. And the Chinese revolution has caused the greater European countries and the United States to land troops and to augment their naval forces in the Far East repeatedly. The interests of Japan in China are far greater than those of any Western country. Is it not natural, therefore, for us to take the situation in Eastern Asia more seriously than remote countries do?"

New Belgian King Meets Opposition

Communist Slogan Is "Down With Monarchy"

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25. — While the Belgian Cabinet was at the royal palace yesterday, offering its homages to Leopold, the new king, many deputies in the Chamber met in a special session to express their dissatisfaction with the government, which has been ruling by decree, and with the new king.

The opposition was led by the Communist deputies, in sharp contrast to the Socialists who bowed the knee to the new king who yesterday declared:

"The religion of Christ makes patriotism law. There is no perfect Christian who is not a perfect patriot."

Soviet China Now Covers Over One Quarter of Chinese Land

Communist International Hears Report of Red Army Gains

Second only to the Soviet Union in its importance to the international revolutionary movement is the Chinese Soviet Republic, which now embraces one-quarter of the whole territory of China.

This gigantic movement, while constantly defending itself against immense armies of intervention supported by Japanese, American, British and French imperialism, has achieved the emancipation of more than 80,000,000 Chinese from the exploitation of the imperialists and landlords, and has won the deep sympathy of the vast masses of all of China.

Following is an excerpt from the report of Wan Min to the 13th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

At the time of the Twelfth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the

A MASTERPIECE!



Socialist Paper Admits Alliance Between the Socialist Leaders and Dollfuss' Party on Eve of Revolt

SAARBRÜCKEN, Feb. 13 (By Mail) — The February 13 edition of the Social-Democratic "Deutsche Freiheit," which attempts to give itself a "radical" air, is an especially significant document.

It does not take any notice of the events of Feb. 12 in Austria, or even of the movement of Feb. 10. Instead, it prints two articles, "Dollfuss Between Heimwehr and Social Democracy," and "Christian Workers and Social Democracy," in which it deals in detail with the speech of the Christian-Social councillor, Kuntzeck, at the last session of the Vienna city council. The "Deutsche Freiheit" waxes enthusiastic over the "alliance for the partial preservation of the activity of political parties" which was concluded between the Viennese Christian-Social Party and the Social Democratic Party.

"No Force," Said Seitz

The paper enthusiastically quotes Mayor of Vienna as saying, "A city like Vienna cannot be made to take the path of force." Dr. Karl Renner, one of the outstanding leaders of Austrian Social Democracy, is quoted as saying, "The spirit which was expressed in city councillor Kuntzeck's words shows that there are men in every camp who are trying to find a way out of the chaos."

Their reports, and the manner in which the "Deutsche Freiheit" features them, without printing a single word about the beginning of the big strike movement and the armed struggles show how, even in the last hours before their dissolution, the Social Democratic leaders tried to imbue the masses with illusions about the "decent Christian-Social party" (the party of Dollfuss), and the "power of the local parliament of Vienna." The report of the "Deutsche Freiheit" which is dated Feb. 12, is proof that the Social Democratic leaders were taken unaware by the mass strike movement and the workers' struggles, and had no intention of leading them, except to throttle them.

S. P. Leaders Sabotaged Struggles

ZURICH, Feb. 13 (By Mail). — The Social Democratic leaders of the Austrian province of Kaernten and Vorarlberg did not lift a finger to support the fighting workers in other

parts of Austria. But they did everything they could to prevent the railway workers and the workers in important factories going out on strike.

The capitalist "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" comments on these actions as follows:

Socialists Join in United Front After McLevy's Censure

Socialist City Selectman Acts As Chairman At Demonstration

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 25. — Despite the splitting tactics of the City Central Committee of the Bridgeport Socialist Party in rejecting the united front proposals of the Communist Party here, Klevé Liszkofsky, rank and file Socialist and elected selectman at the last city elections, spoke and acted as chairman at a meeting held in co-operation with the Communist Party.

The day before the open-air meeting and mass demonstration, Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy, who is also the town chairman of the Socialist Party, told a committee which had come to him to propose united action that the Socialist Party would never participate in any actions or demonstrations in which the Communists are included. In this meeting, McLevy made a vicious attack upon the Communist Party, and attempted to eject the spokesman from his office by force.

At the demonstration, Liszkofsky, the Socialist chairman, made an urgent appeal for unity between the rank and file Socialists and Communists and all other workers' organizations in the fight against war and fascism.

Many other rank and file Socialists present at the meeting openly stated that they would fight any action that the Socialist Party might take to expel Liszkofsky from the Socialist Party because of his united front activities.

"The faithful attitude to the state which the leading Socialists of Kaernten and Vorarlberg took entitles us to hope that an attempt is being made on their side to bring a few trade unions that know their duty back into a satisfactory relation with the state and government."

Two More Bulgarian Soldiers To Die For Revolutionary Work

SOFIA, Feb. 12 (By Mail). — Two more soldiers have been sentenced to death for revolutionary activity in the Bulgarian army, four to seven and a half years in prison, and one to five years. Two other soldiers were shot without trial by army officers before the force of a court-martial was begun.

Sailors Mutiny on British Cruiser in Rush Trip to East

Cut Ship Adrift When Fed Short Rations On Hasty Cruise

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (By Mail). — Mutiny on a British cruiser at Gibraltar, on its way to Australia, is reported by members of the crew when the British flotilla arrived in the Antipodes.

In protest against short rations and bad meat, the sailors of one of the British cruisers cut the craft adrift and threw gear into the sea.

It is reported that the complement of men of the flotilla on its way to the Far East was suddenly greatly enlarged because of Britain's war preparations in the East, and the warships were rushed out without adequate preparations for cruising in the tropics. A large quantity of the meat provisions was found to be bad, as well, with the result that the sailors were forced to go on short rations, without any meat.

Party Leader To Face Court In Next Month

YCL Calls Demonstration At German Consulate Saturday Noon

NEW YORK.—The first organization to respond to the appeal of the International Red Aid for a world-wide week of mass struggles and protests for the liberation of Ernst Thaelmann, March 3 to March 10, is the New York district of the Young Communist League.

In a manifesto issued yesterday, the Y. C. L. calls for a mass demonstration in front of the German consulate, 17 Battery Place, on Saturday, March 3, at 1.30 p. m. The appeal is issued to members of the Young Peoples Socialist League, the League for Industrial Democracy, the A. F. of L. unions, as well as to all other organizations of workers and youth.

Thaelmann "Trial" in March
 BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The "treason trial" of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party of Germany, is now set to begin during the month of March.

Two special commissions, one of the Prussian secret state police and one of the Hamburg secret state police are feverishly working in preparation for the trial.

The International Red Aid, parent body of the International Labor Defense, has issued a world-wide call that the week of March 3 to 10, marking a year since Thaelmann has been in the hands of the Nazi torturers, shall be made an international week of mass protests everywhere, for the freedom of Thaelmann.

Stool Pigeon to Be Witness

One of the chief witnesses which the Nazis propose to use against Thaelmann is a certain August Lass, alias Helmut, a renegade who, before being unmasked by the Communist Party, was responsible for delivering dozens of revolutionary fighters into the hands of the Nazi murderers.

This Lass was at one time connected with the editorial staff of "Rote Fahne," the leading German newspaper of the Communist Party, and later with the party in Danzig, where he attempted to provoke armed frontier incidents between Poland and Germany. He was supplied at that time with large sums of money.

Threatened with Death

The Communist Party, deep in illegality, carried out a campaign which frustrated his attempts, and an investigation by the intelligence service of the Party revealed that for some months he had been in the pay of the Nazis.

The nature of the methods used by the Nazis to procure stool pigeons and provocateurs is revealed in a letter he wrote to his wife at that time, saying "I never believed it would be so hard to die."

Workers everywhere must be warned that every word this man says on the witness stand is dictated in advance by the Nazis, and said by him both in fear of death and in hope of reward by the fascist butchers.

SPANISH WOMEN DEMONSTRATE

CUADRAD REAL, Spain, Feb. 23.—Protesting against unemployment, and demanding lower prices for food and clothing, 500 women demonstrated at Malagon today.

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED IN TURKEY

ANGORA, Feb. 9 (By Mail). — Twenty-five Communists, including the Turkish writer Hamid Hicker, have been sentenced to one to five years' imprisonment for revolutionary activity.

FOR RUNDOWN HOPES

Woodhaven, N. J. Gentlemen: There is no finer tonic for rundown hopes than the Daily Worker. It is a wonderful brain food. A special process by Dr. Hathaway and his staff makes it easily digestible. It has a rich revolutionary flavor that capitalists find disagreeable to swallow. It's good for young and old. I do my best to get subscribers for our "Daily." M. K.

Soviets Bring Great Improvements in Life of Chinese Toilers

In our work of improving the Soviet State apparatus and of reducing the expenses of this apparatus, the Soviet Government has begun by the organization of a workers' and peasants' inspection, by establishing a "light cavalry" organization and other mass organizations, whose task it is systematically to check up on the work of the Soviet apparatus. In many places there is already a great deal of self-criticism on the part of the workers and peasants with regard to the work of the Soviet apparatus. The central and local Soviet Governments have begun the introduction of a budget system and every one, two or three months, they publish a financial statement for the information of the broad masses. Such financial statements show the workers and peasants to make comparisons with the Kuomintang Government institutions, and thus become convinced that the Soviet Government is run much more economically than other Chinese Governments.

(To Be Continued)

credit co-operative societies have been established. A decree was issued on government and private credits, on capital investments in industry and commerce, on the utilization of military and other specialists, on workers' control in industry, and on the purchase and sale of land under control of the Soviets. We also issued a decree prohibiting the continual redistribution of land, which practice was typical of a number of Soviet districts and became a serious obstacle to the revival of agriculture.

Improvement of Agriculture
 The central and local Soviet Government, having taken upon themselves the task of improving agriculture, industry and commerce in Soviet districts, continue to direct the agricultural campaigns, such as the sowing campaign, harvesting, etc. The Soviets organized revolutionary competition and a shock brigade movement in all branches of economic activity. We have succeeded in improving the functioning of the Soviet workers' and peasants' banks, have established a correct tax system, and are carrying out a broad campaign for economizing Soviet funds and for improving the system of supplying the Red Army.

Workers Inspection of Soviet Work