

5,000 STRIKE FOR WAGE RAISE AT 3 MELLON PLANTS

Wagner Bill Conceals A Devastating Attack On All Labor Struggles

Empowers Nat'l Labor Board To Step Into All Strikes FOR INJUNCTIONS Aims To Keep Workers From Stopping Production

BY HARRY GANNES NEW YORK—With the support of President Roosevelt and William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the Wagner National Labor Board bill, the most dangerous strikebreaking instrument yet devised by the Roosevelt regime, is going to Congress for consideration.

In his statement in support of the bill Senator Wagner declares that it is aimed mainly at company unions and to "equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees."

An examination of the bill shows it carries to a more vicious length the results felt by the workers from Section 7-a of the N.R.A. Every pro-capitalist measure is concealed as a favor to labor.

Throughout, the bill virtually makes strikes illegal, and puts up machinery to smash strikes, though it contains the following lip-service acknowledgment of the right to strike: "Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike."

How It Hits Strikes Yet every provision of the Wagner bill is aimed at preventing or smashing strikes when they actually take place.

The bill provides that the National Labor Board shall step in under any conditions where "the free flow of commerce is interfered with," or where a situation "has led or tends to lead to a labor dispute that might burden or affect commerce or obstruct the free flow of commerce."

This ostensibly declaring for "collective bargaining," the bill sets up government agencies and empowers the Federal Courts to institute "compulsory bargaining" in all strikes. The results will be that what the 14,000 Wireton Steel Co., the Ford and Budd

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1,000 Hudson Auto Body Men Strike For Higher Wages

Entire Floor Walks Out In Detroit Gratiot Plant

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—The entire second floor of the Hudson Gratiot plant where auto bodies are manufactured quit work yesterday morning. They went back to work when the company offered concessions. The nature of the agreement is not yet known.

The Auto Workers Union distributed leaflets calling on other departments to strike for the same demand in a united front struggle of A. F. of L. members, Auto Workers Union members and unorganized workers. The Hudson Jefferson plant closed today because of lack of auto bodies.

'Daily' Printers at Tomorrow's Banquet

NEW YORK.—When the Red Press Banquet opens tomorrow night, 7 o'clock at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., the entire printing shop of the "Daily," Freiheit, and Arbeiter, will be on hand to celebrate the installation of the new printing press.

Osman's Conviction Is Reversed by Wash'ton

NEW YORK.—The conviction of Corporal Robert Osman of Brooklyn who was found guilty by a court martial in August, 1931, of "communicating military secrets to persons said to be Communists" was reversed by the federal government, it became known yesterday. Osman was sentenced to two years in prison at hard labor and a fine of ten thousand dollars by an unfair and prejudiced court martial. He is now held in a Panama prison. Osman will be re-tried.

Raise \$1,000 for Defense of the Scottsboro Nine

LANGSTON HUGHES, CAGNEY, HELP; COLUMBIA STUDENTS PROTEST

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Over \$1,000 was raised for the Scottsboro defense at an auction sale of art works presided over by James Cagney, fast-talking screen star. All items were donated by their creators, including several drawings by Cagney. The auction was arranged by Langston Hughes, noted Negro poet and author and president of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Protest wires are flooding President Roosevelt, the Alabama Supreme Court and Gov. Miller of Alabama from scores of organizations, clubs, lodges and churches in this city. The longshoremen were the first to respond in indignant protest against the fraudulent ruling of Judge Callahan denying a hearing, in his court, on the International Labor Defense motions for new trials and reversal of the bench verdicts against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys.

A protest meeting was held here last night at the Longshoremen Hall, 602 Pratt St. Arrangements are being made for a giant meeting at New Albert Auditorium on Pennsylvania Ave., next week, with either William L. Patterson or Richard B. Moore as the main speaker.

The powerful upsurge of the Scottsboro movement, based on the struggle for Negro national liberation, will be integrally linked with the fight against the disarmament of Bernard Aedes, I. L. D. attorney who is in the forefront of the struggle against brutal Jim Crowism and oppression of the Negro people.

Columbia Students Protest

NEW YORK.—Ruby Bates and Lester Carter, chief Scottsboro defense witnesses, addressed a Scottsboro protest meeting of 400 students on the Columbia University campus yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Columbia Social Problems Club. The meeting unanimously adopted protest resolutions to be forwarded to Judge Callahan, Gov. Miller and President Roosevelt, demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys.

Philippines Offered Fake Independence

Bill Binds Islands While Flattering Native Landlords and Bosses

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—A "Philippine independence" bill, embodying certain amendments to the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, was presented to Congress today with a special message from President Roosevelt urging its passage.

It meets the demands of the Filipino masses for independence with a scheme to grant independence in not less than 11 years, and to allow for "negotiations" on the disposition of U. S. armed forces and naval bases in not less than 13 years.

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The bill contains a few concessions to the Filipino bourgeoisie, which rejected the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill. These are designed to win support of the Filipino landlord-capitalists for the United States in the coming conflict with Japan. Meanwhile, its economic clauses are expected to ratchet down the financial subjection of the islands to Wall Street.

500,000 Men Fired Friday Off the CWA

Plan To Fire 1,104,000 in March by Roosevelt Orders

NEW YORK.—Following up the Roosevelt plan for the cutting down of unemployment relief, the federal government announced yesterday that another 1,104,000 C.W.A. workers will be fired in the four weeks of March. Yesterday another half million C.W.A. workers were fired. According to the announcement of Federal Relief Director Hopkins, there were yesterday 2,609,500 C.W.A. workers still on the C.W.A. rolls.

This figure was arrived at by subtracting the nearly one and one half million C.W.A. workers fired within the past few weeks, from the supposed figure of four million which the C.W.A. claimed to have on its rolls before the firing began. The figure of four million total who were on the C.W.A. rolls, is highly inflated. There have been one and one half million fired off the C.W.A. rolls within a month, under Roosevelt's plan of cutting relief to the jobless to almost nothing.

The reduction in C.W.A. forces during March, announced by Hopkins, is as follows: March 2nd, C.W.A. forces reduced to 2,609,500; March 9th, reduced to 2,337,250; March 16, reduced to 2,062,200; March 21, reduced to 1,787,650; and on March 23rd, reduced to 1,512,500. This schedule calls for the firing of 1,104,000 in the month of March.

New York C.W.A. Unpaid

NEW YORK.—The Central Registration Bureau at South Ferry under the Department of Public Welfare is in an upheaval. C.W.A. men are supposed to get between \$30-\$35 a week, and women from \$20-\$25, some have been paid, but many have not been paid for the last two weeks. The clerks receiving \$12 a week, employed under the E.W.B., which is a city department, appointed by Deputy Commissioner Ben Howe, have not received any wages in eight weeks. There is a tendency to call a strike there. The new method of handling these men is to alternate them in cheap lodging houses.

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ALUMINUM STRIKERS PICKET Striking workers massed outside aluminum factory

N. Y. Workers Will Mass Today at Nazi Consulate In Thaelmann's Defense

Demonstrate 1:30 P.M., By Thousands at 17 Battery Pl.

NEW YORK.—Today, one year since Ernst Thaelmann, beloved leader of the German Communist Party, was thrown into a Nazi dungeon in Berlin, workers throughout the world will mass in protest demonstrations, demanding his release.

In New York, a gigantic demonstration is called to gather in front of the German Consulate, 17 Battery Place, at 1:30 p.m. today, to demand his freedom, to hurl in the teeth of the Nazi butchers the American workers' hatred of their bloody persecutions.

The call for this demonstration is issued by the Young Communist League, in response to an appeal of the International Labor Defense and its parent body, the International Red Aid, to make the week of March 3 to 10 a week of gigantic mass actions throughout the world for the freedom of Thaelmann.

Dollfuss Announces 'Natural Law' Rule, Constitution's End Proclaims Unrestrained War on Workers and Their Organizations

VIENNA, March 2.—The Dollfuss government today announced officially that it had scrapped the Austrian constitution, and would govern by "natural law."

This announcement appears in the Official Gazette, in which Robert Hecht, constitutional adviser to Dollfuss, announces in large type that "The law of state necessity has its roots in natural law and stands above the constitution."

"The energetic gentlemen heading the government will, of course, have greater respect for natural law than for a written constitution."

Thus the fascist government of Dollfuss gives notice that it binds itself by no rules of any kind in carrying out its campaign of complete suppression of the working class and all its organizations.

Roosevelt Demands Tariff Powers for Use in Trade War

Demand for Sole Power Shows U.S. Imperialist Aggression

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Roosevelt today asked the House to give him the greatest tariff powers in the history of the country for use in a new aggressive imperialist drive for foreign markets.

The question of new foreign markets is vital for the New Deal, Roosevelt said.

He requested the power to enter into reciprocal trade agreements with any country without going thru the present procedure of having tariff investigations first. He wants a clear undisputed power to negotiate and maneuver for foreign trade advantages.

Volunteers Wanted

to act as waiters, waitresses and ushers at our PRESS BANQUET SUNDAY, MARCH 4th, at New Star Casino. Please apply today at Daily Worker Store, 35 E. 12th St., City.

Jones Tells of Gun Rule On Docks

Marine Editor Scores NRA Code for Seamen and Longshoremen

BY MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—"Under your N.R.A., we have machine guns on the docks in Boston and we have men who try to walk ashore on strike driven back aboard by guns shoved into their guts."

Thus Hayes Jones, editor of the Marine Workers Voice, today told N.R.A. officials one reason why the Marine Workers Industrial Union "is heartily opposed to the N.R.A. and has been from the start." Jones and other independent union spokesmen indicated the shipping code as the "field day for critics came to a close at N.R.A. headquarters."

The four day hearings piled up such a mountain of discredit and disapproval of the N.R.A. that Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson appeared personally to wind them up with a speech asserting that "practically all of the critics express their unqualified support of the N.R.A."

It is true that Communist and militant union spokesmen were the only critics who launched a basic attack upon the purposes of the New Deal—but the General was absurdly inaccurate in claiming "unqualified support."

Only a little earlier on the same platform Jones had asserted, "The function of the whole shipping code is to destroy the only weapon the workers have—the strike. The National Labor Board is just a stepping stone to Government control of labor unions—fascism."

Heap Dieldard on N.R.A. And literally scores and scores of others, representing little business, professional workers, and labor, both organized and unorganized, had heard reports of disfigurement and despair upon the N.R.A. in Detroit as well as in specific cases. A Detroit tool and die makers' representative had exposed the stimulation of the labor-spy business by the N.R.A., saying that the name, Representative Carl Weideman of Minnesota (the same who recently introduced a bonus-stalling bill for the leadership of the veterans of foreign wars) appeared on the letterhead of a labor-spy company in the auto industry.

In addition to reflecting nationwide discontent and preparations for a new

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NRA, AFL Heads Order Men Back, "Negotiate" Later

"Capitalism Bankrupt," Says Professor Counts

Strikers Hold Picket Lines During the Negotiations

1,000 VOTE STRIKE

"We'll Go Along with Board," Says Union Official

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 2.—The N.R.A. Regional Board here reported that representatives of nearly 5,000 strikers at the three plants of the Aluminum Company of America, controlled by Andrew Mellon, agreed to order the men to return to work today pending "negotiations" of the strikers' demands.

The action was taken after a conference between the strike leaders, Mellon company officials, and heads of the Regional Board.

While the negotiations were going on, however, the strikers marched on the picket lines and kept the aluminum plants shut. The only ones allowed to go in were maintenance men, who obtained permission from the union and were given cards to pass the picket lines.

An order of the N.R.A. Regional Board to the men to return to work immediately, similar to the agreement accepted by the leaders, was voted down last night by over 1,000 strikers at a meeting.

Dr. Thomas S. Baker, chairman of the N.R.A. Regional Board, who took a leading part in the negotiations, is president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology and a director of the Forbes National Bank of Pittsburgh, which has close relations with the Mellon interests against whom the strike is directed.

Form National Union The strike (termed a "holiday" by the leaders of the union) began Wednesday.

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Metal Union Hails Aluminum Strike Urges To Beware of NRA Labor Board

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 2.—A statement of solidarity and support to the Mellon Aluminum strikers have been addressed to them by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Signed by Pete Chaap, acting secretary of the union, the statement reads:

"The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union greets your strike and pledges support. We urge you to beware of the N.R.A. and its National Labor Board. Experience of thousands of strikers in Weirton Steel, Ford Edgewater plant as well as in Chester, Budd Auto plant, and in other places, clearly show that the National Labor Board is an instrument of the employers, expressly used to break strikes against the interests of the workers."

"Close ranks firmly and stay out until the company grants your demands. Your strike is inspiring steel and metal workers throughout the country. Your strike can and must be won!"

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Austrian Communists and Bauer: Historic Contrast

C. P. of Austria Distributed Strike Call While Bauer Tried to Come to Terms with Dollfuss

Immediate restoration of freedom of assembly, press, collective bargaining, and of strike!

Immediate liberation of all anti-fascist prisoners! Down with the death penalty and martial law!

DOWN WITH THE HANGMAN GOVERNMENT! Communist Party of Austria (Section of Third International)

WHELE the Communist Party of Austria was breaking through all

the restraints of illegality issuing leaflets for a general strike in all the large factories, the following statement of Otto Bauer, leader of the Austrian Socialist Party, reveals with what desperation the Socialist leadership was trying to stop the workers from taking the road of general strike and armed struggle against Fascism. This statement of Otto Bauer was made to the representatives of the press of the whole world while the class battles were still raging on the barricades of Vienna and Linz:

"We offered to make the greatest concessions that a democratic party ever made."

"We let Dollfuss know that if he would only pass a bill through Parliament, we would accept a measure AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNMENT TO GOVERN BY DECREE FOR TWO YEARS WITHOUT ANY PARLIAMENT ON TWO conditions, etc. (our emphasis)"

"I arranged for them (the workers of Linz) to be told that if we in Vienna could submit patiently to a search for arms, they must try to do the same. Apparently the message arrived too late."

And then the final confession that he tried to join Dollfuss to crush the workers' struggles, in his own infamous words:

"When I heard that the electric workers had gone out in spontaneous strike, I asked our Finance Minister and Vice-Governor to get in touch with Dollfuss or President Miklas at all costs TO ARRANGE FOR JOINT ACTION TO STOP THE IMMINENT FIGHTING."

Bauer offered himself and his Party to the Fascist Dollfuss for joint action against the striking workers and their brothers on the barricades! It was over his head and against his orders that the Austrian working class took to the general strike and armed struggle. The Communist Party alone called upon the workers to strike the blow against Fascism.

Die Rote Fahne Sondernummer 10. Februar 1934 Nr. 3 Heraus zum Generalstreik! Die Betriebe von Steing, Wagserberg freiben bereits. Alle sozialdemokratischen Vertrauensmänner wurden dort verhaftet. In Innsbruck wurde Arbeiterheim und Druckerei von den Faschisten zusammengeschnitten. Es kam zu blutigen Zusammenstößen. Die Heimwehren haben im Einvernehmen mit Dollfuss in allen Bundesländern ihre Herden demselben aufgebunden. Sie fordern Kommunisten als Stütze der Faschistenregierungen und der sozialdemokratischen Gemeindevorstellungen. In mehr als 20 sozialdemokratischen Gemeinden wurden die Kommunisten bereits eingekerkert. Sie fordern Kommunisten für die Arbeitslosenvereinigungen, Sozialversicherungsstellen und auch für die Betriebsbetriebe. Schlag! den Faschismus nieder, ehe er euch niederschlägt! Regt lauter die Arbeit nieder! Streik! Holt die Nachbarteilnehmer heraus! Wählt Aktionskomitees zur Führung des Kampfes in jedem Betrieb! Seht auf die Gefahr! Entschloßene die Faschisten! Die Waffen in die Hände der Arbeiter! Sojuzte Umfassung aller leitenden Organisationen! Sojuzte Umfassung aller leitenden Organisationen! Sojuzte Umfassung aller leitenden Organisationen! Sojuzte Umfassung aller leitenden Organisationen! Sojuzte Umfassung aller leitenden Organisationen! Weg mit der Denker-Regierung! Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (Sektion der III. Internationale) Call for general strike distributed by the Austrian Communist Party in the large factories two days before the general strike broke out. The top Socialist leadership was trying all the while to stop the strike actions and to crush the armed struggles.

Red Press Banquet at New Star Casino, Sunday at 7 P. M.

Broad United Front Assured at March 4 Relief Workers Meet

C.W.A. Workers, Jobless and Trade Unions To Send Delegates

STOP CWA LAY-OFFS

Socialists Hold "Their" Conference; Exclude Militant Workers

NEW YORK.—About 150 hand-picked delegates met at the Debs Memorial Hall in the Rand School Thursday night, as the Socialists and Lovestones convened "their" conference on C. W. A.

All militant workers had been excluded at the express orders of those calling the conference, despite the sincere desire of the membership of the organizations participating for the unity of all workers. No program was planned at the meeting.

Attempt to Bar Daily Worker. As the delegates filed past the appointed credentials committee, representatives of the capitalist press were admitted without question. The Daily Worker reporter, however, was barred. A corps of strong-arm "guards" surrounded him, and only the protests of the reporters of the metropolitan press that his credentials, which are even honored by the city police, gained him admittance to the conference.

Dozens of credentials which did not bear the stamp of approval of the Socialist Party were barred from the conference. At the same time, a squad of about 25, who had gathered at the Rand School at 7:30 to receive instructions, were admitted without question and at the word of the "guards"—"They're with us."

Michael Davidoff, president of the Relief Workers League, the largest single group of organized C. W. A. workers in the city, although a member of the united front committee which called the conference, was barred. Demonstrations, and bearing credentials from five C. W. A. groups and a letter signed by the secretary of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technical Workers, was not permitted at the conference.

Workers from C. W. A. jobs, who were affiliated with the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees, were barred, although Miriam Selvis, a Lovestonite and member of the A. O. P. E. E., whose rebaiting and anti-organizational activities in the union have driven many sincere workers out of the union, was admitted.

Unity Needed Now. Michael Davidoff of the Relief Workers League, who presided at the Socialist conference, urged that all delegates who attended be present at the Emergency United Front Conference, to be held March 4, at 1 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

This conference will adopt a program of struggle against C. W. A. firings and wage cuts, demand the enactment of Federal Emergency Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the employers and government and plan a campaign of action to win unemployment insurance, and initiate an intensive drive for immediate adequate cash relief.

The Unemployment Council in their call to the conference, especially urged that every C. W. A. job be represented at this conference on March 4th. Job committees should immediately take steps to send delegates to the conference.

"The vicious attack upon the workers which Roosevelt plans in his so-called new relief plan," Richard Sullivan of the Unemployment Council said, "must be thoroughly understood by the entire working class, and a plan of struggle against it must be instituted. Even if its most inflated figures, it does not provide one-half of the hopelessly inadequate program of the C. W. A. in its stead.

"This plan," he continued, "not taking into account the enormous graft and tremendous overhead expenses, provides less than 500 millions for relief until July, 1935. For the millions of jobless this provides less than \$13 a year for relief."

"Roosevelt, in his proposed plans, attempts to revert to the 'rugged individualism' of Hoover. His proposal to transplant families to agricultural areas is in essence a pitiful attempt to revert to the pre-capitalist era of handicraft. Instead of relief, Roosevelt plans to give the unemployed a handful of seeds."

One of the subjects on the agenda of the March 4th conference will be the institution of a plan of action against these attacks of Roosevelt. Trade unions, C. W. A. and unemployed groups, and unemployed workers in neighborhoods and the flophouses should take immediate steps to have full representation at the conference.

All organized groups will have representation on the basis of three delegates from each local or branch, and three delegates from each city or central body.

L.S.N.R. DANCE TONIGHT. NEW YORK.—The East Side Branch of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights will hold an affair tonight at its headquarters, 1871 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Wagner Bill Hides Devastating Attack On Labor Struggles

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workers suffered from under Section 7-a will be made general for all workers.

Its fascist design is seen by its introductory paragraph which declares: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate commerce which would mean every strike that caused a stoppage of production or distribution—H. G., to encourage the establishment of uniform labor standards."

"Uniform labor standards," mean the cooie levels provided by the codes, and the regimenting of labor under the control of the government, and the A. F. of L. officialdom.

On Company Unions. While the Wagner bill makes some conditions for modification of company unions, it does not eliminate them, but in practice will tend to strengthen them. It provides that the companies shall not finance them, which will create a condition whereby the companies will force the workers to finance the company unions. Under the guise of making it illegal for the companies to fire workers who do not want to join company unions, the act in reality strengthens the "merit clause" in the auto code, a clause that applies to every code signed by President Roosevelt.

Through this "merit clause" the company unions can still force workers to belong to the company unions, and fire them on the ground of their "merit."

The "merit clause" was approved and signed by the A. F. of L. officials.

An Injunction Bill. Most victims of all is Section 6 of the Wagner Bill that sets up control over strikes by injunctions issued through Federal Courts. This section reads:

"The several district courts of the United States are hereby vested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain any unfair labor practice that burdens or affects commerce or obstructs the free flow of commerce, or has led or tends to lead a labor dispute that might affect or burden commerce or obstruct the free flow of commerce; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, his or her assistants and the National Labor Board, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent or restrain any such unfair practice."

In one word this means "injunctions!" In every strike or pending strike the National Labor Board is authorized to go to the Federal Courts and have an injunction issued against the strikes which brings every opposite agency of the government in against the strikers.

While the argument will be made that these injunctions are supposed to apply against Weir, Ford and Budd and in some instance may actually be used to enforce elections, the whole history of the Federal Courts (railroad strike, etc.) shows that they are the greatest flood of strikebreaking injunctions the country has ever seen.

Personnel and Bribes. The set-up of the personnel of the Board itself shows its anti-labor and strikebreaking character. The seven members of the board are to be chosen by the President with the consent of the Senate, and are to consist of two labor representatives and undoubtedly of the Green, Lewis stripe), who serve for one year only, traveling and other "expenses." These members are to be chosen to represent the "public" for a period of five years with a salary of \$10,000. These "public" representatives usually are experienced strikebreaking agents of the capitalists who in this instance are open to professional government strikebreakers. Then there are two open representatives of the capitalists who also serve for one year.

Fight It! The strikebreaking and injunction character of the bill should be brought to the attention of every worker and every local union. Resolutions should be passed against it in the local unions regardless of affiliation. These resolutions should be sent to Congress and to the A. F. of L. leaders.

The service of Green, Lewis, Hillman and Berry to the N.R.A., and now to this Wagner bill should be brought up on the floor of every A. F. of L. union and condemned. Resolutions should be passed demanding they get off N.R.A. boards as well as the National Labor Board, because they are strikebreaking instruments.

A storm of protest must be developed against this injunction and strikebreaking bill. To defeat it, and to win their rights and better conditions, as well as to defeat the company unions, the workers should organize their own organizations, strengthening and building their own unions for struggle.

All Comrades Meet at the NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA. Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—59 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER. TASTY, DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME NATURAL HEALTH FOODS. TRUFOOD Vegetarian Restaurant. 152 W. 44th St., East of Bway. OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.

Hathaway and Dennis to Clash in Debate on Fascism Sunday

NEW YORK.—A debate of unusual interest is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m. at the Mecca Temple, 130 W. 55th Street, when Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, debates with Lawrence Dennis, former secretary in the United States Diplomatic Service, and avowed leader of American Fascists. The subject of the debate is "Communism vs. Fascism."

The affair is sponsored by the Press League and the New Masses, America's first revolutionary magazine.

Frank Palmer of the Federated Press, will act as chairman at the Mecca Temple debate.

Tickets are on sale at the New Masses office, 31 E. 27th St., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., the Washington Square Bookshop, 27 W. 4th St., the Cooperative Colony, 2900 Bronx Park East, Columbia Bookshop, 116th St., and Broadway; and the Frankford Bookshop, 1125 Eastern Parkway. Prices are \$1.10, 53c and 55c, including tax.

Jones Tells How NRA Brings Gun Rule on Docks

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strike wage, the hearings served to expose in toto once more the skull-surgery of American Federation of Labor officials against the sweep toward independent labor organizations that coincided with the introduction of the New Deal. Such an exposure came all inadvertently today from Edward A. Filene, internationally known merchant and capitalist economist. Summarizing what he learned in a trip around the nation, from which he has just returned, Filene said the collective bargaining provisions of the N.R.A. (the promise branded long ago by the Daily Worker as a demagogic gesture designed to create illusions) is not being enforced. Then Filene naively blurted:

"The opposition to the labor policies that I have been describing is largely based on a general fear by employers that the A. F. of L. is not organized either locally or nationally to use a greatly increased power 'trous' that is a great increase in union strength, with safety to business and to 'ultimate business interests' . . . in fact . . . local leaders of the A. F. of L. told me on their own initiative that this was so, and that in some places they had been obliged to take over the control of some newly formed labor unions where the new leader with no understanding of the situation, were simply using their new power to fight the employers in ways considered unwise by the A. F. of L. leaders themselves."

So, even Mr. Filene found out that the newly organized workers who were virtually forced into the A. F. of L. organization and its direct and by the governments aid to A. F. of L. continuous drive against independent unions—are ready to fight—so ready, along with their new local leaders, that the old hands of the A. F. of L. and policies which would serve the boss-interests Filene serves by, for example, adopting a fixed policy of wage differentials against the Negro people. This, despite the fact that Filene himself, declared that "the average of all workers, skilled and unskilled, produce about \$10 worth of goods a day," and innocently asked, "where does it go?" he naturally did not say that most of it goes to employers.

Stop Group From Speaking. Two representatives of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers, an independent group bitterly opposed to the A. F. of L. told the N.R.A. officials today that they were consistently discriminated against by the code-making officials. When a hearing was held on the code, they said, they were allowed to speak only on a minimum wage their demand for the right to speak on the entire wage scale being summarily squelched.

A week later, A. F. of L. officials met N.R.A. officials and agreed upon the entire scale—a scale which provided a minimum wage for skilled labor in private yards which was lower than that then paid to skilled labor in government yard yards.

M.W.I.U. Excluded. Jones also told how the M.W.I.U. was excluded from code conferences. He told how his union learned indirectly on Feb. 8 of a meeting held on the previous day by Deputy Administrator J. B. Weaver, in charge of the Marine Code. The owners and A. F. of L. union leaders were present, but the militant union was not notified. The M.W.I.U. protested—and Jones pulled out a letter from Weaver—"He replied that 'your organization was not invited inasmuch as you stated before the public hearings . . . that unless the code presented by the M.W.I.U. were adopted you would adopt the M.W.I.U. through strikes and other measures . . . this attitude is definitely not one which would tend to develop harmonious relations between management and labor.'"

"We answered that our attitude is to defend workers and not to accomplish the impossible—harmony between us and the bosses," Jones continued.

Demands Right to Strike. Jones demanded "a minimum of \$625 to every seaman and longshoreman, in wages or in cash unemployment relief;" an eight hour day for every man aboard; the right to direct negotiations by elected committees of the workers; and the right to strike.

Leslie H. Jones, of Baltimore, spoke on behalf of the Unemployment Council, reporting how seamen there have won control of relief. This victory, the result of a two year's mass fight, Jones declared, "showed sky-pilots and starvation army slaves to administer relief."

N.R.A., AFL Heads Defend Thaelmann! Order Men Back; Demonstrate Today "Negotiate" Later At Nazi Consulate!

(Continued from Page 1)

nesday, after a convention of the National Council of the Aluminum Workers Union. Three hundred members of the Machinists Local No. 551 joined the strike, along with 35 engineers, members of the International Operating Engineers.

The aluminum workers union locals were directly controlled by the A. F. of L. Council in Washington as federal locals. They demanded the right to organize their own national organization, and called a national convention of all their locals to form the Aluminum Workers Union.

The strike was then called and endorsed at a mass meeting of the workers to fight for the workers demands and union recognition.

The workers went out on strike for increased wages, putting forward the demand of \$1.06 an hour, and a 30-hour week. The present N.R.A. wage is 40 cents an hour, with a 40-hour week. Over 600 women joined the strike. They also demand recognition of them through the check-off.

Floyd A. Swartz, one of the committee of seven leading the "holiday," in an interview with the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette yesterday showed that the leaders do not want the strike to continue until better conditions are won but are using the strike only as a means of getting the N.R.A. National Labor Board to intervene.

Form Labor Board. Swartz said: "We are willing to go along with the National Labor Board. We know it is rushed to death with labor questions. We felt our problems would get quicker and better attention if we called a holiday than if we wrote letters."

The National Labor Board has a long record of strikebreaking, mainly in the Weirton Steel, Ford, Budd Auto, and in the coal and steel strikes around Pittsburgh last October.

It has been the object of Mellon and his supporters on the Regional Board to get the workers back into the plants, and then "arbitrate" later in order to be able better to defeat the demands of the workers. In preparation for this A. C. Jewett, secretary of the Regional Board met last night with officials of the Mellon Company. After this conference he directed a telegram to Pat Christmas, vice president of the Aluminum Workers Union at Kensington, asking that the strike end immediately.

Order End of Strike. The telegram stated: "The board further directs that all employees return to work at the earliest possible moment. Authorized representatives of the employees are hereby requested to attend a conference on Friday in the office of the board."

Picket lines began forming as early as 6 a. m. this morning at all the plants in New Kensington. At the Arnold foil plant, about 2,000 workers joined the strike. At the Logans Ferry aluminum powder plant, about 150 workers were picketed.

President Buller of the union showed especial willingness to comply with the wishes of the Regional Board whose officials are closely connected with the Mellon interests. He sought to split the ranks of the workers and show his subservience to the bosses by declaring yesterday: "We want no Communists, no agitators, in our picket lines."

This statement was made after the Communist Party urged all the workers to keep their ranks united, to participate in mass picketing, and to insist that all the demands of the workers be met before the strike is ended. The Communists, at the same time, urged the workers to form a mass rank and file strike committee. The A. F. of L. leadership do not want such militant action which can win the strike expressed by the workers. Instead, they maneuver secretly with the N.R.A. officials who are tools of the Mellon corporations.

Marley Urges More Pressure on Nazis. NEW YORK.—The rescue of George Dimitroff, Vassil Tanef, and Blagol Popoff from the clutches of the Nazis was directly due to mass protest and pressure in the United States and the rest of the world, said Lord Marley, chairman of the International Committee for Relief of Victims of German Fascism, just before his departure for England yesterday.

"There must be a continuation of pressure upon the Nazi government to save Ernst Thaelmann, Ernst Thaelmann, and the thousands of other prisoners in the Nazi jails and concentration camps," he declared.

THE fistcuffs were maneuvered to the 28th. It rained that night which was excuse enough to call off the match. People who came down for the fight left because they thought it would never be staged. The Garden, under the careful supervision of Cuhulni Klipatrick, said, "Sure, the match'll be staged. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by cancellation."

They knew they'd go in the red; but calling off the sling shot battle would put them more in the red since they'd have to pay for the stadium they rented, and the expenses incurred in publicity and other work was too high not to want at least what they could get.

So the 28th came around and it rained. The Cuhulni said, "The fight will be held on the first clear night. You must remember that many of the spectators will come in formal attire and we aren't anxious to spoil any evening gowns!" Well, the Cuhulni knew what sort of class he was dealing with anyhow. But I'm sure he would never have called off the fight if they had had the sign of a Dempsey-Tunney game. Rain or shine. The show goes on. Dempsey and Tunney were regular trouper, you know.

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THE fighters didn't care very much about the postponement. After all, the champion, Carnera, should be the temperamental one. After getting in fighting condition for the 28th, postponing the fight would knock them off a little. They had already done their heavy training and tapering off. Then they'd have to plan a new line of battle for the next four days to get right again.

But the fighters "realized" how financial matters stood. With postponement, maybe two more customers would arrive, or maybe a wire sent to the Cuhulni by two New Yorkers to hold off the fight until they arrived. So they made the best of it. Bill Duffy, one of Carnera's many managers who has chisel in on the percentage and who keep him broke, said, "Primo doesn't worry. He isn't the worrying kind—" I bet he isn't—I told him about the postponement and he said, 'Okay,' and went on reading his paper."

The contest was going to be called off another day; but the flower show which was scheduled for the 2nd of March, threatened the gate receipts again, and the fight was finally sneaked off before the spectators and fighters began throwing panoses at each other. Besides, boxer lovers weren't wanted at the manly "art of self defense." It would virtually ruin the fight promotion. It was bad enough to have Tunney read Shakespeare and pal out with Thornton Wilder and George Bernard Shaw, set alone bringing flowers on the scene.

The fight itself? It was "fought" before 10,000 fans, bringing in a gate receipt of \$35,000. Who got any money out of this? Carnera's expenses were something like \$21,000. Loughran's about the same, although he didn't come without benefit of Mussolini's and the Pope's blessings.

Frankfeld Denied New Trial as Court Hits Jobless Fight

PITTSBURGH, Mar. 2.—In the attempt to smash the unemployment movement a new plea Court denied a motion recently for a new trial in the case of Phil Frankfeld, organizer of the Unemployment Councils in Allegheny County. Frankfeld was recently sentenced to two to four years in the Allegheny County Workhouse on trumped up charges of "inciting to riot" and "obstructing legal process."

In denying the motion Judge Reed continued the same vicious methods of Judge Lewis in whose court Frankfeld was tried, convicted and immediately sentenced. Steps are being taken for an appearance in the Frankfeld case.

A district-wide protest movement is being developed in the fight for the release of not only Frankfeld but also Jimmy Egan, the Rankin and Ambridge worker recently sentenced to long terms. Resolutions of protest should be sent to flood the office of District Attorney Andrew Park, Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Funds are urgently needed and should be sent at once to International Labor Defense, 611 Penn Ave., Room 606, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bosses Ask Troops Against Rome, Ga., Foundry Strikers. Special to the Daily Worker. ROME, Ga.—The bosses, desperate in their attempt to smash the foundry workers strike here have asked Gov. Talmadge to send the National Guard to intimidate the strikers. Sheriff Oscar Betts and Judge James Maddox sent in the call for the National Guard because the picketing strikers were refusing material to enter the plants of the stove company and also refused to permit completed stoves to be shipped from the plant."

The trouble started when the company tried to move a truck load of stoves from the Southern-Cooperative Foundry. Between 100 and 200 pickets started to unload the truck. There were clashes with the bosses before the police arrived. The bosses immediately charged the strikers with rioting and used this as the reason for calling on the National Guard. The strikers met this open strikebreaking maneuver with the challenge that "shipments would be stopped regardless."

An "Outlaw Strike" The strike is now termed an "outlaw" strike by the bosses, because the strikers refused to be sold out by the Iron Moulders Union bureaucrats, as were the Hank Stove and Rome workers. The strike is being led by militant rank and file workers. All the strikers are demanding the re-employment of the two most militant leaders which the company is trying to get rid of.

The line-up trying to smash the strike includes the I. M. U. officials, the National Labor Board, the company bosses, the city and county police forces, and now the National Guard. This formidable array of forces will not intimidate the strikers. They are determined to win. Big things may occur in the next few days.

SPORTS

SAM ROSS

Some "Prize" Fight

APPARENTLY there aren't so many vacationists sauntering a down to Florida these days. For the world's championship fight between Carnera and Loughran was a total financial flop. Carnera, the biblical Goliath, having bigger pebbles in his slingshot merely outpointed the small pebble-slinger, Loughran.

Both figures are very colorless in the fight game. Nobody likes to see a big lumpy muscled mountain of flesh run up against a man 80 pounds lighter, without seeing a tremendous slaughter. Carnera, the fans know, can't fight worth a damn; Loughran, they know is a boxer; a dancer; but he can't hit. So what's the use of traveling hundreds of miles to see love taps bouncing off a dumb head that knows no pain?

But the Madison Square Garden Corporation, which staged the fight, had its troubles plenty. The fight was set for the 14th of February. Somehow, the details were jumbled and a dog show became the excuse for postponing the fight. The Garden felt that maybe there were handsome dogs in the show than the beauties they were to present. Maybe the canines would draw attendance away.

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MODERNISTIC BOOK CASES of this type can be used either separately or in pairs, which would make ideal studio couch ends.

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Main Office: 714-716 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn N. Y. 58,235 Members in 351 Branches Total Assets on December 31, 1931: \$3,488,224.46 Benefits paid since its existence: Death Benefit: \$4,888,210.83 Sick Benefit: \$13,162,951.73 Total: \$17,050,162.59

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TRAVEL

Leningrad Music Festival Features Soviet Prodigy

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 3.—Margarita Heifitz, a nine year old Soviet prodigy, will be the leading participant in the music festival celebrating the centenary of the composer Borodin in Leningrad during the ten days beginning May 20. This talented girl is scheduled to conduct an entire concert in the Leningrad Philharmonic Hall, as well as to appear as piano soloist in one of Borodin's most difficult works. She is the latest sensation in Soviet music circles.

Another youngster who has made himself world famous by an amazing output of brilliant symphonies and operas is Shostakovich, who will be soloist with the Philharmonic under Mitropoulos, renowned Greek conductor, on May 26. The festival includes a showing of Shostakovich's latest work, "Lady Macbeth of Mzens

Unions Demand Action on Workers Insurance Bill (HR 7598)

WHAT'S ON

Saturday (Manhattan)

ANNUAL AFFAIRS of "Der Arbeiter," 10 E. Labor Temple, 247 E. 94th St., at 8 p.m. Special program and good eats. Admission 25c. Tickets in the Arbeiter Office.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St., 2nd floor. Singing, dancing, refreshments. Contribution 15c.

WILMA BOURGHOIS speaks on "Inequality on the Equality of Women." Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 135th St., 2nd floor, 8 p.m. Adm. free.

RED DANCE Studio Party, 77 Fifth Ave., 8 p.m. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments.

W.L.R. BAND assemblies at Marine Workers Union, 140 Broad St., at 12:30 for Thelma's Union Protest Meeting.

JAMES FORD Banquet Celebration at Essex Workers Home, 27 W. 115th St., 8:30 p.m. Clarence Hathaway, speaker. Dancing till dawn. Regular dinner, Adm. 50c.

FILM and Photo League Party, movie showing, dance, entertainment, 12 E. 17th St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 25c.

BLANCE and Entertainment, good band, refreshments, Steve Katoris Br., I.L.D., 15 3rd St., 8:30 p.m.

ANNUAL Concert and Dance, Knickerbocker Workers Ind., on Irving Plaza Hall, 14th St. and Irving Place. Good jazz band. Adm. 40c. In advance, 50c. at 50c.

FILM and Photo League Party, Y.C.L. Unit 5A, 44 104 2nd Ave. Apt. 26, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

CONCERT and Dance given by Mandolin Orchestra of the Spartacus Club, 269 W. 15th St. Musical Program. Adm. 25c.

MUSICALIST Obra Musical, No. 515 E.W.O. will hold dance at 8 p.m., 15th St. M.K.O. Orchestra; Mexican dishes served.

THEATRE COLLECTIVE Chinese-Japanese Club East Astor, given by Y.C.L. Unit 5A, 44 104 2nd Ave. Apt. 26, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

JOHN REED CLUB Forum. Stephen Graves on "Contemporary American Philosophy of the League of Nations," 430 Sixth Avenue, 8:30 p.m.

HARRY W. WICKES speaks on "The Revolt of the Workers." Steve Katoris Br., I.L.D., 15 3rd St., Adm. 15c, 8:30 p.m.

FILM and Photo League Symposium "The Future of the Film," Speakers: Schapiro, Dennis, Bels, Brandon, Serstein, Adler, others; 12 E. 17th St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 25c.

JAMES W. FORD lectures on "Negro Unemployment and Labor Temple, 247 E. 94th St., 8 p.m. Adm. 25c.

FRIBERT MANDOL Orchestra, Firstmans Group rehearsal at 108 E. 14th St., 8 p.m.

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Sunday

VILLAGE FORUM, 234 W. 4th St., facing Sheridan Square, 3 p.m., Jack Taylor speaks on "Racketeering in the American Federation of Labor." Speakers: Ellis Rizzo, Floor and Rose Pastor Stokes Br., I.L.D., Adm. 15c.

OPEN FORUM, G. Albertini speaks on "The Negro Question." Y.C.L. Unit 5A, 44 104 2nd Ave. Apt. 26, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

AMBL BROWDER General Secretary of the I.W.O. lectures at Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., 8 p.m.

CONCERT, International Music Week Against Fascism and War, Pierre Doyevitz, Daily Worker Chorus; Soloists: Civic Repertory Theatre; 14th St. and 6th Ave. Adm. 25c, 8:30 p.m. Amplees, Workers' Music League.

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Diarrhoea in C.C.C. Camp 987, Calif., Is Caused by Bad Food

By a C.C.C. Worker
MONROVIA, Cal., Mar. 1.—Diarrhoea is very prevalent at C.C.C. Camp 987 here, due to the rotten and unsuitable food we are given. For one week, one-half of the boys were vomiting from sour stomachs because of the food. Ninety per cent of the boys had diarrhoea. A doctor charging some of the boys \$1.25 for inoculations, and sent some back to work long before they were cured.

The food we were given was often rotten, sometimes burned, and at other times undercooked. Maggoty meat has been given us. For breakfast we are given omelets made from powdered Japanese eggs. Each worker is issued three sandwiches for lunch, one ham, one cheese, and one beef; the bread is dry and stale. Supper is usually beans, spaghetti and sour potatoes.

Seven times we went on strike against the rotten food. After each strike the food would improve; gradually it would soon be the same again.

The canteen overcharged us on all articles. The officers use this money when we first entered camp, there were 230 of us; two months later there were 174; 66 either deserting or being fired for protesting conditions.

After our enlistment expired and we returned home, we were summoned to the Emergency Relief headquarters and asked why we did not re-enlist. When we explained that the conditions were so bad that we did not wish to re-enlist, the relief heads asked us why we did not join the army.

Ninety per cent refused either an army or C.C.C. enlistment.

1934 TRAVEL RATES IN THE SOVIET UNION

per day first class \$5
per day tourist class \$3
per day special class \$2

These basic daily rates for travel in the Soviet Union are the same as last year. No increase in dollars has been effected in view of the dollar deflation. The costs covered are: Soviet visas, meals, hotels, guide-interpreters, and all transportation on tour in the U. S. S. R. Eighteen standard itineraries of from 5 to 31 days duration to choose from. Write for illustrated booklet "D W 1" Consult your local agent about these bargains in travel.

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Banquet Tonight to Hail 40th Birthday of James W. Ford

N. Y. District of C. P. Hails Ford's 15 Years in Labor Movement

NEW YORK—The District Committee of the New York district of the Communist Party yesterday called upon all members of the district to join in the celebration of the 40th birthday of Comrade James W. Ford, in the following statement:

The District Committee of the Party, together with Section 4, celebrates the 40th anniversary of James W. Ford, at the Estonian Workers Hall, 27 W. 115th St., today, at p. m.

The significance of this occasion should be understood by all members of our district. Comrade Ford is not only a very important part of our district leadership, but as a result of his participation in the labor movement for the past 15 years, he is an outstanding leader of the American working class. Comrade Ford symbolizes the struggle of the Party and the Negro masses for national liberation. He has greatly contributed to the clarification of the Negro Question. He was the standard bearer of the Party, together with Comrade Foster, in the 1932 elections.

All party members and sympathetic workers are urged to honor Comrade Ford by attending the banquet.

The Fighting Vets

By ERNEST LYALL MISNER
The Veteran in Congress

Bills, bills and still more veteran bills; We read the flood of legislation introduced and amended in the Senate and the House. Are the supporters of the administration really waking up to the fact the masses of the people are militantly opposed to the vicious Economy Bill that made wholesale removals of the aged, crippled, diseased and sick from the veteran pension rolls? Is Congress really interested in the welfare of the widows and dependents of the Veterans? Do they really want to pay the veterans their back pay, purposefully misnamed a Bonus?

"Friends of the Veterans Exposed" Their scheme is simple. Dangle bait,—promise a little to the different categories of veterans cases,—make a friendly gesture,—KEEP THEM DIVIDED. Their whole scheme is to misrepresent and confuse the issue. They add the return of the 15 per cent cut of the Federal employees to the Veterans relief; they misrepresent the Adjusted service pay as a Bonus and not as back pay.

Democratic leaders in the House charge the Republicans in the Senate with purposely leading the Independent Office Bill with Veterans amendments so that Roosevelt will surely veto them. The members of the House of Representatives come up for re-election next November and they make a gesture of support for the Bonus,—which the President said he would immediately veto just as Hoover did.

Clifton City Council Sends Resolution to Washington

NEW YORK—The mass pressure of the workers of Clifton, N. J., the silk town between Passaic and Paterson, forced Congressman George N. Sizer of Passaic, to introduce into the Congressional record in the House, the resolution of the City Council of Clifton which supports the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (HR 7598).

Clifton is the silk and silk dyeing center where, during the last silk strike, militant pickets battled police for the right to picket the mills.

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Future Up of Auto Strikes Emphasizes Task of United Front

Communist Party Members Must Lead in Uniting Auto Workers

Organize Rank and File in Shops to Take the Strike Leadership

By JOHN SCHMIE

While writing this article over 1,000 automobile workers in Toledo were striking. (The strike has since been sold out by the A. F. of L. leaders—Editor.)

In Detroit, in quite a number of large shops, short department strikes are taking place and, finally, the most important sign of mass indignation was the short department strike of crank-shaft workers in the Ford, River Rouge, Plant. These strikes, in the main, develop for increased wages, against the inhuman speed-up system, and in some cases centered around individual slave-driving foremen, and for the right of workers to organize.

These developments in the last few weeks, of the rising discontent of the automobile workers further show the increased confidence among these workers for struggle.

United Action
The Auto Workers Union has proposed to the Toledo strikers the program of united action and has called upon the Mechanics Educational Society of America and upon the members of the Machinists Union to unite together with the production workers into one united movement to win the strike.

While the strikes are going on in Toledo, Matthew Smith, the secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, and Wal Shapman, the leader of the Machinists Educational Society of America in Toledo, are now in Washington collaborating with the agents of the bosses (N.R.A. Committee). In other words, instead of being on the picket line uniting the workers for victory in the strike, the leaders are out of the strike picture and together with Green and the other leaders of the A. F. of L. laying the ground to smash this growing unity that is developing in this wave of struggles in the automobile industry.

Rank and File Strike Committees
In order to organize and lead this rising movement in the automobile industry, the workers must organize the rank and file. Such as the A. F. of L., M.E.S.A., etc., must take control of their problems and build up their own rank and file leadership who grow out of the picket lines and in the struggles in the departments.

This can be achieved only when the workers organized in these unions boldly adopt and carry out the program of united action, organized committee and strike committee. 1) For united action of all workers in the industry, for increased wages, shorter hours, against the murderous speed up and for unemployment and social insurance.

2) For one industrial union in every shop, united into one powerful union of all workers in the automobile industry.

3) Against the company unions. Prevent the development of company unions by building up rank and file control of the unions of the automobile workers and against the high-salaried A. F. of L. and M.E.S.A. officials, who split the ranks and betray the interests of the automobile masses.

What's to Be Done?
Communist Party members and revolutionary workers around the Party must now, more than ever, give leadership and guidance to this rising movement. The reason for this strike wave is to a large part due to the mass activity and organizational work carried on by the Party and revolutionary trade union workers in the Auto Workers Union and other rank and file unions, but as yet we have failed to give this movement organized revolutionary trade union leadership.

The movement has not yet adopted independent action based upon the program of a class struggle industrial union, which is the only mass instrument that will protect and defend the interests of the workers. It now remains the task of the Party and revolutionary workers around the Party to become the leaders in this movement by organizing independent committees of action, such as grievance committees, organizational committees, and prepare these committees by leading and guiding them in struggles. Slogans to be adopted must be to the point, leaders must explain accurately the exact grievances and issues facing the workers and all our propaganda and agitation must show a concrete organized way out of the increased misery that is forced upon the masses.

This way out must be achieved at the expense of the companies and over the heads of all those who stand in the way, and who are consciously attempting to mislead and destroy the movement. We, as Communists, must boldly and unhesitatingly come out with the program of the united front from below and become the best fighters, organizers and leaders in the interest of the automobile workers.

There is no better way of discussing and concretizing the issue before our district and National Convention than to act and mobilize the Party and the whole movement for the immediate preparation and organization for the already and still larger strike struggles that are pending in the automobile industry.

This increased mass discontent in

Michigan Auto Workers Act for State Insurance

Demand HR 7598 on State Scale Until Congress Acts

DETROIT, Mich.—Rationalization in the industries, particularly in the Auto industry, has been tremendously accelerated by the present deep economic crisis and will keep tens of thousands of Auto Workers permanently unemployed as long as the present economic system continues. The Auto Industry, even more than any other industry, is the center of the deadly speed-up, a phase of rationalization, that in itself greatly increases the permanent army of unemployed. The jobs are increased. Not only by lay-off due to increased productivity per man, but also by accidents, disability, sickness and the fact that auto workers have no place in the industry after they have reached the age of 45 because the deadly speed in these shops has sapped their strength and vitality.

Spurt Temporary
The present economic crisis, even though it may have periods of short spurts in production such as the present with slight increases in employment, will never be able to absorb the gigantic army of unemployed and the decline will recur time after time with ever increasing sharpness and depth and with always increasing numbers thrown into the army of the unemployed.

The auto workers more and more begin to realize that there can be no form of security against a continuous recurrence of the present condition of mass unemployment and the mass starvation that goes with it that reaches and affects millions of workers and their families, unless we workers, through our organized mass pressure force the enactment of a system of full unemployment and Social Insurance, paid by the employers and Government.

Michigan Petition
In Michigan, under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils a petition is being prepared to force the State government to put the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) on the ballot and to force its enactment by the Federal Government. This petition must win the support of all sections of the toiling population. Behind these resolutions and petitions however, must stand the organized workers ready to act through demonstrations and strikes to force the passage of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

This is the only weapon that the workers have and the only thing that can compel the employers and their government to act in the interests of the toiling masses.

The workers must be on guard against all the fake schemes to be offered as substitutes for genuine unemployment insurance. The Wagner Bill and other proposals similar which bear the words of the National Industrial Conference Board:

"agreement should be reached among the employers on the fundamentals of a program of unemployment reserves that might reasonably be supported as a substitute for Unemployment Insurance."

War Orders
Our fight is for genuine social insurance in the interests of the workers and only the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill offers full insurance in the interests of the workers. Not a single one of the so called insurance bills so far introduced, except the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, was drawn up with the idea of aiding the workers, but on the contrary, were drawn up to rock the rising demand of the workers and to aid the manufacturers and bankers.

At the present time the auto shops are in a mad rush to get out production of trucks for war purposes. In nearly all auto shops war orders are the main bulk of the work. This production of trucks and other supplies for war means further readjustment of the lines with still

greater speed-up. This is in line with the situation throughout the world, where every capitalist country is feverishly preparing for war as the one last way out of the crisis.

This war means the lives of millions of workers fighting for the profits and interests of the capitalists. We must raise the demand that all war funds must be used to pay unemployment insurance and organize in every neighborhood to back the demand with the mass action and pressure of the workers. We have one way to win this insurance; Organization and struggle.

Business Men Unite
NEW YORK.—In protest against the two per cent sales tax to be invoked upon city retailers, the Sales Tax Committee of "One Thousand" forced to call a fifteen minute protest stoppage of all retail business on the day the bill comes up for hearing in Albany.

At the Ford factory, in addition to the already developed strikes, are the living examples before our Party in the District on how correct the Thesis and Resolution are in explaining the situation.

Baltimore Seamen Win Strike Which Lasted One Day

Get \$10 Increase in Wages; Set Up Ship Committee

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2. (By Mail) The crew of the S. S. Buffalo Bridge struck here under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and forced the company to increase wages of all hands.

The ship was boarded last week by union delegates, who, with other members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, entered the crew aft and gave them an outline of what the organized seamen did in this port—how they are running the relief agency and how they established their own Centralized Shipping Bureau controlled by the rank and file.

The ship delegates had already discussed these questions with the men and had them lined up ready for action (which emphasizes the importance of having delegates on all ships).

The ship was chartered by the Bull Line and the crew discussed the Bull Line wage scale which was \$10 higher than the scale of the Nelson Line, which owned the ship.

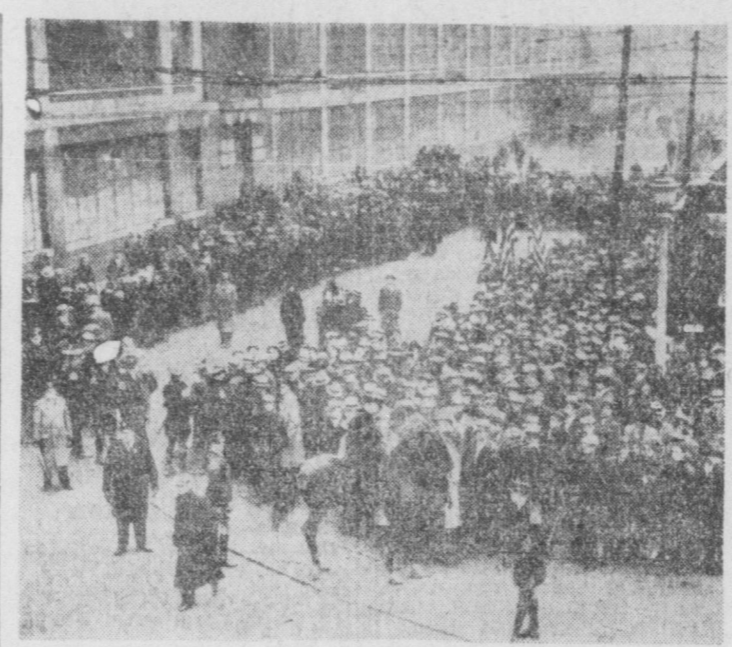
The crew put forward the following demands:

1—That Bull Line wages be paid to all members of crew;
2—Clean linen, one face, one bath towel be issued weekly;
3—Buckets and soap be issued;
4—Overtime to be paid at the rate of 75 cents per hour;
5—Recognition of Ship Committee;
6—No one to be fired for taking part in this action or issues arising out of it.

At the payoff the new articles called for the old rate of pay, and the crew refused to sign and presented the demands to the captain. The captain, seeing the crew well organized, notified the crew that he would give them the answer when he received it. The crew mustered aft and discussed the small details on how each man was to conduct himself.

Win All Demands
About two hours later the Port Captain came aboard and the ship committee went forward and had a discussion, as a result all of the demands were met, oilers getting an increase of \$5 and the rest of the crew received an increase of \$10. The strike was run in such an orderly manner that the engineers and officers complimented the crew on the way the strike was conducted.

This ship leaves port with a functioning ship committee and a 100 per cent organized crew, and with a perspective of next time raising the strike to a higher level.



CLOSED TIGHT!
Group of pickets near one of the large auto plants in Detroit during a strike a few months ago. No scabs got in there.

Stormy Sessions Mark Tool, Dye Makers Convention

Amidst Cheers, Convention Representing 20,000 Endorse Workers Unemployed Insurance Bill

EDITORIAL NOTE:—The following is the first news we received on the convention of the M. E. S. A., and print it without comment at this time. We urge Detroit workers, especially Party members to send in additional news and comments on this important convention.

By a Worker Correspondent
DETROIT, Mich.—The Mechanics Educational Society of America held a convention on Feb. 24th and 25th, representing a membership of 20,000 tool and die makers.

A convention for the establishment of a constitution and by-laws had been held at Schiller Hall on the 24th and transferred to the Carpathia Hall on the following day. Delegates representing Detroit, Toledo, Pontiac, Flint and Salem, attended, practically in full force.

After a good many stormy moments, the proposed constitution and by-laws had been formally adopted. Many revisions and alterations were found necessary.

The first tilt arose over the preamble. A resolutions committee had been elected. This body rejected the preamble submitted and strongly favored one offered by Brother John Anderson, embodying a class struggle spirit. Harry Harrison, one of the trio of organizers, raised strenuous objections to the adoption of Brother Anderson's proposal.

When the first session adjourned, Brother Brown criticized Harrison for his stand against the new preamble and a fist fight was narrowly avoided in the dining room just before the delegates lunched.

Brother John Chapman, the newly-elected general president of the union, officiated as chairman during the entire convention, relieved temporarily by Brother J. Murdock, our present general vice-president. It must be stated here that Brother Chapman handled the chairmanship in an admirably masterly manner.

A rank and file election had been held some time ago, by secret ballot. The following national officers were elected: Secretary, John Chapman (Toledo); Treasurer, Matthew Smith; Treasurer, W. Russell; Vice-President, J. Murdock; Organizers, Harry Harrison, J. J. Griffin, R. Covert.

CHAMPAGNE SALESMAN WALKER
NEW YORK.—The dapper former Mayor Jimmy Walker was considered a good enough champagne salesman to be approached by a French company to offer him a job. The G. H. Mumm and Co. representative said, "I think the former mayor could do champagne in New York better than any other man. I know he is so well equipped."

Why Aluminum Workers Went Out on Strike

Worker in Mellon Plant Tells How Walkout Was Called

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., March 1.—I desire to have you print the following letter as an example for my brother and sister workers to see the procedure we workers must undergo in order to improve our working conditions:

The United States Aluminum Co., employees of New Kensington, Pa., organized a union under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor in September 1933 and remained affiliated directly with the A. F. of L. since.

Our delegates were sent to Pittsburgh to interview the Aluminum officials in regard to a general wage increase a few months ago, and the Company agreed to give the grievance the best of "consideration," which they did. Subsequently we received the "best of consideration" and that was all we got. On a second appeal two weeks since we met with very much the same results, expecting a remark the big shots made in regard to the Company having no funds. Wotta joke! They didn't ask us if we had any funds when they slashed our rates 20 to 50 per cent since 1929.

Now, to proceed with "causes and effects." The A. F. of L. union No. 18356, on learning the fact that it would get no support from the A. F. of L. officials in Washington decided to adopt the following procedure:

It wired all the Aluminum unions throughout the United States to send delegates to New Kensington for a National Aluminum industrial convention, at which all the unions formulated codes to present the Aluminum Co. for "collective bargaining," and "consideration."

The union representatives made arrangements to meet the Aluminum Co. representatives at which the Aluminum Co. representatives failed to appear. The entire organized Aluminum industry workers voted 100 per cent strong to declare a holiday until the Aluminum representatives appeared with cards on top of the table.

The workers were considerate enough to permit union men with credentials to enter the mill, such as engineers and electricians and mechanics, so as to keep furnaces from going out, to keep water current in case of fire and so on, but no man or woman will be permitted to enter the mill without authorized credentials by the Union executives.

The "holiday" was called on the 28th of February to take effect on the 1st day of March, and to remain in "effect" until the Aluminum owners do some damn high and wide considering.

The unions involved are not only common labor organizations, but also semi-skilled, and skilled labor unions. In conclusion, I want to express my sincere appeal to all workers to organize and to compel the Companies to grant us a living wage and decent working conditions.

Devotedly your Brother Worker.

Youth Delegates Will Investigate C.C. Camp

NEW YORK.—Delegates from youth organizations who will investigate conditions in C.C. Camp No. 45 as part of the committee organized by the Youth Section of the Trade Union Unity League, will meet this afternoon at 3 p. m., at 80 E. 11th St., room 238.

The delegation plans to leave by private car Sunday morning and to return the same evening. Expenses per delegate is \$2.00.

When preparing for action in the

Mellons Own Over Ten Billion Dollars, Squeezed from Labor

Get Tribute in Steel, Oil, Coal, Aluminum and Wars

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

Author of "Mellon's Millions" (Note: The following was taken from the pamphlet by Harvey O'Connor, entitled, "How Mellon Got Rich," published by International Pamphlets, 799 Broadway, New York, price 5 cents.)

TOWERING among the financial giants is the Mellon family with its billion-dollar hoard, probably the largest in America. The Pittsburgh titans of finance capital, are directly interested in corporations with assets of \$10,500,000,000.

Although he is usually described as King of aluminum, Andrew Mellon, former secretary of the Treasury, raked in his billion from an amazing variety of industries. For the Mellons draw tribute from real estate, banking, steel, railway equipment, oil, coal and its myriad by-products, aluminum, utilities. Workers in almost every industry you can name are being exploited to enhance the financial power of the Mellons.

Count of the major enterprises of the basic industries. . . . Coke links coal and steel. It is the pure fuel left when gases have been driven out of coal, and it is used to smelt iron ore. Through his Koppers Mellon is the most important commercial coke producer in the United States and Canada. The by-products derived from coal constitute the base for explosives and all war

gases. The Mellons hold key positions in the war industries through steel, coal, and by-products of coal gas and petroleum, Bethlehem's cashes in handsonly by the sale of armor plate for battleships built in Bethlehem's own yards. . . .

Aluminum Co. of America
Most famous of Mellon's corporations is Aluminum Co. of America, which, through its control of raw materials and patents, holds a 100 per cent monopoly on the manufacture of this extremely useful lightweight metal. Aluminum is one-third the weight of steel and just as strong when properly alloyed. Aluminum Co. of America, ever since its organization, has had considerable holdings in other corporations dominated by one or both of these groups.

Mellon and Labor
Mellon is a staunch believer in long hours and low wages for his workers. The state sweatshop investigation in Pennsylvania in 1933, as we have noted, revealed that his aluminum factories paid 18 cents an hour to women. His aluminum plants worked the 11½-hour shift even in 1933.

Strikes periodically convulsed his spy-ridden factories and mills. In 1913 his aluminum workers in New Kensington revolted, and wives of strikers used blacksnake whips to beat off strikebreakers. State police were rushed to the plant to break



ANDREW MELLON

up meetings and picket lines. After six weeks, the workers were forced back under promise of arbitration.

In 1915, at Massena, New York, his aluminum workers struck, took possession of the aluminum plant and threw up a barricade in front of the main gate. Governor Whitman (Republican) of New York sent in companies of militia which stormed the barricades and finally drove the workers out in a series of bloody encounters. Strikers' homes were raided and a strike leader later died of wounds inflicted by guardsmen. A hundred workers were jailed. The strike was soon settled with the company promising slight wage increases and correction of grievances over rents.

Again in 1916 the Aluminum workers in New Kensington struck, demanding the 8-hour day and recognition of A. F. of L. unions, but were defeated when the company shifted its war orders to other plants. The workers were forced back after three months.

In the Standard Steel Car Works at Butler, Pa., in 1919, state troopers beat back workers who joined the great steel strike. The troopers' horses were trained to kick in the doors of workers' homes and to enter, scattering terror among wives and children of the strikers.

In Pittsburgh, Coal, however, the Mellon labor policy came to highest fruition. R. B. Mellon, once chairman of the company's board, practically admitted before a Senate committee that "you can't run coal mines without machine guns." Pittsburgh Coal, Charley Schwab's Bethlehem

Mines Corp. and Rockefeller's Consolidation mines, took the lead in 1925 in breaking a contract with the United Mine Workers and smashing that union. Miners were evicted from the company towns in which they had been forced to live; coal and iron policy, licensed by the state and paid by the coal and steel companies, terrorized strikers. Tear gas and machine guns helped the operators. When miners joined the National Miners Union in 1931 and conducted another great strike, Pittsburgh Coal Co. exceeded its previous efforts. Dozens of miners were shot, hundreds were gassed, others were sent to prison for long terms, their families evicted and starved. But a Pittsburgh Coal superintendent and a bunch of company guards at Arnold, Pa., who shot and killed John Philipovich, a strike sympathizer, were convicted of mere manslaughter and paroled. Two Pittsburgh Coal guards who tortured Mike Barzoksi to death in their police barracks were given light sentences.

In the company town the company owns not only the stores, but all the drab, monotonous shacks, the school, the church and everything else. The company is also the "law." It hires and pays the private police who patrol the streets and roads, help keep organizers out, spy on militant workers, and try to disrupt their organizations.

Aluminum and Race Riots
The East St. Louis race riots of 1917 were laid at the door of the Aluminum Co. and other employers by a Congressional investigating committee. Aluminum Ore Co., fighting

Drive Labor and Shoot Down Strikers Who Demand More Pay

its low-paid white workers then on strike, imported hundreds of Negroes from the lower Mississippi Valley. So many were brought in that there were jobs only for them. Race hatreds were fanned. In the terrible riots that followed at least 25 Negroes, men and women, were burned to death, shot, drowned, hanged and their homes burned. The police and militia refused to interfere.

In 1933, the Aluminum Co. signed a code stipulating 30 cents an hour as the minimum wage in the industry. But even this hunger wage was too much to suit the Mellon company, and within a few weeks it was paying hundreds of its own workers at New Kensington, Pa., 25 cents an hour, in defiance of its own code. The workers at the New Kensington plant made their opposition felt by an overwhelming vote against the company union which was to be set up on the basis of the code.

Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal Co. signed a N. R. A. code and a working agreement with John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers which took away from the miners, on strike at the time, the right to strike. Under this agreement between Pittsburgh Coal and Lewis, the checkoff was forced on the miners, to be paid into the district office instead of to local unions, the previous practice. In this way the local unions were robbed of their financial autonomy.

Must Be Ready With Action to Meet New Wave of Auto Strikes

Problems Facing Auto Workers Union in Present Situation

By J. WILSON

This year in the auto industry we are again faced with impending strike struggles.

The shops here are like a powder keg, and a spark will result in a wave of strikes that will by far surpass the strikes of last year, not only in the numbers involved, but also in militancy and bring the workers in a sharper clash with the state, which will give a more decided class character to the struggle. The spark may be the Toledo or Milwaukee situations, it may be a strike of the M. E. S. A., or of the A. F. of L.

The task of the Auto Workers Union, the class struggle union, is to prepare the workers who are in these unions for a militant policy of action, based upon the principle of the class struggle. The task of the A. W. U. members in the shop must be a policy of United Action.

As yet the big majority of the workers are unorganized. The task of the A. W. U. members is to form groups in the plants, these to lead to the forming locals. Now, on these groups, workers who are gotten together will be workers who want action, not those who join a union just to talk.

Must Be Ready With Action
When these groups are gotten together we must be on the job to see to it that they are given action. They are looking to us for proposals, for leadership. Work with them to issue leaflets, stickers, etc., on their grievances. We must not only tell them what to do but we must also be doing it.

It was this policy, of getting the workers together, and carrying out the tasks mentioned above, that resulted in the strikes last year.

Last year they wanted action. This year they want it even more. In the last few weeks there have been 13 or more strikes in the shops of a departmental nature. Some have been led by the A. W. U. Most of these have been spontaneous, but the workers elected committees to present their demands. Practically all have been successful.

Here is an example of how one was carried on by the A. W. U. A group of workers were gotten together at a department at the . . . Co. We took up with them the grievances in their department. After a long discussion they decided to call another meeting with a broader representation.

Action Comes First
At the following meeting, 14 were present. One worker suggested that the main thing was that they all join the A. W. U. I pointed out that there must not be a precondition that those coming to the meeting must join the A. W. U., but that we get together to plan some action to better our conditions, and that on the basis of the action we carry out we ask them to join. This they agreed on. The result was that they took a vote and 10 joined the union and formed a local. Then after quite a bit of discussion it was decided that some action be taken, the main demands being a 25 per cent increase in wages and no piece rate scheme. A committee was elected to get out a little 4" by 4" leaflet, another committee was elected to distribute them in the plant the next morning, 500 were made. Another committee was elected to steer the action.

The steering committee was not decisive enough, so that when the superintendent called for a committee, the steering committee fell down on the job. The line struck for 45 minutes, and the company promised a substantial raise and no piece work. Then the men returned to work.

When preparing for action in the

shop, special emphasis must be laid on the question of the committee that is to talk for the men, or to see that the action is carried out. This is very important for if the committee fails in the moment when they are expected to take the lead, the rest of the workers are confused, with the result that the work in building the union is greatly hindered. Plenty of time should be spent on electing a committee.

The local has now recruited many more members and has carried out a similar action. They are now taking steps to spread the union to the other departments.

Now then, here is an example of how an individual member of the A. W. U. worked in forming a group. He got a job. No other worker in his department of 300 were union members. There was quite a bit of kicking about the wages, so he immediately began to agitate the men to take some action. He went around and talked to the men. He proposed an increase that appealed to all the men, and they all talked about this. Then he proposed striking and going to the superintendent. This they talked about. Then he proposed a time which they accepted.

He then went to the men and told them that they were all depending on each other, so that when the time came to act, they all started to move to the superintendent's office. He then went along the line and gave a line agitating to the weaker ones, with the result that they all struck. He himself was the last to leave the department, and the workers were watching him get them all out. Then when the superintendent asked for the spokesman, they looked to him. He stepped up and presented the demands of the men. The result was they got a substantial raise. He was then looked upon as the man that got them a raise, with the result that he has now gotten a group together, and they are forming a local, not because of these things alone, but because he pointed out to them that he was carrying out the policy of the Auto Workers Union.

In another department, the men were going to do the same thing, but here the A. F. of L. has a foothold and they decided not to strike but to wait. This was used as a means of exposing the A. F. of L.

Outside Work Important
These are a few examples to show that we can use different methods of organizing in the shops and that we should not insist that we have a group and then act. But we must keep in mind the main emphasis in building our unions. Class struggle unions must be based on action carried out by groups in the department and shops as a means of building our union, at the same time we must not neglect the outside work, shop gate meetings, leaflets, mass meetings, etc.

Last year we had quite a job with the Red Scare, and the companies were able to use it to a great extent exclusively. This was due mostly to the fact that we left the field to the capitalist press, with the result that they succeeded at times in splitting us from the workers. Since the last strikes steps have been taken to overcome this shortcoming by issuing Party leaflets at the shops, and selling the Daily Worker, etc. But we must not let this be done as it should. But we have learned our lesson. This time we are explaining who the "Reds" are, and when the strikes come we will and must come out boldly and let the workers know who the Reds are, and why the Red Scare is raised.

Then the most important thing that all members must have as their perspective, is that all the work they do in getting together in issuing leaflets, in selling papers etc., is the question of the United Front of the workers of the other unions. We must have in mind always the question of building a United Industrial Union in the Auto Industry, proving and showing to the workers during the course of our every day work and struggles that this is the only way we can expect to effectively stop the starvation program of the employers and Government.

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WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON, March 2.—"The Communist Party does indeed express the only fundamental difference, the only fundamental rejection of the National Recovery Act," declared Robert Minor, representing the Party at one of the Thursday sessions of the week's "Field Day for Critics," inaugurated with a fanfare of publicity by the bombastic drillmaster, N. R. A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson.

But before Minor or any other working class critic, such as Pat Cuth, the stirring and magnetic president of the Screen Actors and Metal Workers Industrial Union, was permitted to speak on the starvation and strike-breaking nature of the N. R. A. the administration leaders and workers endeavored to map out the limits of the criticism. "We shall continue in the future as in the Seymour Waldman past to welcome constructive criticism," sang out Johnson.

Then Donald Richberg, \$12,000-a-year lawyer of the N. R. A., ordered: "These meetings are for the purpose of discussing principles rather than the individual provisions in the codes. . . it will also be most helpful, although perhaps this is asking too much, but it would be most helpful if witnesses who appear in these meetings would bear in mind that there are usually two sides to a question, and sometimes three or four because it is not entirely helpful to present wholly one side of a picture which has many sides. . . we cannot expect the advocates of special or particular interests to be impartial. . . we are engaged in the most devoted effort to sustain and to advance them (earlier referred to as "our political theories and institutions of government") and to maintain all the purposes and principles and traditions of American life upon which we have lived and prospered and moved ahead for something over 150 years. . . we are not engaged in perpetuating or bringing about a class struggle. We are engaged in seeking the good of all the people of the United States."

But a few minutes after Richberg had wound up in colloquial style about the N. R. A. as "the goal of the greatest individual happiness for the greatest number of people, however up with the sense of freedom and responsibility for their own lives," George H. Houston, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers, badly stated the faith he and his fellow exploiters have in the Blue Eagle. In fact, Houston loudly declared, "Industry has cooperated with him (Johnson) and his organization in a most remarkable way since the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act." That is, industry has cooperated with itself very nicely by "co-operating" with the former assistant of Barney Baruch, World War millionaire and Wall Street speculator. But just to remind you and the workers who may be so foolish as to believe in unemployment insurance, said Houston, "Industry must not be burdened with the emergency relief of unemployment in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of recovery." And if you have enough fool to sustain a bare existence, added the thinly demagogic and openly brutal Houston, don't entertain such foolish ideas as that shortening the work week. "The mere shortening of the work week or its rigid adjustment by legislation would prove more injurious to the workman than to any other group through retardation in recovery." In the early nineteenth century the legislatures of England and their legislative and religious lackeys fought to chain the workers and their children to their machines for as long as eighteen hours a day to preserve the

family and the family's spiritual health. A hundred years later it's "breakdown in recovery." Demagoguery is the final art of capitalism—and a black one.

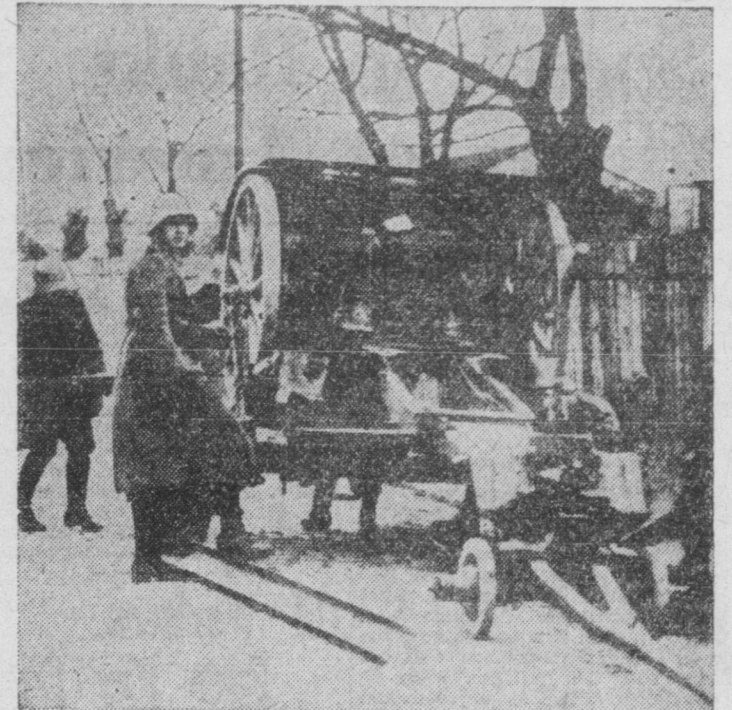
It was no accident that placed the diamond-figured William Green as the last speaker of the day's main program—the main supporter in the ranks of the working class of starvation and strike-breaking. For Green is American capitalism's chief left demagogue, the diminishing of whose influence among workers is an indication of the growing appreciation of the Communist Party as the leader and fellow-fighter of the working class.

Parroting Johnson's demand for criticism, Green reiterated his parrot's act of calling on the workers to "stand behind the President and the Administrator of the N. R. A.," and "labor (Dr. A. F. L.) will stand with the Administration."

ONLY one administration supporter did not recite in the main act—the Socialist Party. Which did not deter Louis Waldman, the Code Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party, from misrepresenting the intrinsic character of the N. R. A., starvation codes and strike-breaking. "This, of a piece of legislation," he said, "is a piece of legislation which is a most reprehensible act of a consumer interest as well as a producer interest, approves and supports the objectives of N. I. R. A. in so far as they create a public agency which through government action is capable of establishing maximum hours of employment, minimum wages, the abolition of child labor, and the perfection of industrial supervision." This, of a piece of legislation, he said, "is a piece of legislation which is a most reprehensible act of a consumer interest as well as a producer interest, approves and supports the objectives of N. I. R. A. in so far as they create a public agency which through government action is capable of establishing maximum hours of employment, minimum wages, the abolition of child labor, and the perfection of industrial supervision."

And attempting to blind workers to the fact that the financiers and industrialists created the N. R. A. to smash wages and prohibit strikes and that the "minimum" wage has generally become the maximum, Louis Waldman appealed to Johnson, the executive lieutenant of the ruling class, to use his "power" against those who placed him just where he is. "The N. I. R. A. gives you the power which you never used (1), the power to prescribe maximum hours, the power to prescribe minimum wages, the power to prescribe conditions of employment, and unless you utilize that power you will be doing, under the law, exactly what President Hoover tried to do without the N. I. R. A. Extract promises from employers, which they never meant to keep, and which they do not keep today."

Minor put it correctly. "In its support of the N. R. A., now more formally announced than ever before, the Socialist Party has clearly stated that it is the third party defending the interests of capitalism within the labor movement."



THE FASCIST HEIMWEHR
Austrian artillerymen, out of range of the guns of the Viennese workers, rain death and destruction on their lives and homes, drowning the recent uprising in a river of blood.

Delegates to Demand Release Of Filipino Workers' Leaders

Roosevelt, Hughes, Quezon, Guevara All Refuse to Hear N. Y. Workers' Demands

NEW YORK.—President Roosevelt, the Supreme Court of the United States, Manuel Quezon, chief political agent of American imperialism in the Philippines, and Pedro Guevara, resident Philippine commissioner, have all refused to see a delegation of American and Filipino anti-imperialist workers which will be in Washington Monday, March 5 to present demands for the release of the 17 Communist leaders of the Filipino workers and peasants who are imprisoned in the islands.

The refusals were made in wire and letters to N. Schor, secretary of the Action Committee for the Release of Filipino Political Prisoners, received today.

The delegation, which will be headed by Maximo Manzon, prominent Filipino intellectual, and will have on its representatives of the International Labor Defense, the Filipino Anti-Imperialist League, and other working-class organizations, will proceed to Washington Saturday and demand interviews from Guevara and from Chief Justice Hughes, as well as from President Roosevelt and Senate representatives. Quezon in his telegram, which hypocritically states that he has "done everything he could for Evangelista, et al," announces his departure from Washington for the Philippines, two days before the delegation is to come to see him.

The Supreme Court Justice is to be visited to demand that the court issue a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the prisoners, which is being prepared by the I. L. D.

Justice Hughes, in refusing an appointment with the delegation, pleaded lack of jurisdiction. Pedro Guevara excuses his refusal

Thomas Screens His Past N.R.A. Ballyhoo

By Sham Criticism to Deceive the Workers

Now Asks "Why Did N.R.A. Go Wrong," When He Originally Hailed it as a "Powerful Weapon, if Rightly Used, for Progress Towards Genuine Socialism; Admits Now Wages Slashed Through N.R.A., But Wants Workers To Submit to Section 7-A and to Avoid Strikes Against Bosses and Roosevelt New Deal.

By HARRY GANNES

THERE is a lot of chest-thumping among those who helped Roosevelt spread his sweet words about the N. R. A. As the workers begin to awaken, and find the sweetened N. R. A. dose really contained the worm-wood and gall of wage-cuts and company unions, those responsible in their own mind begin to set up a chorus of howls about the N. R. A. "not working." The Thomases, Greens and Waldmans, sensing the vast disillusionment, atone their howls to it, and utter "critical" words about the N. R. A.

What they are afraid of is that the workers will not recall the Communist Party analysis, warning and advice on the N. R. A., but will now follow it in action.

Recently a leaflet appeared with the heading: "Why did N. R. A. go wrong?" Who do you think wrote it? The very same Norman Thomas who promised the workers so much would come out of the N. R. A.

Norman Thomas wants the workers to forget his past preachments about submitting to the N. R. A., not striking against it. He does this for the express purpose of keeping the workers from following the path of the class struggle against the whole program, leading to revolutionary struggles against capitalism. Just as the Austrian social-democratic leaders preached that peaceful submission to Dollfus's democracy would bring socialism, so Norman Thomas ranted that working for the success of the N. R. A. would pave the way to socialism.

Every demagogic move to strengthen the power of finance-capital every oppressive act against the workers is greeted by these worthies as a new Pullman to socialism.

The N. R. A. did not take long in collecting its toll from the entire American workingclass. For that reason, the Reverend Norman Thomas in order to screen the cause of keeping the workers from revolutionary struggle, finds it imperative to cover his N. R. A. traces.

Hence, he now writes and circulates a leaflet entitled "Why did N. R. A. go wrong?" "What did the workers, or a large number of them, hope the N. R. A. would do?" he asks. "They hoped that N. R. A. and the codes set up under it would, by shortening hours and increasing wages, abolish unemployment, increase spending power and give to the workers' own unions recognized standing."

Thomas's Trickery
Here the Socialist reverend is doing some sleight-of-hand jugglery. He dubs his pink vestments and dons overalls. The American workers had no reason, from bitter experience, to expect from capitalism but what they eventually got.

However, when President Roosevelt unloosed his flood of ballyhoo promises, the Socialist leaders stepped in to help the bosses. They strove to instill into the minds of the workers just what Mr. Thomas says now the workers hoped the N. R. A. would do. The object, of course, was to keep the workers from fighting back to improve their own conditions. Mr. Thomas himself, at the time 100,000 coal miners and 25,000 steel workers were striking last fall, told them "Now is not the time to strike!"

Let's forget some of his service for the N. R. A. in his haste to become one of his "critical" words will recall some of his own words uttered in those days when Roosevelt was pumping the minds of the workers full of

glowing promises to induce them to forget their empty stomachs.

On June 10th, five days before the N. R. A. became law—the Socialist leaders were as restive as racing dogs in their efforts to help capitalism—Mr. Thomas hailed it as follows: "The labor clause of the bill as introduced into Congress rightly used will give the workers an enormously powerful weapon for progress towards genuine socialism."

Nothing less.

What Section 7-A Did
It is precisely by means of this clause (section 7-a), which Norman Thomas greeted as progress to "genuine socialism," that the bosses set up company unions, broke the Weirton, Budd, Ford, coal, steel and other strikes, and lowered the real wages of the majority of the employed workers in the United States.

Wid Norman Thomas was announcing the charter of socialism, as written by Roosevelt and passed by a capitalist congress, the Communist Party accurately warned the working-class of what actually would happen.

Now Norman Thomas, in that wisdom which comes of present necessity, writes:

"But today, after covering a large part of the United States, I can add my voice to the voices of millions of workers and say N. R. A. is not working; it is not ending unemployment. . . In many cases C. W. A. wages are higher than wages fixed in the codes. None of the codes contain the provision that wages shall rise automatically as the cost of living rises. . . We shall have the sweatshop back again in full power. All over the United States minimum wages tend to become maximum wages. . . From Maine to California I found ex-

amples of minimum wages cut in half in pay envelopes with a contemptuous assurance on the part of the employer that the employee can do nothing about it."

THE N. R. A., Thomas admits, now turns out to be an instrument of the greatest oppression of the workers. By means of it the bosses slash pay in half and tell the worker to go to hell. In fact, while the bosses were doing this, and when the workers resisted through strikes, the New Leader told them not to hamper the N. R. A., because they would be interfering with the development of socialism.

On August 5, 1933, an article appeared in the New Leader, declaring "Whatever the risk we run on banking too much upon this effort to place industry on an even foundation (that is, a smooth, no-strike basis)—much more danger lies in trying to hamper its try-out." In other words, the Socialist officials organ told the workers not to rock the Roosevelt recovery boat by strikes.

A little later, Joseph Baskin, another Socialist leader, general secretary of the Workmen's Circle, strove to revive dwindling faith among the workers in the N. R. A. On August 26, 1933, he wrote:

"We are not inclined to shout that the entire recovery act is a swindle designed to blind the eyes of the workers in some industries are completely devoid of value."

Now Mr. Thomas signs another tune and for another reason: "It is already clear," he writes, "that the codes are likely to become a straitjacket for labor."

But he forgets to add that the socialist leaders helped the bosses strap the straitjacket on the workers.

The Socialist reverend's belated and unwelcome admissions are made for a purpose, the same purpose that activated him in urging the workers to greet the N. R. A. as a powerful weapon, if rightly used, for genuine socialism. With the whole country seething with disillusionment and strike struggles against the N. R. A., if the Socialist leaders are to serve capitalism in their particular manner, they must still continue to dangle the bait of "peaceful" socialism but this time with paper swords tilted N. R. A.-wards.

In fact, Norman Thomas becomes very radical (in words) and declares: "We are making fast headway in America to the labor reform which Fascist countries have set up."

Fascism rises on the wings of the Blue Eagle, and what is to be done about it? From the very day the N. R. A. was passed the Communist Party declared it paved the way to fascism, when Mr. Norman Thomas hailed it as a powerful weapon for "genuine socialism." Isn't it typical of every section of the Socialist International to hide every instrument that leads to fascism as a "peaceful" development to socialism?

Has Norman Thomas really seen the light now? Is he becoming a bitter critic of the capitalists in their drive against the workers? Nothing of the kind. He still holds forth the illusion that the N. R. A. can be used as a springboard to socialism, and least of all does he want a struggle against it that would awaken the might of the workers against capitalism.

After all his criticism, after all his nasty words about what the N. R. A. has done, Mr. Thomas pleads with the workers to rely on the very section of the N. R. A. which has been used to set up company unions, to develop fascist attacks against the workers.

The Reverend says: "There is still time for workers to make a little use of section 7-a to get more effective organization, and of course they ought to demand shorter hours and an end of chiseling."

It's not the N. R. A. that is paving the way for fascism, still believes Mr. Thomas, but the chiseling bosses.

NOT a word about girding for strike struggles. Not a word about a united front of all workers to repel the advances of fascist attacks.

Just as Otto Bauer up to the very moment Dollfus ordered the Fascist howitzers to open fire on the Austrian workers, Norman Thomas pleads with the workers to submit within the bounds set by the American capitalist class to the yellow-dog company union section 7-a whose "right to join a union of their own choosing," has in practice and in fact become compulsion to join company unions.

To the last moment the socialist leaders want to preserve and increase the workers' illusions in N. R. A.

But this is not the road the American workers are taking. The rising strike sentiment which makes the Socialist leaders as well as Wall Street so fearful (because it interferes with the capitalist plan of profit recovery) shows that the workers are taking the path of depending on their own fighting ability; their own class organizations, their own action. This is all-the-time-strike! Thomas knows, for instance, that a railroad strike would become a tremendous political battle against the Roosevelt regime, and in Kansas City he advises the railroad workers to take up their grievances with Roosevelt, instead of in their own rank and file councils of action.

The most effective answer the workers can give to the N. R. A., and gain improved conditions, is through united action in the factories, by forming their shop and department committees, by organizing rank and file opposition in the A. F. of L., through strengthening the revolutionary trade unions and preparing for struggle to win increased pay and strikebreaking apparatus set up by the N. R. A.

(Continued on Page 8)

S. P. "Criticism" Bolsters N. R. A. Strike Breaking

Concord, N. H. Workers Demand Enactment of Workers' Insurance Bill

By a Worker Correspondent
CONCORD, N. H., Mar. 2.—At the meeting of the Unemployment Council here on Feb. 23, twenty-two workers joined the Council, and all present voted to send telegrams to Congressmen Tobey and Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, demanding immediate passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

Dan McBain, secretary of the Granite Cutters Union, Jerry Kangas of the Unemployment Council, and W. J. Wilgus, Jr., spoke on C.W.A. layoffs, wage cuts and unemployment insurance.

Local officers and members of the newly formed A. F. of L. railway shop union which is in open battle against the proposed company union and now numbers 300 members, asked that the speech of Wilgus be repeated before the union membership.

It is not at all improbable that the Socialist Party leadership soon will become part of the official N. R. A. machinery.

As one of the "changes and modifications, most of which do not require a change of the law as much as a better construction of it, and better enforcement," Waldman clearly intimated a legal interpretation of the Section 7-A of the N. R. A. which would outlaw the Militant Union.

"Section 7-A shall be construed to outlaw any union that is not affiliated with unions in the same line, or chartered by bona fide trade organizations," he counselled.

Not one word was said by Waldman relative to labor's writing its own code of hours and wages.

And "where no union exists in an industry, the Labor Advisory Board (McGrady, Hillman, et al—Ed.) should designate the labor members; in all other cases, the bona fide trade union should choose them," advised Waldman.

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Japan's Actions Give Lie to Claim She Aids Darker Peoples

Tokyo Imperialists Linked With World Imperialism in Suppressing Liberation Struggles of Asiatic Peoples, Looting of China

Editorial Note:—We urge all workers, Negro and white, to read the following article by Comrade Briggs, which should be made the basis for a discussion in all working organizations and in the Negro neighborhoods on the present extensive propaganda by Japanese imperialism and its agents among the Negro masses. We further urge that all workers having knowledge of the activities of the Japanese agents among the Negro masses send such information to the "Daily Worker" at once.

By CYRIL BRIGGS
A high-powered propaganda drive is being conducted throughout the country to convince the Negro masses that imperialist Japan is the defender and champion of the darker people against imperialist oppression. Why this campaign? What is its significance? What are the facts on Japanese imperialism in its relation to the liberation struggles of the darker people? These are burning questions clamoring for answer.

This propaganda undoubtedly emanates from Japanese imperialist sources and is supported, more or less, by all sections of the Negro middle-class leadership and particularly by certain elements in the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Schuyler, Pickens) and the various Garvey groups.

The Japanese imperialists and their agents among the Negro people, clearly seek to exploit, in the interest of Japanese imperialism, the rising revolutionary feelings of the Negro masses to take advantage of the difficulties of American imperialism—such as would accrue from a war situation—to strike a blow for their own freedom. This instinct has developed out of bitter experience at the hands of the American white ruling class.

History furnishes ample proof that the Negro masses have nothing to gain (and much to lose!) by supporting American imperialism, and thereby strengthening the hands of their oppressors. Have they anything to gain from Japanese imperialism? Is Japan the champion of the darker peoples? What of its brutal suppression of the Korean and Formosan peoples, equalling in stark brutality the record of Belgian imperialism in the Congo? Are not these among the

darker peoples whose interests it claims to "defend" and "champion"? Is its present robber war against the Chinese people?

Does Japan seek to "unite" China? The advocates of Japanese imperialism glibly answer that Japan is seeking to "unite" the Chinese people against the robber western imperialist powers, Great Britain, the United States, France, etc. Or, forced to admit Japan's robber aims in China, they say "if Japan does not take over China, the white imperialists will." Under this pretext they shamelessly justify Japan's violent seizure of Manchuria and other Chinese territories. The hideous bombing of civilian populations, the hunting and hanging as "bandits" of Chinese anti-imperialist fighters are likewise condoned under the pretext that Japan is "teaching" the Chinese to fight. What does Japan really seek to unify China, to "teach" the Chinese to resist imperialist aggressions? Japan's opposition to Chinese unity is clearly stated in the famous Tanaka Document, prepared by the late Premier Tanaka for the then emperor, thus: ". . . a more dangerous factor is the fact that the Chinese people may make up one fine day. When we remember that the Chinese are our only purchasers, we must fear that day when China unites and her industry begins to flourish (page 12). We must from

now onwards pursue our own military ends and seize the heart of Manchuria by divers ways, in order to be able on the one hand to destroy the military, political and economic development of China, and, on the other hand, to prevent the permeation of Russian influence. This is the key to our continental policy."

And does not Japan proceed against the Chinese people on the basis of solidarity with world imperialism, within the frame-work of their irreconcilable contradictions, even while frantically preparing for war with the United States to decide the question of the mastery of the Pacific and control over the looting of China is not Japan a party to all international imperialist actions against China? In the march on Peking during the monarchy, in preventing the nationalist armies from occupying Shanghai in 1927, before the betrayal of the Chinese Revolution by Chiang Kai-shek and other nationalist (Kuomintang party) leaders? In the alliances with Great Britain, terminated under pressure of the U. S. rivals of Japan? In the existing secret alliance with France for suppression of the liberation struggles of the Indo-China masses?

Have not former War Minister Araki and other spokesmen of Japanese imperialism presented Japan in the role of the policeman of world imperialism in the Far East, as the advance guard of ALL the imperialists in the attack on the powerful Chinese Soviet districts and the Soviet Union, which alone has recognized the right of the Chinese people to govern themselves? Did not the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Japanese Association of North America, with headquarters in Seattle, issue an 8-page folder in March, 1931, during Japan's war on Shanghai, explaining the Japanese action as in defense of international imperialism? That pamphlet stated:

"It must be clearly understood that the Japanese national action in Shanghai was purely for the protection not only of Japanese lives and property, but also of international interests, just as other powers had frequently undertaken in the same region."

AFRICAN VANGUARD

Japan and Negroes to Unite

Japanese Imperialist Propaganda
Above is an example of the wide-spread attempts in the press of the Negro reformists to deceive the Negro masses into support of Japanese imperialism in opposition to united revolutionary struggle of all toilers and oppressed peoples against the imperialist bandits, white and colored. The article deals with the proposal to unite the royal houses of Japan and Abyssinia by marriage, as an aid to Japan in its struggle with its imperialist rivals for world trade.

newly pursue our own military ends and seize the heart of Manchuria by divers ways, in order to be able on the one hand to destroy the military, political and economic development of China, and, on the other hand, to prevent the permeation of Russian influence. This is the key to our continental policy."

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"It must be clearly understood that the Japanese national action in Shanghai was purely for the protection not only of Japanese lives and property, but also of international interests, just as other powers had frequently undertaken in the same region."

The Japanese imperialists not only defend similar attacks on China by the western imperialists, but boast that they prevented the Chinese masses from driving the white imperialists into the sea:

"As the anti-foreign agitation in Shanghai became worse and foreign lives and properties in the International Settlement were endangered, the Defense Committee, composed of communists in the forests of the United States, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, declared a state of emergency and an arrangement was made in consultation by the international authorities for its defense."

Thus imperialist Japan adheres to the united front of imperialism against the rising liberation struggles of the oppressed darker peoples! Is this championing the darker peoples? Is it not clear that the white ruling class in the explosive international situation is not between Japan and its imperialist rivals, but between all the imperialist powers, on one hand, and, on the other hand, the revolutionary struggles of the brutally oppressed colonial masses, the workers in the imperialist countries and the triumph of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the bulwark of the world revolution?

One Force Capable of Uniting China
In China there is one force which has shown itself capable of uniting and liberating China. That force is the Soviet power set up by the emancipated workers and peasants over one-fourth of China, with a population of more than 80,000,000 people. The rising Chinese Soviet power has aroused the frantic fear of all the imperialist bandits, including Japan. Japanese imperialists have joined with the rest of the vultures in the bloody onslaughts on the Chinese Soviet Republic. Is it an accident that Japan's imperialist rivals, even in the process of squabbling for the spoils of China, give objective support to Japan in organizing Manchuria into an armed base against the Soviet Union, and the Chinese Revolution? That George Bronson Rea, and other American journalists

(Continued on Page 8)

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Struggle "Without Violence" Betrayed Austrian Workers

Otto Bauer Betrayed Austrian Workers by Diverting Them from Fight for Power

By D. Z. MANULISKY

Article XII

TAKE any strike as an example. At the very dawn of the Russian workers' movement, Lenin described the strike as a school of war. The strike is one of the forms of class struggle in which class compulsion is a characteristic factor. This compulsion contains elements of a certain "violence" on the part of the proletarian class which is attempting to force its demands on the bourgeoisie. Who is the agent of this class-compulsion? The working mass itself. It forces the strike upon the reformist trade unions, which usually resist until the last moment before calling on the masses to struggle. The role of the reformist trade union leaders is to carry on negotiations. They conduct these negotiations with the obvious intention of breaking the struggle of the striking workers. But if the stubbornness of the strikers nevertheless does not give way and the employer makes some concessions, the reformist leaders seize on these concessions in order to disseminate disintegration in the strike front of the strikers, and very frequently they are able to carry the less steadfast elements with them for a premature agreement, and thus to break the strike. Having broken the strike, the reformist leaders proudly announce that the concessions won by the struggle of the strikers are the fruit of their "wise" and able policy of negotiation. They claim the results of the workers' struggle as their own achievements.

Cannot the same be said of the part played by social-democracy in regard to the concessions made by the bourgeoisie in 1918? These reforms had a dual significance. For the Austrian proletariat, they were the modest gains of its revolution; for social-democracy they were a means of splitting the revolutionary front of the working class and breaking the proletarian revolution in Austria.

In the overwhelming majority of cases, a strike does not pursue an

untrammelled course of unimpeded "compulsion." It comes into conflict with the bourgeoisie's apparatus of violence which is on the side of the employers. The working masses reply with violence to the violence of the gendarmes and the police. Violence is the soul of the revolutionary class struggle of the proletariat. Squeeze the soul out of the class struggle and the result is a lot of liberal bourgeoisie jabbering about the class struggle which, in practice, replaces the class struggle by the policy of class collaboration.

On March 5, 1882, Marx wrote to Weydemeyer that "the class struggle will inevitably lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat." He who repudiates the dictatorship of the proletariat today also repudiates the class struggle of the proletariat. And he who removes the class struggle from the arsenal of defensive weapons of the working class will inevitably lead the proletariat into the same plight as the workers have been led to by Austrian social-democracy. It could not be otherwise, for the class struggle is an inalienable law of every class society.

How can we explain the fact that there are so few economic strikes in Austria and Germany except by the fact that Austria and German social-democracy have repudiated the class struggle in practice? In Poland, Spain, Greece, which are also in the throes of a severe economic crisis, the working class is carrying on strikes, gaining successes and holding up the offensive of the employers. In Austria, where the working class is better organized than in other countries, where social-democracy has 700,000 members and the reformist trade unions have 500,000 members, the working class is retreating without a fight. And this capitulationist position adopted by Austrian social-democracy on the question of strikes is an integral part of its capitulationist position on the question of the proletarian dictatorship.

(To be continued)

Officers Attack Free Speech in Ranks Of Progressive Miners of America

\$1.50 a Day at the Most In Pittsburgh, Kan., Mine By-Laws of One Branch Put Through Banning All Communications Without P.M.A. Seal

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Kan.—The conditions here in Pittsburgh and around the coal mines are getting worse every day. I was out of work for two years, but was lucky to get a little work in a little coal mine here in December. We work six days a week and draw from 50 cents to \$1.50 a day. Now you see what the N.R.A. means for the coal miners in and around Pittsburgh, Kan.

Yukon, Pa., Miners Defy Labor Board And Win Demands

By a Worker Correspondent

YUKON, Pa.—The miners are no longer going to the N. R. A. labor board to settle their grievances, because they see through own experience that the N. R. A. board is against the miners' needs.

In the Yukon mine, miners are loading at 62c per wagon. Setting of cross bars, posts, trimming rock shell is done without pay. These were the decisions of the N. R. A. Board, a direct blow against the miners.

In this same mine, the miners had to walk from outside to their places; a walk of one half hour to an hour and a quart. So last week the miners struck for a man-trip, which the N. R. A. Board previously refused to grant them, and were successful. And how did they do it?

In the morning all the miners working in this flat refused to walk to their working places and sat in the wagons. When the boss came around, he asked what was wrong. The miners answered, "We won't walk! We want a man-trip!" The boss threatened to fire all of them, but this did not scare them. So the boss, seeing unity, granted them a man-trip to 14 but, and refused to haul them any further, with about 30 miners working beyond this point.

These men went in loading one wagon per day for two days and then laid down their tools. The boss, seeing no coal coming out, soon found out the reason. He again threatened to fire these 30 men but again he failed to break their ranks. They were hauled to their Butts.

The chief significance was this: that through unity, despite threats of being fired, the miners struck on their jobs, won their demand which even the Labor Board refused them, and were not penalized \$1 a day for striking. This is just a bit of strategy, but a great victory for the miners.

This starts the ball a-rolling at Yukon. Last night the night shift also walked out, because it was impossible to load more than 2 or 3 wagons per night, which the day shift leaves. The details are yet unknown, but all probabilities are that they will demand separate places.

By a Worker Correspondent

By the N. R. A. meeting of the Tom Mooney Branch of the Women's Auxiliary was held. A delegation from the P.M.A. Local 126, was present coming in our meeting without the consent of the membership. They were later invited by the chairman to state their business.

This delegation, composed of the officers of Local 126, now stood before us trying to whitewash themselves for they had committed a wrong. The wrong was, they had bought a hall at the price of \$1,500, with the taxes due \$401.33, making a total of \$1,901.33, on the payment plan of 25 a month. A down payment of a few hundred dollars was, I understood, received from the state P.M.A. officials; whether it was given as a personal loan from some of the P.M.A. officers, or was taken from the state treasury as an investment I'm unable to say. This piece of property was bought without the consent of either the P.M.A. Local 126 members, or the Women's Auxiliary Tom Mooney Branch (two will now be responsible to pay for this property).

This sort of dictatorship, of taking everything into their hands, of discrimination towards the rank and file, has many of us pretty angry.

When we dared to criticize these guilty officers—we were called "left-wingers," wreckers of the P.M.A., and so forth. One of our W. A. members was ordered out of this meeting by the president of the P.M.A. Local 126 during these discussions. We now clearly see that even the privilege of voicing our opinions are denied us. Did we not leave the "Lewis Union" for this great cause, "free speech"? And today in our own P.M.A. we can have no free speech.

Real Builders of P.M.A.

Now a few words concerning the slurs and insults slung at the Communist members of the P.M.A. and the labor board. To help the strike, fight on the picket line, for the welfare of the union, to sacrifice nearly a year's work for the union, we, the Communists, were all right and good. The Communists are the real builders of the P.M.A., if it hadn't been for the co-operation of these Communists in organizing the union, a very small group of miners would have come out on strike, after the issue of the strike call March 27, 1933.

Further, if the Communists are blamed for this imaginary wrecking, why weren't they the ones to attack the North P.M.A. miners when they were on their famous Mulkytown March? There the Democrats, Republicans and maybe some Socialists fought against the oncoming march of the Communists. If we are wreckers we would have participated in this fight—fighting against the P.M.A.

The by-law committee of our branch has drawn up the by-laws, and among the laws we find three paragraphs that have shocked us beyond reason. First: Purple ties to be used for socials. Why purple instead of red?

Discussion Throttled

Second: No communications will be read that haven't the seal of the P.M.A. Say, what about the W. A. seal? Haven't we any W. A. organizations anymore? This ruling also means that no letters, neither resolutions nor other communications, would be read if it doesn't bear the seal. I distinctly remember that our men had this privilege, even in the rotten U.M.W.A., to read and present any resolution or letter at their meetings, even if it had no seal of any sort. Why, it seems as though no other communications, members and act as if we are in Lewis' U.M.W.A. Surely the by-law committee should be ashamed of this paragraph.

By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—Hard coal orders dropped because of the low pay here, so the workers turned to soft coal and coke. Then the coal dealers raised the prices for soft coal and coke and dropped the prices on hard coal. To this you have to add a 3 per cent sales tax. You see, last year, coke was \$6.75, this year it is 9.25, tax 28 cents, total \$6.53.

Oil Workers Face Pay Cuts

BOLIVAR, N. Y.—At a meeting in

Wellsville, N. Y. last evening of oil men attended by about 75 from the Sinclair Refining and field men, Mr. Jones, representing the A. F. of L., was the main speaker, trying to organize the men into the International Oil Men's Association.

It seems they have a sort of organization that was represented by a couple of local workers. Both factions were against any company union, but little headway was made. This much was brought out, that New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia constitute what is known as section No. 1, this being the Pennsylvania grade of crude oil. It appears that at Washington the refiners and large producers are endeavoring to get all wells in this district classed as strippers. If this is realized it automatically throws the whole district out of the jurisdiction of the code, which is at present on a base for common labor of 52c per hour.

This release from the code will give employers the right to pay what wage they may wish, and, as Jones said, if you men get \$30 a month and with prices of commodities rising to about 40 per cent by next winter, you can see you cannot make ends meet unless you organize.

He, Jones, claimed of the 250,000 oil workers in the U. S. the A. F. of L. have 55,000 and could tie up the industry from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Next Wednesday night they meet again at which time a bigger boy than Jones will be on hand to talk. Berry, I believe his name is. The speaker pointed out that all had a right to join a union of their choice, yet it was plain the men were afraid. No application was filed for either union. The A. F. of L. carries some insurance, but an initiation fee of \$1.50 with \$2 per month for dues also was a hindrance.

ONLY WORKERS' GOVT. CAN HELP

COLUMBIA, S. C.—With 300 Negroes to 100 white workers out of work, this is the New Deal we Negroes are getting in South Carolina. We look for a new day but not under a damn capitalist system. Only Workers and Farmers government will free the 15 millions of Negroes in the U.S.A.

NOTE

We publish letters from coal and ore miners, and from oil field workers, every Saturday. We urge workers in these fields to write us of their conditions of work and of their struggles to organize. Please get your letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

Coal Prices Rise While Miners' Wages Are Cut

DETROIT, Mich.—Hard coal orders dropped because of the low pay here, so the workers turned to soft coal and coke. Then the coal dealers raised the prices for soft coal and coke and dropped the prices on hard coal. To this you have to add a 3 per cent sales tax. You see, last year, coke was \$6.75, this year it is 9.25, tax 28 cents, total \$6.53.

Oil Workers Face Pay Cuts

BOLIVAR, N. Y.—At a meeting in

Wellsville, N. Y. last evening of oil men attended by about 75 from the Sinclair Refining and field men, Mr. Jones, representing the A. F. of L., was the main speaker, trying to organize the men into the International Oil Men's Association.

It seems they have a sort of organization that was represented by a couple of local workers. Both factions were against any company union, but little headway was made. This much was brought out, that New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia constitute what is known as section No. 1, this being the Pennsylvania grade of crude oil. It appears that at Washington the refiners and large producers are endeavoring to get all wells in this district classed as strippers. If this is realized it automatically throws the whole district out of the jurisdiction of the code, which is at present on a base for common labor of 52c per hour.

This release from the code will give employers the right to pay what wage they may wish, and, as Jones said, if you men get \$30 a month and with prices of commodities rising to about 40 per cent by next winter, you can see you cannot make ends meet unless you organize.

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PARTY LIFE Systematic Building of I.L.D. Is Constant Task of the Party

District Ten I.L.D. Conference Consolidates Loose Branches in I.L.D.

A conference to set up a district organization of the International Labor Defense was held in Omaha, January 20 and 21. The purpose of the conference was to bind together the loose I.L.D. branches which exist in various cities in District No. 10. Until now, these branches were loose, they sent dues and got directives direct from the national office. A temporary district secretary took charge of the task of building up the I.L.D. since September 1933. This young comrade worked hard in arranging the district conference.

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merely another conference that had to go through. They did not regard the conference as a means of really building a mass organization and consolidating our work in this district.

Third, our comrades have no faith in the ability of non-Party workers to take up problems of the I.L.D. I am sure that is one of the main reasons so few non-Party workers came to the conference. It is also significant that in cities where there is very little I.L.D. activity, most of the comrades that came were Party members. Des Moines had more non-Party workers than any other city. It is interesting to note that Des Moines conducts more activity than any other I.L.D. organization. There are two functioning branches of the I.L.D. in Des Moines and a third will be built very soon. These branches have both Negro and white workers as members.

The first step has been made to strengthen and build the I.L.D. It is now our task to carry on the work that was created. The Party must take the task of helping to build the I.L.D., to build revolutionary mass organizations in District No. 10. Each Party section must take up the work at once, assign responsible comrades to become active members of the I.L.D. and strive to build a mass defense organization in our district.

This conference was a step forward in building the revolutionary mass organizations in the west. Even though the conference was small in numbers, it accomplished quite a bit. There were delegates from only four cities, Omaha, Lincoln, Sioux City, Waterlooo and Meno did not send delegates. Meno is way down in western Arkansas and fare is too expensive; but surely Kansas City and Waterloo could have sent delegates.

Why didn't delegates come from Kansas City and Waterloo? Why wasn't there a larger number of non-Party workers sent from the cities which did send delegates?

First, it is evident that the Party sections and units did not pay sufficient attention to the building of the I.L.D. There was and still is an underestimation of the importance of building the I.L.D. into a mass organization. The only time our comrades think of the I.L.D. is when someone gets arrested and needs defense. Then they rush to get bonds, etc., in the name of the I.L.D., when, in reality, they are not even members of the I.L.D. This must be stopped. The I.L.D. must be built into a mass organization that will carry on work at all times and not just at times when comrades are jailed. In some places, the I.L.D. consists mostly of Party members. Non-Party workers are not developed to lead and guide the work of the I.L.D.

Second, most of our comrades considered the I.L.D. conference as

JOIN THE Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Street

City

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

"Stardom's Hollywood Diet"

A. James Cleveland, O.—We do not recommend the above "reducing food." You cannot reduce by taking a teaspoonful of some powder out of a can. You ought to know by this time that we do not endorse any patented food or remedy. You may think it is a bargain if you get a \$2 can for \$1; but we believe that if you buy this powder, you'll simply waste a dollar.

Nervous Vibration of the Hands

A. C. S. Cleveland, O.—It is impossible to advise you as to the cause of your nervous vibration without a physical examination. It would be best to have yourself examined by one of the International Workers Order physicians practicing in your city.

Blisters Due to Iodine

D. M. Rutherford, N. J.—When iodine is applied to the wet skin, it is liable to produce a blister. Another possible cause of the blisters might be due to a too strong concentrated solution. You must remember that the tincture of iodine is made with alcohol and when the bottle is left uncorked, some of the alcohol evaporates. The longer the iodine is thus

exposed to the air, the "stronger" or more concentrated it gets! In your case, it might be better to use the ordinary (half-strength) iodine sold over the counter, instead of the full-strength (7 per cent), United States Pharmacopoeia preparation. You may also try the compound solution of iodine (Lugol's) which is a watery solution in potassium iodide.

"Belly-ache"

Randolph S., Cambridge, Mass.—By the time you read this, we trust your abdominal pain will be over. From your letter, it would be a hard task to diagnose the cause or nature of your pain. It might be one of those plain, old-fashioned belly-aches, to which little boys are subject when they eat green apples. On the other hand, appendicitis, cancer, ulcers, pyelitis, gall-bladder disease, kidney stone, stone in the bladder, and a host of other conditions cause stomach ache. Even certain mental states are liable to produce gastric or intestinal pain; reading our column, for instance.

Send to the Daily Worker, 35 E. 13th St., New York City, names of those you know who are not readers. Patronize Daily Worker Advertisers.

To help carry on the struggle of the Needle Trades Union COME TO THE

CONCERT & DANCE

Saturday Eve., March 3rd at the WORKERS' CENTER

MUSIC 99 E. 13th St. RECITATION SINGING Admission 25c. DANCING 50c. Auspices: Women's Action Comm. N.Y.W.I.U.

COMMUNISM vs. FASCISM

Capitalism Is Dying! Will Communism supplant it or Fascism prop it up a while? Hear the Stirring Debate between

Lawrence DENNIS Leader of Fascism in America

and Clarence A. HATHAWAY member, C. P. U. S. A.

Tickets: \$1.10, 50c and 50c. On sale at New Masses, 31 E. 27th Street (new orders filled). Workers Bookshop, 59 E. 13th St. and other central points.

Auspices: Press League and New Masses

12th ANNUAL DANCE

Given by Followers of the Trail

SAT. EVE. MARCH 3rd - WEBSTER MANOR

125 East 11th Street

Proceeds to the I.L.D. Admission 50c

RUSSIAN - AMERICAN DANCES

In the Home

Illustrated by HELEN LUKE

Salads and Dinner

THE fat's in the fire—I'm in bad with Comrade Husband. He wants to know what the devil I mean by saying he's getting a "liberal Leninist" education. There ain't no such animal, he says; it's a contradiction in terms; a Leninist education is not "liberal" education and vice-versa. And furthermore, do I mean to insinuate by such a phrase—that his approach to the dishwashing problem is incorrect? (He's crediting me with being subtler than I could ever hope to be. But I see I was in error—he isn't getting an education, he's got it—his own, the honest dialectic materialist, Marxist-Leninist education.)

Moreover, Comrade Colman assures me that the way my husband doesn't do the dishes is no comparison to the way Milton Howard doesn't go on record as being in favor of paper dishes, and Sender Garlin is clamoring for space for a tract in support of the theory that some Communist housewives are using the emancipation-of-women principles to cover up their laziness—oh, the loss of brain to the woman's nest! Anyhow, Comrade Husband fixed up some canned beans the other night so they tasted like something, and the process goes like this: Green Beans a la Menere (Household Beans).

Put three or four strips of bacon into small pieces, and brown them. Add a large chopped onion and brown lightly, with the bacon. Add a rounded tablespoon of flour, stir together until hot and well blended, then the can of green (or yellow) string beans. Stir while boiling until flour is well cooked, and liquid is thickened. (Ten to fifteen minutes). Beans may be prepared the same way.

Comrade Rose S., who sends those nice vegetarian dishes, has sent another manner of preparing fresh string-beans. For a side dish: add an onion, one carrot, and some oil; the carrots may be cut in half. (All to be cooked together, of course.)

She sends also a recipe which I have tried and found very fine. She says: "Here is a suggestion for an entree (or does entree sound too bourgeois, do you think?)—anyway, here it is, called 'Chopped Liver'."

The dish has no meat in it but curiously enough does actually taste like liver. For the benefit of those dyed-in-the-wool vegetarians who object to their dishes even being tagged as synthetic meats, I've taken the liberty of re-christening the dish.

Walnuts a la Rose

6 walnuts well ground
1/2 cup lentils, well cooked and drained of water
2 hard-boiled eggs
1/2 cup chopped onion, cooked in oil.
Plain oil may be used, or any fat to suit the individual; a raw onion may be used for those who can't eat it cooked. (The nuts may be grated if you have no grinder.) Chop all ingredients together until very fine.

mixing with the oil. If there's any raw white of egg on hand, add it as it helps to bind ingredients together. Salt to taste. This "Chopped Liver" may also be used for sandwiches. (The above amount serves two and costs approximately 15 cents.) And now to begin to figure out something to cook on March 7 that can merely be re-heated on March 8, so we can be free on that day—International Women's Day.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1785 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 4 yards 29 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

HELLO BOYS! HELLO GIRLS!

WE'RE making a brand new start, and we hope you'll think it a good one.

We're going to give you stories, poems, pictures, puzzles, and all the good things you like, and ask for within the limitations of this space.

We're going to print your letters, your poems, your stories, and pictures. We want you to mail them to our office.

EACH boy or girl who writes to us will be given an ALWAYS READY NEWS REPORTER card. He or she can then send us all the news of children's activities in his home town.

We are trying to make this section as interesting as possible. We are having paper cut outs for the smaller boys and girls. The crossword puzzles and questions will naturally appeal to the older ones.

Tell us what you think of our efforts. We want to hear from you. We will print either your letter or your name. Get out your pen and paper and on the job.

Editor: WITH OUR YOUNG READERS, DAILY WORKER, 35 East 12th St., N. Y. C.

ACROSS

- The city in Austria where workers fought for liberty, against fascism.
- Their were bombed and shelled by the government.
- Separate article.
- The Communist Party calls for a front of all workers against fascism.
- Drags or pulls.
- A metal.
- Either.
- Different; not the same.
- Company (abbreviated).
- Deep seated enmity; spite.
- A preposition.
- A negative.
- Many workers and women and children were wounded by the shelling in Vienna, and many of their wounds.
- Sound in mind.
- The traffic lights say "stop and"
- The sixth note of the scale.
- Be able to give or spend.
- A preposition.
- The murder of workers of Austria by the bosses is a (word meaning a terrible offense) workers will never forget.
- Part of the word "to be."
- Parent Teachers Association (abbreviated).
- Finishes.
- Calls upon (The Communist Party to the socialist workers to form a united front).
- Organ of hearing.

DOWN

- Vital strength.
- The neuter pronoun.
- A snake-like fish.
- National Miners Union (abbreviated).
- Vienna is the capital of
- The workers of Austria must now in the sewers to save themselves from being killed by the fascist government.
- The 15th and 20th letters of the alphabet.
- Past part of to meet.
- Public decree.
- Materials.
- 12 o'clock in the afternoon.
- Fact part of to run.
- Negative.
- Cc's with enamel.
- The workers of Austria fought in of their political rights.
- Past.
- To hit on the cheek.
- A perfume extracted from flowers. (Seldom used).
- Children no matter how good or bad are to their parents.
- A slender coarse grass common at the sides of rivers and lakes.
- A monkey.
- Ocean.
- Male parent.
- An article.

The answer to this puzzle will appear next Saturday.

Workers School Forum

EARL BROWDER

General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

Will Speak On

The International Role of Leninism and the Communist International

Sunday, March 4th, at 8 P. M.

at WORKERS' SCHOOL FORUM, 35 E. 12th St., 2d Floor

Questions - Discussion - Admission 25c

Ask your friends and fellow workers to subscribe to the Daily Worker



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

George Creel, 1917-1934

IN PLOWING through the acres of neatly mimeographed press releases that come into the office of the Daily Worker, Washington Bureau, Seymour Waldman encountered a rather significant item which he has sent along to me. "I thought this might interest you," he wrote, "in view of your article in the February 10th issue on George Creel's activity as director of the Committee on Public Information during the war."

It surely does interest me, for this is what the press release announces: "NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL LABOR BOARD

Immediate Release February 13, 1934 Release No. 3311

LABOR BOARD SENDS CREEL TO IMPERIAL VALLEY, CALIF.
Warned of the threat of bloodshed and a generally menacing situation among agricultural laborers in the Imperial Valley in California, Senator Robert F. Wagner said today that the National Labor Board had requested George Creel, Chairman of the San Francisco Regional Labor Board, to go to the Valley and cooperate with the Los Angeles Regional Board in attempting a settlement.

Reports from the Los Angeles Board stated that local authorities declared that their hands were tied by a Federal injunction which prohibited interference with orderly gatherings, alleged to be Communist meetings. Conferences between local authorities were reported to be unable to make headway without aid from some Federal authority. The principal growers . . . urged the necessity for Federal policing."

The Wilson Heritage

I GUESS President Roosevelt meant it when he declared, at the Jefferson Day dinner some time ago, that he was the bearer of the Woodrow Wilson tradition. George Creel, head of the gigantic publicity machine which helped lead the American people into the war for Wall Street, is now riding Wall Street as an N.R.A. administrator and strikebreaker-at-large.

"DR. ZOOK TELLS EDUCATORS OF DUTY IN CRISIS." The New York Herald-Tribune announced the other day in a headline over a dispatch from Cleveland, which reported a convention of "leading educators."

Zook? Zook? The name seemed familiar, but I just couldn't recall the face. Then it all came back to me. Just before the war Zook—George F. Zook, Ph.D.—was a modest professor of Modern European History at the Pennsylvania State College.

Zook, it seems, was lent to Creel's war-publicity committee by the institution, and he was put in charge of distribution of stereotypical cards to churches, Y.M.C.A.'s and similar institutions.

Just to prove to you that there is still opportunity for advancement for the ambitious despite the disappearance of the frontier and free land, I might tell you that Dr. Zook is now United States Commissioner of Education in the Roosevelt Administration!

A South American On Dennis

Dear Comrade Garlin:
I read your two columns on Lawrence Dennis in the recent issue of the Daily Worker and in my opinion, it reveals not only Dennis' demagoguery, but also the tactics employed by Fascism generally.

Having been in South America during the "regime" of Dennis in Nicaragua, I am well aware of the collaboration on the part of American imperialism and the feudal-bourgeois governments in that part of the world.

I am translating your two columns into Spanish for the Argentine revolutionary magazines, as I think that such an expose of the inner workings of governments under the wing of "Yankee imperialism" would aid a great deal in convincing workers that they can expect no aid from these incipient fascists.

Not being certain as to your desire, I would consider it a favor if you would formally grant me permission to send this to "Contra," a magazine for which I am a correspondent.

You must certainly have my permission!
Comradely yours,
OSCAR RUIZ.

A Letter on "Scottsboro and the Critics"

Dear Mr. Garlin:
Thanks for the fine piece today on the New York dramatic critics versus Wexley's Scottsboro play. Such a birds-eye view of the whole critical front is certainly stimulating, in addition to placing your column away above the hypocritical if not actually dishonest junk turned out by the regular columnists.

I find in my literary notebook a paragraph I wrote a long time ago on the wilful blindness of the middle class, as expressed in its literary creed. The definition goes for the critics as well. Here's the paragraph: "Seated to its knees from above by the wolfish bankers, and frightened for its mortgaged homes and tiny privileges by the rumblings of the proletariat from below, the American Middle Class (and its critics) like a Chicago witness, is 'afraid to talk.' And inferentially therefore, it is afraid to listen. 'Hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil.' It is literary creed."

You can make use of this paragraph if you care to, but don't use my name, though my initials are okay.
Sincerely,
M. E.

Lenin in Minneapolis

DURING the "last" war some militant Socialists were arrested down in Atlanta, Georgia, and charged with violating the Espionage Act, that fine flower of the "liberal" Wilsonian era. "What's the idea?" the Socialists demanded of the federal dicks who arrested them. "We were only distributing copies of the Declaration of Independence, and it was Thomas Jefferson who wrote that!"

"Well, we'll get that . . . too," the dicks answered benignly.

That other "liberal," Roosevelt, is in the White House now, but the official mind is still the same, it seems. Out in Minneapolis recently they had a big Lenin Memorial Meeting—in fact two meetings, one in the North Side of the town and the other on the South Side. The comrades, naturally, got out among the masses with leaflets announcing the meetings, and one of the most practical methods of communication is through mail boxes, which are conveniently nailed on to most houses, even where the rent is long overdue.

Well, some solid citizen of Minneapolis (probably a Farmer-Laborite leader) turned in a complaint to one of Jim Farley's boys in charge of the Minneapolis postoffice. And presto! out went the customary form letter to the one suspected of being responsible for the alleged infraction.

So Bill Schneiderman, the dynamic Communist district organizer, looked a little confused when he ran through his mail one morning and found the following from the Minneapolis post-office:

Hugo Gellert Gives Us Marx's "Capital" in Picture Series

Worthy Attempt to Blaze Way for Use of Marxism-Leninism As Art Subject

KARL MARX'S "CAPITAL," in Lithographs by Gellert, Ray Long & Richard Smith. \$3.00.

Reviewed by MILTON HOWARD

WORKERS can only be thankful to Hugo Gellert, proletarian artist, for giving them this first book in which an attempt is made to illustrate the great book of the working class, Marx's "Capital."

The great books of the past have found their fitting pictorial counterpart. One thinks of the illustrations to Dante's "Inferno," Rabelais' book, and Milton's "Paradise Lost."

But in the mighty book of Marx there is a world-view, whose sweep transcends all these, for it is the theoretical expression of the most revolutionary class in history, the proletariat, the class that is destined to usher in the most deep-going historic change in more than 5,000 years of human history, the class that, in truth, is already ushering in a new epoch in human history, the era of Socialism, the transition to the classless society of communism.

Therefore, it is a tribute to the courage and earnestness of Gellert that he set himself the task of giving pictorial expression to the most revolutionary book in history.

In the best drawings of Gellert the spirit of the class breathes. Such I would say is the drawing of Lenin at the end (though I think that even in this drawing the problem of relating the towering figure of Lenin to the great mass of workers below is not wholly solved). In others, Gellert would seem to have tackled the job of giving pictorial representation to the flaming words of Marx with not complete success.

Nevertheless, every worker who will follow Marx's words and Gellert's drawings to the end will have experienced the immense impact of the book's "Capital." This will make the book's worth possessing and poring over.

THE attempt to recreate in pictorial the content and spirit of Marx's



HUGO GELLERT

book, of course, raises innumerable aesthetic problems. Naturally, Gellert would be a superhuman genius if he solved them all at one stroke. I should say that in some cases Gellert faced the problem too closely from the point of view of giving a too literal representation of the text, instead of what seems to me a more fruitful way, the comprehensive imaginative conceptions of Marx's "making-making words."

Also, one misses in some of the drawings, the many details of realistic observation, necessary to enrich the drawings of Lenin and Engels. There is often abstraction, instead of having detail built into a significant design.

But Gellert has dared to blaze the way, to face the most difficult jobs, and he calls upon others to follow him and better his example. He calls upon the revolutionary artists to give to the working class in pictures the enormously rich content that lies at hand in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. This makes his book valuable.

A College Girl Writes About Western Pennsylvania Miners

Describes Their Lives and Struggles in Small Camp, Led by National Miners Union

I WENT TO PIT COLLEGE BY Lauren Gillilan. The Viking Press. \$2.50.

Reviewed by EDWIN ROLFÉ

THIS is an account by a young Smith College graduate of a short period spent among the miners of Pennsylvania. Unable to find a job in New York, possessing the vague and unformulated literary aspirations so common among young college people who find most of the other professions closed to them, Miss Gillilan hit upon the novel and fortunate idea of spending her period of comparative penury among the striking and penniless miners of Western Pennsylvania. Our author does not tell us just why she went to Avelonia to study life in the raw; she does not explain why coal strikers interested her more than New York bohemians. If she tossed a coin to decide the course of her slumming odyssey, it was a lucky break; for only a crisis-shattered, starving and striking working-class community such as Avelonia could have given meaning to her book.

That her book does possess this meaning and significance is undeniable. There are chapters of excellent reportorial detail, of description of miners' lives and living conditions which approach some of the best working-class journalism this reviewer has read. There are other chapters made melodramatic and somewhat unreal by the author's too-evident attempt to fictionalize material too true to life to need literary re-creating. Miss Gillilan's accounts of the home life of the miners are definitely the truest and most convincing of reports.

But the whole effect of "I Went to Pit College" is spoiled, loses dignity and power and sincerity, by the too-insistent intrusion of the author's personality into the direct narrative. Such an intrusion would have been justified only if the author had met these miners on a basis of equality, of complete understanding, of willingness to merge her personality with the personality of Avelonia—and then it would not have been an intrusion.

But Miss Gillilan's approach on this score leaves much to be desired. She did not attempt to discard her Smith College outlook, nor her literary character. She studied these people from above, even when she came courageously vent forth with them on the picket line, on the streets of Pittsburgh to collect pennies for milk for the miners' kids. She remained

an outsider even when she lived in their homes and suffered their wants. Never, one feels in reading this book, did she forget for a moment that she was going to write a book about this experience.

THE result is this uneven book—excellent in small and irregular snatches, unconvincing and false in others. Her descriptions of Y. C. U. unit meetings, for example, are the most utterly absurd and fantastic bits of writing that this reviewer has read. There are several hundred such meetings, but they come across. No less unreal and vague are her descriptions of the actual struggles—the picket lines and meetings. Miss Gillilan is evidently most at home when her material conveys merely the suggestion, the effect or implication of class struggle. She is decidedly insecure in her treatment of these struggles in their most naked and truest form.

Perhaps one ought to forgive the author's unconscious snobbery, her failure to assimilate what she saw but did not feel—or, more precisely, her failure to transmit what she may have felt to her readers. Her entire background is petty-bourgeois, and most of her life up to the point where she left for Avelonia had been spent in a financially-uncertain but socially-quiet middle-class realm. One can point out the defects of her book and at the same time recognize that these defects—a merely skin-deep perception of her characters in addition to other faults already enumerated—are largely fictional.

If Miss Gillilan understood as well as she writes, she would be capable of far more mature work. She has made a beginning. She needs now, having seen a representative chunk of the proletarian world, only to shed her "bohemian" bias, to seek to produce really vital reportage and fiction.

Stage and Screen

"David Harum" and "Bolero" At Radio City Music Hall

"David Harum," a screen version of the novel of the same name, produced by Fox and directed by James Cruze, is the new screen feature now showing at the Radio City Music Hall. Will Rogers plays the principal role and Louise Dresser, Evelyn Venable and Kent Taylor are in the supporting cast.

Boris Karloff in "The Ghoul" At The Jefferson Theatre

Beginning today, the Jefferson Theatre will show "The Ghoul" with Boris Karloff and a second feature, "Jimmy and Sally," with James Dunn and Claire Trevor. Beginning Wednesday the Jefferson will present "Easy to Love" with Adolphe Menjou, Genevieve Tobin and Guy Kibbe, and "Hell and High Water" with Richard Arlen and Judith Allen.

"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable, is the screen feature at the Palace this week. J. Fred Cocks and Olive Sibley head the vaudeville bill.

Ann Sten in "Nana" now showing on the screen at Loew's State. The stage show is featuring Conrad Thibault and Joe Phillips.

"Carolina" with Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore is now showing at the Center Theatre. Wednesday to Friday "Eight Girls in a Boat" will be the screen feature.

"A Lost Lady," based on the novel by Will Cather, will be produced by Warner Bros.

Highlights in the Life Of Ernst Thaelmann

Born in Hamburg in 1886, Joined Revolutionary Movement at the Age of 16

BORN on April 16, 1886, in Hamburg, at the age of 16 he became a member of the Social-Democratic Party organization in Hamburg. In February 1904, he became a member of the German Transport Workers' Union, from which he was expelled in 1901 on account of revolutionary activity. As a harbor worker, as a seaman, and later as a transport worker, Ernst Thaelmann devoted all his force and energy to the revolutionary labor movement in the struggle for Socialism. In the Social-Democratic Party and in the trade union movement functions were given to him at an early age. When he entered military service he was already notorious as being one of the "Vaterlandssoldaten" (a fellow without a country) and as a revolutionary social-democrat he was harassed by Prussian militarism.

After completing his military service, Ernst Thaelmann commenced to occupy higher functions in the labor movement. He became a member of the local council of the Transport Workers' Union in Hamburg, later a delegate of the local council of the Free Trade Unions. Alongside of that he became in succession chief branch leader of the laundry drivers, member of the branch committee of all drivers, later branch leader of the dockers, and at the same time he was active as delegate of the local council. Within the Party he became the leader of the revolutionary opposition—first of all, mainly in the district membership meetings, and then at the large delegate meetings of the Social-Democratic organization in Hamburg—and carried on a sharp struggle against the reformist bureaucracy and their opportunist policy.

As founder of the Trade Union Youth Section in Hamburg, Ernst Thaelmann is one of the founders of the youth sections of the trade unions. Against the desire and the resistance of the reformist bureaucracy, he organized the revolutionary young workers for complete self-determination within the free trade unions. Ernst Thaelmann and his circle of revolutionary youth at first mobilized 300 young workers, and later on 1,800 at the general meetings of the Transport Workers' Union in Hamburg. The reformist bureaucracy finally used the method of violent measures against this revolutionary youth section.

At very many union congresses, Ernst Thaelmann represented the Hamburg members of the Transport Workers' Union. The records of the union show Ernst Thaelmann as the strong champion of the interests of the workers against the bureaucracy, which was becoming increasingly conservative and going more and more openly to the side of the capitalists. With undaunted passion Ernst Thaelmann proclaimed the right of the members to uninterrupted membership in their organization. He revealed himself here as the champion of a genuine revolutionary trade union movement such as has come about in recent years through the R.T.U.O. which is developing in Hamburg. He came out boldly for equal rights of the young workers in the trade unions. In his speech in the discussion at the Eighth Congress of the Transport Workers' Union in Breslau, 1912, he said:

"We now have Youth Sections of Gold's Poem, Set to Music, to Be Sung at Concert Sunday Night

NEW YORK.—The first public performance of "The Strange Funeral in Braddock," with music by Michael Gold, will be given by the Sigmund, member of the Composer's Collective, to be sung by Harry Schroeder, concert baritone, will be shown on tomorrow evening at 8:30 at the Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. and 6th Ave. This is included in the program of a concert held by the Workers' Music League of New York, to protest against war and fascism.

This concert is part of an international music demonstration called by the International Music Bureau. Tomorrow's program also includes a piano solo by one of the leading Soviet composers, Shostakowitch, to be played by Norman Cazden, of the Juilliard. Chapter of the National Students League, new workers songs taken from the recently published "International Collection of Revolutionary Songs," will be heard in this country for the first time. They will be sung by the Daily Worker Chorus and the Freiheit Singing Society. The Pierre Deguyet Symphonietta, the first professional musicians' orchestra to be developed in the working class music movement, will also perform.

Speakers will be Charles Seeger and Lahn Adohyan. Harry Martell will be chairman. Tickets may be obtained from the Workers' Music League, 5 E. 19th St.

Symposium on Film and Photo League on Sunday

NEW YORK.—The Film and Photo League Symposium, "The Future of the Film," postponed from last Sunday, due to bad weather, will be held this Sunday, March 4, at 8:30 p.m. at the headquarters of the League, 12 East 17th St. Speakers will be Meyer Schapiro, Leon Dennen, Evelyn Gerstein, Nathan Adler, Nicholas Bela, Tom Brandon and others.

First Meeting of I. W. O. Band in Newark Sunday

NEWARK.—The City Central Committee of the International Workers' Order in Newark is planning the formation of an I.W.O. Band in this city. It calls upon all of the language sections of the organization in Newark, Harrison, Kearny and Elizabeth to bring as many comrades with instruments to the first meeting to be held this Sunday, at 2 p.m. at 252 West St., Newark, N. J.

only in Berlin and Hamburg. This field also still has to be cultivated. In our trade the younger people are left to themselves even more than in the skilled trades. That is why more has to be done for the youth. . . . I consider it very incorrect that the young workers should have less to say than the adults, despite the increased dues, and ask that this passage should be rejected."

Despite the attempts of the trade union bureaucracy and the employers to corrupt Ernst Thaelmann, who was untiringly coming forward for the demands of the workers, by offering him permanent positions and so forth, he remained true to the working class and consistently continued his work of mobilization. He was black-listed and was unemployed for a year immediately before the outbreak of the war.

At the outbreak of the war his standpoint at that time already showed him the path to the Bolshevik policy in the struggle against the imperialist war and bourgeois dictatorship. Conscripted already in 1914, Ernst Thaelmann, for whom as a revolutionary worker, there was no promotion during the war although there was severe disciplinary punishment, experienced all the horrors of war in almost all the territories of the Western Front. During the war Ernst Thaelmann did not for a moment forget or deny his duties and obligations as a revolutionary worker. He carried on an untiring illegal propaganda against the imperialist war. At the front he distributed illegal pamphlets and papers against the war. Such, as, for example, the "Bremen-Bürgerzeitung." When his proletarian resentment and hatred towards the blind obedience to militarism, he showed open resistance to military drill, they tried to curb him by sending him as a soldier to the most dangerous parts of the front. Ernst Thaelmann was twice wounded and a half year in prison came before a military court. He finally came to serve a long time in prison. That was just as powerless to break his revolutionary will as was the discrimination against him in the factory. The persecution to which he was subjected strengthened his revolutionary will and his conviction of the inevitability of the overthrow of the capitalist system and the victory of Socialism. Despite all the difficulties, he maintained constant contact with the revolutionary organization of the "left-wing" in Hamburg, and when he got leave later on made use of his stay in Hamburg to have illegal conferences and discussions on revolutionary anti-militarist work.

(To Be Continued)

John Wexley Is Guest of Honor at John Reed Party Saturday Night

NEW YORK.—The artists and writers of the John Reed Club will celebrate the production of "They Shall Not Die," Scottsboro play by John Wexley, a member of the club, with a party Saturday night, at which Wexley will be guest of honor, and will recite a famous revolutionary poem translated from the German. In addition a program will be offered, including a shadow sketch written by members of the club, and a good jazz orchestra will play for dancing. The subscription is 25c.

TUNING IN TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

- WEAF—660 Kc. 7:15 P.M.—Religion in the News—Dr. Stanley High 7:30—Martha Moore, Songs 7:45—Lena Lander, Vocal Solo 8:00—Bird of Paradise—Sketch 9:00—Yorhates Orch.; Donald Novis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Arthur Burch, Impassioned Song 9:30—Siberian Singers; Mischa Levitzki, Piano 10:00—Radio Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Robert L. Ripley 11:00—Joseph Kiberge, Songs 11:15—The Four Seasons—Sketch 11:30—One Man's Family—Sketch 12:00—Hollywood on the Air 12:30—A.M. Wilson Orch.; Etta Moten, Songs; Tommy Harty, Tenor; Bob and Noblette, Comedy; Hilbilly Group

WOR—710 Kc.

- 7:00 P.M.—Sports—Stan Lomax 7:15—Harry Hershfield, Vocal Solo 7:30—Radio Orchestra 8:00—Radfern Hollinshead and Dell Baker, Songs 8:30—Gabriel Heister 8:45—The Jazz Judge—Sketch 9:00—Robbins Orch. 9:30—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch 9:45—Lena Lander, Vocal Solo 10:15—John Kelly, Tenor 10:30—Organ Recital 10:45—Siberian Singers and Gipsy Quartet 11:01—Tremaine Orch. 11:30—Coleman Orch. 12:00—Beers Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

- 7:00 P.M.—John Herrick, Songs 7:15—Don Quixote—Sketch 7:30—Kyla Orch. 7:45—John Singleton Cooper, Our First Emment Painter—Sketch 8:30—Cavaliers Quartet 8:30—Canadian Concert 8:45—Stern Orch.; Arlene Jackson, Songs 9:00—Duchin Orch. 9:30—1934: A National Park Year—Harold L. Lewis, Secretary of Interior; U. S. Marine Band 10:30—Barr Dance 11:30—Whitman Orch. 12:00—Duchin Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

- 7:00 P.M.—Michaux Congregation 7:30—Scheraga's Orch.; Phil Cook, Impassioned Song 7:45—Jones Orch. 8:00—Excerpts from Spiffie 8:45—Happy Lambert and Billy Hilltop, Songs 9:00—Philadelphia State Orch. 9:15—Alexander Woolcott—The Town Crier 9:30—Pale Orch.; Kay Thompson, Songs; Male Trio; Black Rhapsody Choir 10:00—Broadway Broadcast; Music from New York 10:30—Leaders in Action—H. V. Kattenborn 10:45—Lombardo Orch. 11:15—News Reports 11:30—Ann Leaf, Organ; Charles Carlin, Tenor 11:30—Catherine the Great—Sketch 12:00—Little Orch. 12:30—A.M.—Duchin Orch. 1:00—Hopkins Orch.

"Charity" Not for Those Who Are Starving

By JOHN L. SPIVAK BROOKHAVEN, Miss.—So far as I have been able to observe, government relief and work funds, have simply enabled local Democrats to strengthen their own political control, with the government paying for it. In this county here especially (and it must not be forgotten it is a representative county, those who need relief the most are the very ones getting the least. The favored ones on government relief are those who are about the only satisfied element here.

As a result of the distribution of work by government relief agencies, which includes farm loans, mostly to those who have the vote, the poor farmer and the JOHN L. SPIVAK cropper had to depend upon the Federal Emergency Relief and the Red Cross to keep himself and his family from starving.

The bitterness in the hearts of these charity wards is all the more acute because even the most illiterate farmer realizes the cause. He feels that the government favors the rich even if the wealth consists of only enough money to pay the poll tax.

TO THIS class of tenant farmer and cropper (which consists of 40 per cent of the county's total population) is now added the farmer who has lost his land because of inability to meet taxes usually ranging from \$20 to \$50 in a few cases, \$100. Former small landowners see the local bank slowly acquiring large areas of land; they see new foundations of wealth being laid by the local storekeepers who, on the basis of C. W. A. money being spent in their stores, use much of it to buy up farms for taxes—or, virtually, for next to nothing. As near as I can see the "dry goods and notions" man will be the landed aristocracy in the near future. Possessing the land, the government is paying them not to plow it, which is clear gravy; and for the plowable acres his croppers do the work and he gets half of the entire crop value—all, perhaps for paying \$20 taxes for a farm. The very first restricted

plowing contract he makes with the government nets him more than he paid for the farm.

Then there is the added bitterness of the cropper because he sees the landowner, who has not yet lost his farm, getting paid by the federal government for restricted planting. The cropper gets no share of this government money.

For the farmer who has still clung to his land there is resentment against the government because of the production credit association organized and financed by the federal government. This corporation, which is supposed to help farmers by lending them money, seems to be functioning to ruin the small farmer, to drive him from a state of independence into that of a cropper.

The credit association fees for lending money to the small farmer makes it utterly impossible for the small farmer to borrow from it. The large landowner or corporation owned plantation can afford the fees called for and are actually helped, but the overwhelming majority of farmers in this county, and for that matter, in the whole cotton belt, have to pay a rate of interest which runs from 15 to 16 per cent—which, of course, makes it impossible for him to borrow.

On the face of it the credit association charges seem reasonable until you learn that most of the farm loans to the small farmers in the cotton belt range anywhere from \$50 to \$100, sometimes \$125. For such sums the government finances school charges, under one name or another, which will run to some \$15 for the 100 or fraction of this that the farmer wants. This is a prohibitive charge, but if he does not pay it, he cannot borrow money from the credit association.

The local bank, having been hard hit by the depression, is tight on credit and will not lend money as liberally as in years before the depression, and even if it wanted to, it could not undertake to finance all the small farmers in the county. So—when these things are considered, the farmer who still has land feels that the government is simply trying to drive him off it. He makes him a cropper; the farmer who has no land, the government work job, is resentful because he is being shoved aside in preference for those with a few dollars to pay the poll tax, and with federal relief does getting scantier you find bitterness in almost all classes.

(To Be Continued)

Chinese-Japanese Night By Theatre Collective

NEW YORK.—The Theatre Collective, in connection with the East Asiatic Week sponsored by the International Union of Revolutionary Theatres, is arranging a Chinese-Japanese Night for tonight at its headquarters, 52 West 15th St. Features of the evening will be performed by the Japanese Theatre and Chinese musicians playing native instruments. Maria Tartar of the Theatre Union will offer new songs.

Unemployed Writers to Hear Granville Hicks

NEW YORK.—Granville Hicks, noted critic and author of "The Great Tradition," will speak at the Unemployed Writers' Association at the Greenwich Hotel, 27 Barrow St., tonight at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE AT J. R. C.

John Dewey, Morris R. Cohen and other American philosophers will be analyzed from the Marxist viewpoint by Prof. Stephen Crane in his lecture on "Contemporary American Philosophy in the Light of Marxism," Sunday night, 8:30 p.m. at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Avenue.

Section 1 Party and Dance This Sunday

NEW YORK.—The Downtown mass organizations are tendering a concert and dance for the benefit of the Communist Party, Section 1, at the Mathnasium Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., tomorrow at 8 p.m.

The program includes the Workers Lab Theatre, Dance Group, a choral talk by John Reed artists, the Ukrainian chorus and a violin and piano solo.

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(To Be Continued)

Shock Brigade Night at Workers "Lab" Tonight

NEW YORK.—The second series of monthly Shock Brigade Nights will be given tonight at 8:30 at the headquarters of the Workers Laboratory Theatre, 42 E. 12th St. The Shock Troupe is a selected group which works full-time and holds itself in readiness to perform at any time or place—at demonstrations, special meetings, and even on the picket line. The Shock Brigade Nights are planned to enable the Shock Troupe to continue its work, and the program is made up of their own repertory, which undergoes rapid change. After the performance, the members of the Shock Troupe will open the floor for discussion of their work.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1934

Demonstrate Today at Nazi Consulate for the Liberation of Thaelmann

COMRADES! We forced the Fascists to let go our three comrades, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff. We tore them out of the hands of the Fascist jailers in the horrible Fascist dungeons.

But Thaelmann, is still in Nazi hands. He still is in the hands of the torturer and murderer, Goering, Thaelmann, flesh and blood of the German working class, worker of the Hamburg proletariat, and true Leninist leader of the German Communist Party, is still kept in some secret Fascist dungeon.

The Nazis refuse to give one word of information as to his whereabouts or health. They fear Thaelmann and hate him. They are trying to break his iron Bolshevik spirit with torture and isolation. The recent cold-blooded murder of our four German comrades, Scheer, Steinforth, Schoenhaar and Schwarz, shot in the back by Nazi troopers while "trying to escape," reveals a new wave of Fascist hate and terrorism against the Communist Party and its leaders. These murders warn us of the terrible danger that faces Thaelmann, captive in some secret Nazi prison hell.

The week of March 3-10 has been set aside by the working class of the world as the week that launches the immense world campaign for the liberation of Thaelmann. Throughout the world, during this International Week for the Liberation of Thaelmann, millions of workers will mass before the German consulates, will march through the public squares and streets, will gather in shop, factory and street meetings to raise the world cry for the immediate deliverance of Thaelmann out of the hands of the Nazi beasts.

Today, March 3, at 1:30 P. M. the workers of New York will meet in mass demonstration before the Fascist Consulate office at 17 Battery Place to demand the release of Thaelmann. Workers, all haters of Fascist reaction, gather before the Fascist Consulate, to raise the cry for the liberation of our comrade Thaelmann! We forced them to surrender Dimitroff and his comrades! We can break their clutches over Thaelmann! Let the Fascist Hitler, and his fellow murderer hear our demand—For the immediate liberation of Ernst Thaelmann! For the immediate liberation of all revolutionary prisoners!

Comrades! Immediate organization of actions for the International Week to Free Thaelmann!

The Aluminum Strike

NEARLY five thousand workers in the three Mellon controlled aluminum plants of New Kensington, Arnold, and Martins Ferry, have declared a so-called "holiday" and completely tied up operations. The "holiday" was declared by a huge mass meeting of strikers of these plants, following the holding of a national convention of a number of local unions of the Mellon plants, which included in addition to the above mentioned cities, Aleva, Tennessee, Fairmount, W. Va., and two Illinois plants, Los Grange and La Mont, Ill. Other plants were represented by proxies. The indications are that the locals not yet involved in the strike will join. This pledge of support was made by the delegates at the National Convention.

The workers in the aluminum plants joined enthusiastically in the walk-out because they could no longer stand the present conditions—low wages, and especially the increasing speed-up since the N.R.A. These are the immediate cause for the strike. Present wages are 40 cents an hour for men and even less for women. The workers also have adopted the demand for the check-off as the form of their demand for full union recognition.

The organization of the workers began in the summer of last year. The workers became dissatisfied with their conditions. They saw that although they had joined the union for the purpose of getting better conditions, the union did nothing to improve their conditions. The locals being directly controlled by the A. F. of L. Council in Washington as federal locals, demanded the right to organize their own national

organization so that they could prepare for a show-down with the bosses.

The whole policy of the A. F. of L. top leaders here as throughout the country, was one of holding the workers back from struggle, and to sabotage and break the strike if it took place, in spite of them. The experience of the Weirton Steel workers fully exposed this policy, and indicates the danger to the present strike from the A. F. of L. top officials.

It is to the credit of the aluminum workers that in the face of this sabotage of their interests by the A. F. of L. top leaders, they had the necessary initiative and understanding to call a national conference of the several federal locals and set up the Aluminum Workers National Union and that this was followed by the successful walkout. It is now quite clear that the sentiment for the struggle is very high among the workers and that the resentment among the workers against the A. F. of L. bureaucrats is increasing.

The workers have every possibility of winning an important victory. The workers have responded splendidly. They are ready for a real fight. The strikers can count on the support of the militant steel and metal workers all over the country, and especially in their vicinity. They can also count on the support of the rank and file of the miners. A very important factor that can play a part in helping to win the strike, is the mass hatred of all workers and farmers, as well as sections of the middle class against the Mellon tyranny.

BUT if the struggle is to be won, certain steps must be taken and certain very serious and real dangers avoided.

Already agents of the Labor Department are on the scene representing themselves as the "friends" of the workers. The danger also exists that the A. F. of L. leaders, who throughout opposed a strike, refused the workers the right to organize a national union, will now come forward as they did in Weirton and claim to represent and make deals in the name of the strikers. That the National Labor Board in Washington headed by Senator Wagner will enter the scene for the purpose of disrupting and demoralizing the strike, urging the workers to return to work and leave their fate in the hands of the Labor Board, is especially evident. A danger also exists that Governor Pinchot, who has already announced his candidacy for the U. S. Senate and who tries to fool the workers into believing he is an enemy of Mellon and the steel trust, will try to have the workers return to work on some future promise.

The aluminum workers can learn from what happened in the miners' strike, in the Weirton strike, and in the bloody massacre of the Ambridge steel workers, not to let the Wagners, Pinchots or their agents, or the top A. F. of L. leaders to fool them out of their victory, which they can win only through an organized and militant struggle.

In this connection, it is also necessary to avoid certain dangers that may come from some well meaning but inexperienced local leaders, who start with the idea that if they are "nice" boys they will get some concessions. All experience shows this to be a dangerous game for the workers—a game that plays right in the hands of the Mellons.

There is too much talk about "holidays." Whose holiday will it be? That will be determined by how the strike is organized and led. The decision to give passes to maintenance men, office staff and others, opens the door for the bosses with the aid of the police and state troopers to use this as the moment when they feel it advisable to bring in scabs. If it is a "holiday" it must be a holiday for all. In other words, it must be a real strike. Not through being "gentlemanly" to the brutal Mellon bosses, but by militant struggle can the company be forced to grant the workers' demands.

Secondly, there should be meetings of all workers, of all departments to discuss and adopt the demands, to determine and broaden the leadership of the strike.

ONLY the committees chosen by the workers should negotiate with the company. The workers must especially keep out the A. F. of L. representatives who will now try to edge in. And all decisions regarding agreements, return to work must be decided by all strikers.

Finally it is necessary to spread the strike to the other aluminum plants; to enlist the support of all workers' organizations.

The struggle of the aluminum workers is one of the most important struggles. It is a sign of the coming struggle of the steel and metal workers. It is the duty of all workers and especially all militant workers to give full support to this strike. Especially must every Communist worker willingly to make this strike against the Mellon interests, a successful struggle for the winning of the demands of the workers, for extending the struggle of the workers in the metal industry, for the building of solid militant trade union organization among the steel and metal workers.

Join the Communist Party

34 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

Weinstone Speaks On Austria Tonight In Philadelphia

Talks in Bridgeport Tomorrow Night

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—William Weinstone, recently returned from Europe where he made a study of political and economic conditions, will speak here Saturday at 8 p. m. at 510 Fairmount Ave. His address will be devoted mainly to a discussion of the Austrian revolt and the united front movement against war and fascism.

On Sunday he will speak at a meeting in Bridgeport which is arranged by the Communist Party. The meeting will be held at 8 p. m. at St. George's Hall, 396 Stratford Ave.

Havana Police Murder Worker

Several Wounded When Resisting Eviction

HAVANA, March 2.—Another Cuban worker died yesterday in the armed war which President Menditez has declared on the whole Cuban working class.

He was fatally shot, and several others were wounded when police fired on a group of workers who were resisting an eviction in the city.

Defense Scores First Point in Trial of Canada Labor Man

Court Intimates It Will Permit Tim Buck, Jailed Communist to Testify

TORONTO, Canada, March 2.—The first point scored in the defense of A. E. Smith against sedition charges has been chalked up in the intimidation of Justice Kelly that Tim Buck, Communist party leader, will be ordered brought from Kingston penitentiary to Toronto as a material witness for the defense. The Hon. E. J. McCormack, K. C., chief defense counsel for the Canadian Labor Defense, made the demand in court.

His affidavit, in part, declared "that the testimony of the said Tim Buck is of paramount importance to the defense, Albert E. Smith, as it would show that there did exist an error and defect in the administration of justice in Canada, which the defendant was attempting to have altered by lawful means."

"That the testimony of the said Tim Buck will establish the circumstances under which the alleged seditious utterances were made, the reason for which they were made, and the intention of the speaker, the accused A. E. Smith, on the occasion and at the time when the alleged seditious words were uttered."

Smith is charged with having said that Premier Bennett ordered the firing of shots into the cell of Tim Buck, in an attempt to murder him. Peter White, K. C., crown prosecutor, in fighting against McCormack's motion, dug up a law dating back to 1722 and got himself involved in tangled verbosity which most of those present in court at the time are still trying to decipher.

It is expected the trial will be prolonged during the week. Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney from San Francisco, who has just returned from Germany where he was associated with the defense of the Reichstag fire trial defendants, will assist McCormack and Onie Brown, in the defense.

BRUSHING IT UP!



Paris Soldiers Fraternized With Demonstrating Workers

PARIS (By Mail).—On the first day of the great street battles in Paris, Feb. 6, a company of soldiers with rifles came marching toward the Champs Elysees, where about 2,000 workers were gathered in a demonstration. At once the workers surrounded them, crying, "Long live the soldiers!" They fell in line with the soldiers, shouting, "Long live the Red Army!" At the Alexander III bridge, the officer in charge gave the order to fire bayonets. Shouts greeted the order, and the soldiers did not obey.

Turtle Creek Steel Men Want To Hear Browder All Night

"We'll Stay All Night," They Shout, Eager to Have Questions and Answers Clarified

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Mar. 2.—Twelve hundred Turtle Creek Valley Steel Workers met in the high school here last week to hear Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, speak on fascism. This was the first open meeting held here in the name of the Communist Party, yet, so great was the enthusiasm of the workers, that when Browder missed his train, the workers shouted, "We'll stay here all night if you will."

This example of the enthusiasm with which the workers in the most important basic industry accepted the program of the Communist Party on one of the most burning issues of the moment, the fight against fascism and war, the fight against the Roosevelt fascist attacks which threaten to engulf and destroy the few elementary rights of the American workers, is an indication of the readiness with which all workers will accept the Communist Party when its program is presented to them.

Communist Party Commemorates Ruthenberg's Death Today

Party Founder; Fought S. P. War Policies; "Under Comintern Leadership We'll Win," His Last Words

Charles E. Ruthenberg, the Founder of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. (Born July 9th, 1882; died March 2, 1937).

By A. MARKOFF

Seven years ago our Party sustained an irreparable loss. Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg was snatched from our midst by premature death. The memory of Charles E. Ruthenberg will live in our Party; his name is indelibly imprinted in the annals of the revolutionary proletarian movement of the U. S. A.

Many of our young comrades who entered the Party within recent months know little about Comrade Ruthenberg. On this day of the anniversary of the death of our leader, it is necessary to give a brief account of the life and activities of Charles E. Ruthenberg.

Comrade Ruthenberg, one of the founders of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., was a consistent revolutionary fighter and leader of the American working class. Throughout his revolutionary career, beginning with 1909, when he became the Recording Secretary of the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, he demonstrated a consistent line of true revolutionary leadership. He was a tireless worker, he had implicit faith in the toiling masses, he fought against the rotten opportunism within the Socialist Party, rallying forces for a correct class line. Comrade Ruthenberg absorbed the teachings of Marx and Lenin and used his knowledge and ability to create a Leninist Party in the U. S. A.



CHARLES E. RUTENBERG

Ruthenberg—the Founder of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.—the struggle against opportunism within the Socialist Party gave birth to the Left-Wing in 1917. Ruthenberg became the leader of the Left-Wing and led a persistent fight, which culminated in a complete break from the S. P. and the formation of the Communist Party, in September, 1919. Ruthenberg became the Secretary of the C. P. He was arrested, however, from performing his function as secretary by a sentence of three years in Sing Sing prison imposed by the State of New York, under the Criminal Anarchy Law. Upon his release from Sing Sing, two years later, Comrade Ruthenberg resumed his post and continued in the capacity of Secretary of the Party until his death.

Building of the Party
 To Comrade Ruthenberg the building of a strong, unified, disciplined Leninist Party was a most important problem. During the years of his active work in the Party, he followed a consistent Leninist line.

Unity of the Party is essential, but not unity at all costs. A party united, following the line laid down by the Communist International, this was the Party Ruthenberg fought for. He was an enemy of all opportunists elements within the Party.

"Tell the comrades to close their ranks, to build the Party. The American workers under the leadership of our Party and the Communist International will win. LET US FIGHT ON!"
 This was his final message to us. At this moment when decisive struggles are maturing, it is the duty of every member of the Party, of every class-conscious worker to answer the call of Ruthenberg, to answer the call of our Party, of the

Hunger Marchers Are Ejected From Parliament House

Workers Shout "Down With the Hunger Government"

LONDON, March 2.—Police ejected Hunger Marchers from the gallery of the House of Commons, after the House had refused to hear a delegation of the National Union Congress of Unemployed.

Workers in the gallery shouted, "Down with the slave government! Down with the hunger government!" and sang the Internationale.

Police reserves were sent to Buckingham Palace, the residence of the King, when Hunger Marchers demonstrated before the gates.

Spanish Socialists Offer To Head Off Workers' Revolt

Bid for Power as New Reactionary Cabinet Is Being Formed

MADRID, March 2.—The Socialist Party of Spain today demanded dissolution of the Cortes, and new elections, declaring that this is the only way to prevent the workers from becoming disillusioned with government institutions.

The declaration of the Socialists was made while President Zamora is negotiating with various reactionary factions to get a new cabinet which will be more completely reactionary than that of Alejandro Lerroux, the most reactionary premier since the revolution.

Recent governments have shown scant regard for the republic or for its promises," says the Socialist statement. "Whatever solution is found in the present crisis based on elements who have neglected their pledges, will only aggravate the proletariat, bring them to a desperate point of disillusion without faith in officials or government institutions."

The Socialist Party, hoping to come to power in new elections, thus offers itself to restore the illusions of the proletariat in governmental institutions.

U. S. Sets Up Board to Provide Credits for Private Exports

Permits Exporters to "Dump" in Event of Trade War

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Roosevelt administration has launched a new government agency to provide credits to private exporters.

"It was announced Tuesday, Geo. N. Peek, foreign trade adviser to Roosevelt, has already been appointed as head of the first Government Export-Import Bank, which has opened with a capitalization of \$11,000,000 to extend credits to American exporters selling goods to the Soviet Union. Other similar banks will soon be opened to finance exports to Cuba, South America, China, etc.

The money provided to the banks, and on which no limit has been placed by the law, will come from the R. F. C.

The financing of private exports, in many cases, can become a weapon in trade war, since many of the commodities financed for foreign sale are "dumped" abroad at prices far below the prices in the domestic market. That is, the government takes over the losses incurred by the private exporters.

Japan Claim of Aiding Darker Peoples Is Lie

(Continued from page 8)

in China, defend the Japanese aggressions, Rea declaring: "Japan had to move in Manchuria as Britain has moved in India and in Egypt, as the United States has moved in the Caribbean and as France moved in Morocco." And declares against the rising revolutionary struggles of the Chinese masses:

"There is an ever present fear that the 'stupid people' will discover how they have been enslaved to the military system... A prolongation of the present depression with its attendant hunger, cold, and privation may drive these people to desperation, to the point where, like their fellow countrymen in the Yangtze Valley, they will also take to the field in arms against their oppressors. The nucleus of Communist armies are everywhere in evidence throughout Manchuria."

Or that the German fascist Prof. Haertel should defend Hitler's new found ally, Japan, as the embodiment of capitalist order in the Far East, warning that Bolshevism, not Japan, is the threat to robber imperialism in the Far East:

Japanese propaganda among the Negro masses flows out of the present tension in the Far East, the efforts of the U. S. to join Japan against the Soviet Union, in the hope of thereby weakening its chief imperialist rival in the Far East and at the same time striking a blow at the main enemy of imperialism, the real champion of the toiling masses of all colors—the proletarian power in the Soviet Union.

In this situation, the Negro misleaders come forward in their usual role of agents and defenders of imperialism. This time it is Japanese imperialism that they champion, but their slogans objectively support world imperialism, including U. S. imperialism, since their advocacy of Japanese imperialism serves to dull the fight of the Negro masses against all imperialism. It is, indeed, designed to weaken the liberation struggles of the Negro masses and to divert them from the necessary unity with all toilers, white and Chinese, and especially with the Japanese toilers who are waging a heroic struggle against their own imperialists and in defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union.

Aid "White Supremacy" Concepts
 By putting forward the conception of a war of the races, the Negro misleaders give aid to the conceptions of Lothrop Stoddard and other white imperialist ideologists of a united front of the whole white population against the darker peoples.

They thereby objectively strengthen the hands of the white imperialists and justify their oppression of the darker peoples. They adopt this conception because it is in line with the whole policy of Jim-crow Negro bourgeois nationalism, of "race loyalty" as opposed to joint revolutionary struggles of all the toilers, white and colored.

It is not a contradiction that George Schuyler, ardent champion of the Firestone interests in Liberia, supports also Japanese imperialism, and seeks to present the proposal to unite by marriage the royal houses of Japan and Abyssinia as in the interests of the African peoples: "Associated with Japan, the Ethiopian kingdom will doubtless become a power in Africa, albeit similar to Manchuria and Korea." Who are the champions of the darker peoples? To this question there can be but one answer: the forces which throughout the world are engaged in an energetic, uncompromising and ruthless struggle against the imperialist oppressors and war-mongers. These forces are the Soviet Union, where the national minorities formerly oppressed under liberated; the Chinese Soviet Republic, and the revolutionary movement, led by the Communist parties, throughout the world, raising the slogans of self-determination and unconditional equality for the Negro peoples.