

A.F.L. LEADERS BAN ALL STRIKES IN AUTO INDUSTRY

Workers In Many Cities Backing May Day Unity

Birmingham Workers for Scottsboro Boys
FINAL MEET SUNDAY

Detroit, Chicago Workers Fight Police Ban

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 16.—Directly beneath the barred windows of the cells where the Scottsboro boys lie, the workers of Birmingham will gather on May Day in the first open demonstration to be held here in a year.

Capitol Park, on whose steps the May 1 demonstration will take place, is bounded on one side by the tall white structure of the Jefferson County Jail. On the top floor of this jail, are imprisoned seven of the Scottsboro boys. For several weeks now these boys have suffered the tortures of solitary confinement—part of the never-ending effort of the jailers to break their spirit and even to kill them off by abuse and mistreatment before they can be tried again. If the demand of the workers, that these boys be taken out of solitary, can be speedily gained, the Scottsboro boys will be able to look down on the greatest mass demonstration of working-class power that Alabama has yet seen. They will be able to hear clearly the shouts of the assembled workers, white and black: "Set the Scottsboro boys free!"

The May Day demonstration in Birmingham is a sign of the growing power of the revolutionary movement here, in spite of constant arrests, terror and repression. For the first time, workers from the largest mines, mills and factories—particularly the all-important plants of the powerful U. S. Steel subsidiary, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.—are mobilizing for a militant working-class demonstration.

Unlike previous occasions, the City Council has not dared refuse a permit outright, but has answered the demand of the May Day Committee for a permit with a request for "time to think it over." But the Birmingham workers will meet at 20th St. and Seventh Ave. N. at 5 p.m., May 1, for a show of working-class power, and they are determined to go through with it, permit or no permit.

Final Cleveland Conference Sunday
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16.—The final May Day United Front Conference will be held next Sunday, 10 a.m., at the Workers School, 1524 Prospect Ave.

The May Day United Front Committee of Action has issued an appeal to all organizations not repre-

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No Trace of Labor Defense Organizer Kidnapped by KKK

Link Authorities to the Attack on Frank Norman

LAKELAND, Fla., April 16.—No trace has yet been found of Frank Norman, International Labor Defense organizer here and former leader of the Citizens Workers Union, who was kidnapped by Ku Klux Klan thugs Wednesday night.

Further details of the kidnapping revealed today showed the definite link between the kidnappers and local authorities.

The kidnap gang which called at Norman's home stated they were Sheriff W. W. Chase and deputies, and ordered him to come with them to identify a Negro they said had been lynched on the Bartow Rd. They took with them also Ben Surrency, a worker living in the same house, but released him before leaving town, training their pistols on him and ordering him to run.

The car bearing the kidnappers proceeded up the road, and Surrency has reported that he heard a shot from it before it got out of ear-shot.

Norman had been very active in organizing protest against the murder of James Franklin, Negro citrus picker, by police and a local landlord, in Polk County.

Sheriff Chase, who has denied he was one of the kidnappers, is concentrating on making statements to the effect that he is looking very hard for the kidnappers.

May Day Greetings For Special Edition Must Be Rushed!

All Party Units, unions, mass organizations, including branches of the International Workers Order, International Labor Defense, Unemployed Councils, are urged to send their May Day greetings to the Daily Worker at once.

There is no time to be lost. Make sure that your greetings to the "Daily" will appear without fail in the 24 page May Day edition by sending them in now to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Bill Would Put 50,000 Jobless Into U.S. Army

Big Force Is Needed for "Tranquillity in U. S.," Says Congressman

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A bill to take 50,000 men off relief and enroll them into the U. S. Army was to be introduced into Congress today by Representative Thompson of Texas. He said his bill embodied recommendations of Major General McArthur, Chief of Staff.

"The existing force is inadequate to insure domestic tranquillity," the Congressman declared.

The regular U. S. Army, not counting National Guard and reserves, is 118,000 enlisted men and 12,000 officers. Thompson's bill would increase it to 165,000 men and 14,063 officers.

"The increase need have no effect on the budget," he declared. "The increase can be handled by diverting the necessary funds and less than 50,000 individuals from any of the emergency relief organizations now maintained at government expense."

Cuban Soldiers Fire on Demonstration for Freedom of Prisoners

HAVANA, April 16.—Soldiers fired on a demonstration of several hundred students who assembled before the palace of President Mendizábal, demanding the freedom of 150 political prisoners who are on hunger strike.

Some of the hunger strikers have been on strike for more than a week, and 20 in Castillo Principe, Havana, are reported near death.

The students also demonstrated in front of the German Consulate, where a swastika flag was flying.

2 NEW OSSIFICATION CASES REPORTED

NEW YORK.—Two new cases of ossification malady were reported by physicians today, as a pair of Philadelphia twins, Katherine and Margaret Maguire contracted the disease that slowly turns the limbs to stone. Theodore Aloisio, four years old, died yesterday from this disease in Christ Hospital, Jersey City.

"New hope lightens the dawn of Labor Day, 1933. . . . That hope is inspired by the belief that the 'New Deal' at Washington will result in a square deal for labor." Thus spouted William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the day chosen by the American labor lieutenants in place of May Day—harbinger of the revolutionary victory of the workingclass in the struggle against capitalism.

This is the opening paragraph of Harry Gannes' feature article on "The N. R. A. and May Day," one of many other articles scheduled to appear in the May Day edition of the Daily Worker. This edition, of which the unprecedented number of a half million copies will be printed, will include 24 pages devoted to timely political and industrial articles, as well as historical and cultural features.

Other articles by Earl Browder, C. A. Hathaway, Jack Stachel, Sam Don and others, will deal with very important phase of the class struggle in the United States and internationally, probing with Marxist clarity the world situation today. Members of the Daily Worker staff have also prepared a number of outstanding contributions, all of



COPS ATTACK PICKET LINE
Striking Philadelphia knit-goods workers, picketing for better working conditions, are shown being attacked by police thugs. Note how militantly the women workers defend themselves.

Illinois Miners and CWA Workers Unite in Demand For Jobs and Cash Relief

Rochester Relief Strikers Hold Mass Meeting; Demand CWA Pay

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—Five hundred jobless workers who demonstrated here Friday against relief cuts were met by tear gas and guns and 100 police and special deputies.

The demonstration, under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils, was called to protest against the forced labor "work relief" scheme, and to demand that the Relief Commission live up to its promises to raise the relief budget, and to provide relief to single unemployed workers.

A number of local unions of the P. M. A. and the A. F. of L. supported the demands of the jobless, and hundreds of blacklisted miners joined the demonstration.

As the workers opened the meeting, deputy sheriffs attacked the workers and seized Ann Morton and Roy Jones, of the Unemployment Councils.

At a mass meeting held at the Workers' Center an unemployed worker, one of the deputies sworn in by the sheriff, told the assembled workers how he accepted the job for the dirty work of attacking the workers. He asked the workers to forgive him, and he would turn in his badge, join the Council, and contribute the money which he had received to the Council for carrying on further struggle.

700 Strike in Hamtramck, Mich.
DETROIT, Mich.—More than 700 former C. W. A. workers of Hamtramck, led by the Relief Workers' Protective Association, are now on

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Kept Alive by Football Bladder
LONDON, April 16.—A football bladder strapped to his chest has kept an almost completely paralyzed patient, S. Crosby Halahan, 63, breathing continuously for the past six months, according to a report in the current issue of the "Lancet," medical journal published here.

A Sample of What You'll Find in the 24-Page May 1 "Daily"

which are to appear in this carefully-prepared edition.

In addition to the special articles, the full page contributed by "Trud," central organ of the Soviet trade unions, will do much to acquaint American workers with the problems and tasks and achievements of Soviet workers living and working in the land of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

All the usual Daily Worker features will appear in this enlarged edition, including the regular columns, "Change the World," "In the Home," "Dr. Luttinger Advises," etc. Sender Garlin fans are advised that, whether he writes the "Change the World" column or not, a feature article by him will surely appear in the May Day edition. The same holds true for Michael Gold—the Gold for the benefit of the Gold readers.

Little time remains to send greetings and to order bundles of this edition. The deadline for greetings, both individual and from organizations, is April 22. The last day for orders is April 24.

Send in both immediately to insure the most successful special edition ever published by the Daily Worker!

Pledge Aid To Roosevelt Board Against Surging Strike Demand

Tool and Die Makers Meet to Discuss Extending Strike
BOSSSES ARE BOLDER

Smith Looks to NRA as Way of Ditching Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker.)
DETROIT, April 16.—J. Wilson, National Organizer of the Auto Workers Union, issued the following statement on the action of the conference of officials and departmental representatives of the A. F. of L. unions of the Central states:

"The statement of the decision of the A. F. of L. officials headed by Green and Collins, outlawing strikes and adopting a policy of relying upon the Automobile Labor Board to adjust the grievances of the workers is another link in the chain which the A. F. of L. officials have been forging together with the companies to throttle the real union organization and the struggle to abolish the manifold grievances of the workers."

"This statement comes upon the heels of the Motor Products strike which the A. F. of L. officials snuffed, suppressed by intimidation, strong arm methods and violation of the right of every rank and file worker. Their statement comes as

Auto Workers Union Nails AFL Heads' No-Strike Pledge

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a result of the ever-pressing desire of the workers to use strike power, while production goes on, in order to assert and in order to establish their unions and check the exploitation in the industry. This 'no strike' statement is a direct stab in the back of the strike of the tool and die makers and of Michigan State. It gives a club into the hands of the companies, the company unions, the employers and their press to keep the workers in suppression and to throttle the strike movement.

"The workers can expect nothing from the Automobile Labor Board. The first act of the Board was to bar unionism in the plant. Their second act was to put over a self-out agreement of the Nash workers in Wisconsin, which the workers themselves rejected."

Smith Lauds N.R.A.

"In this connection, the workers of the M. E. S. A. must be told to guard against any policy which follows in the footsteps of the A. F. of L. officials."

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Offer Cooperation to Auto Board at Secret Pontiac Confab

GREEN TAKES HAND

Indignation Runs High in Flint and Pontiac

By SAM DON

(Special to the Daily Worker.)
DETROIT, April 16.—The top officials of the American Federation of Labor in the automobile industry officially outlawed all strike action in the industry and pledged full cooperation to the strike-breaking Automobile Labor Board set up by President Roosevelt.

This decision was made at a conference held Sunday at Pontiac with "representatives" present from locals in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan. The conference was held behind closed doors.

The action of the A. F. of L. leaders to outlaw strikes in the auto industry is timed with the present strike of the tool and die makers who are organized into Mechanics Educational Society. With their present announcement the A. F. of L. leaders hope to compel the militant striking tool and die makers to submit to the compulsory arbitration of the Automobile Labor Board. The A. F. of L. leaders are out to knife the striking tool and die makers in the back.

This "no strike" edict and the call for submission to compulsory arbitration is the answer of the A. F. of L. leadership to the insistent demand for struggle coming from the rank and file from the newly-organized A. F. of L. locals.

Green Wires Conference

Wm. Green, who signed the open shop "merit clause" in the auto code sent a special wire to the conference. He urged the complete acceptance of the decisions of the Automobile Labor Board and to "discourage" any strike sentiment and action in the auto industry. Green in his telegram urged the workers "to keep their feet on the ground while the Board is working out its problems."

William Collins, Detroit A. F. of L. auto organizer, the man, who in close collaboration with the open shop auto manufacturers and Roosevelt called off the general strike, again pleaded that the automobile workers should be "patient." The conference endorsed the Green telegram and the strike-breaking plea for patience made by Collins.

The rank and file is becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the Automobile Labor Board. The mem-

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Wage Cut Protest Strikes Paralyze French Civil Work

Workers Stage Short Stoppages in Many Cities

PARIS, April 16.—Civil Service workers of France paralyzed communications and other essential services for periods varying from an hour to all day today in a preliminary protest against the wage-slash and mass dismissal program adopted by the Doumergue government.

Telegraph workers, who have been carrying out short daily strikes for a week, carried out a two-hour strike. Long distance telephone operators walked out at 11:30 a.m. for the day.

Waterworks workers came an hour late, and state tobacco workers struck for an hour. Other short strikes were carried out throughout the country.

Today's strikes followed a nationwide day of demonstrations yesterday, where in more than 120 cities hundreds of thousands of workers marched with red flags, singing the International and shouting slogans against the government's starvation program, and against fascism.

News Flash

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—Two thousand striking airplane workers of the Curtiss Plant defended themselves valiantly when police late this afternoon, attacked their picket line and the plant to let several trucks filled with scabs leave the grounds.

Two workers were arrested. The workers and their sympathizers had gathered 15 minutes before the scabs were scheduled to leave the plant.

Strikes Shut Ala. Coal Fields; Spread to Glove, Rayon Plants, Street Cars

Viscose Co Orders Out the Police, Deputies Against Strikers

LEWISTON, Pa.—Superintendent Tompkins of the Viscose Co., where 13,000 workers are on strike, ordered chief of the company police, Robert Schell, to drive away strike pickets in front of the plant. Special deputies were hurriedly sworn in by Sheriff Charles C. Duck, but they failed to terrorize the strikers.

The strike started at the Lewiston plant, and spread to Marcus Hook, Pa., and other plants. This morning the acetate yarn unit in Meadville, Pa. struck. The strike under the leadership of the United Textile Workers Union, Workers at Parkersburg, W. Va., voted to join the strike, but William F. Kelly, union leader, declared he was "given authority" whether to call the strike or not.

Strike sentiment is rising at the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, and at the knitting plant at Hopewell, Va., involving 1,800 workers. They charge union members have been discriminated against.

Viscose Company officials are threatening the workers that the plant will be closed down indefinitely if they do not return to work in three days.

The strike started when the company changed the lunch period at the soda plant. The workers were forced to eat their lunch in relays in order to keep up the speed-up in the plant. The workers demand the old lunch schedule and an end of the stretch-out system.

Report 1,500 Killed in Major Chaco Battle

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 16.—The Bolivian government claimed that 1,500 Paraguayan troops were killed in a major battle for Fort Ballivian, a strategic point in southwest Chaco. Bolivia reported having repulsed a Paraguayan advance. The Paraguayan government said its troops advanced six miles.

Strike of 4,800 Underwood Typewriter Co. Workers Looms

By HARRY GANNES

(Special to the Daily Worker.)
HARTFORD, Conn., April 16.—A strike in the typewriter industry, an industry controlled by capitalists very close to the Roosevelt government, loomed here when 1,500 Underwood Elliot Fisher workers, representing the sentiment of a majority of the 4,800 listed on the company's payroll, voted to reject the company's offer Sunday.

This morning's mass picketing was the offensive, driving ahead despite all obstacles. The Connecticut Manufacturers Association is girding its forces in an effort to smash the rapid unionization going on, sweeping the war industries and the plants counted as A-1 on the War Department lists as available for immediate transformation into war producing factories.

Underwood Men Want Action
The Underwood workers came to the Sunday meeting at Governor's Foot Guard Hall expecting to hear he setting of a strike date. But the leadership, which has the confidence of the men, being composed entirely of factory workers, has enmeshed itself in a maze of promises and maneuvers of the N. R. A.

"A lot of young fellows here are shouting for strike," said Chairman John Orfettell of the shop committee.

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2500 Shenandoah Coal Miners Strike to Enforce Wage Agreements

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 16.—Effective mass picketing resulted in the shutting down of four mines of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., adding 3,500 to the 14,000 on strike here. A clash took place between strikers and scabs and two men were hurt.

As the 3,500 men walked out, Sheriff J. F. Hawkins immediately swore in 100 special deputy gun thugs to patrol the area.

With the closing down of the mines in Decena, Hamilton, Edgewater and Wythe, the strike of the miners at the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. is now made effective. The bosses fear the strike will spread to the steel mills.

Minn. City Council Backs Down on Its Promise to Jobless

Votes for Forced Labor; Buys Additional Tear Gas

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 16.—One week after the demonstration of 20,000 jobless workers forced the City Council to endorse all the demands of the unemployed and fired C. W. A. workers, the politicians came together and repudiated their promises. On April 6, they voted to condemn the R. W. A. forced labor schemes, and on April 13 they voted funds with which to carry it out. In an attempt to force this starvation scheme down the throats of the militant Minneapolis jobless, they voted \$800 to buy more tear gas and additional funds for a gross of long nightsticks for the police.

Lynch Mob Burns Effigy of Negro in Colorado Springs

Police, Boss Press Incite Chauvinist Org by College Students

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 16.—In a wild lynch orgy incited by police attempts to pin an assault charge on George Williams, a Negro worker, Colorado college students milled about the county jail last night, shouting for the lynching of Williams. They later burned an effigy of a Negro worker in the streets.

Wholesale arrests of Negroes "on suspicion" created a tense situation following an attack allegedly by two unidentified Negroes on two college students, Georgia Lindsey, 22, daughter of a wealthy Longview, Texas, oil family, and James O'Brien, 19, of Colorado Springs.

O'Brien told police that he and Miss Lindsey had been picked up in front of the girl's home and taken for a ride by "two Negroes," and beaten into unconsciousness. Physicians who examined Miss Lindsey today exploded the "rape" implication spread by the capitalist press in their reports of the attack.

This about face was made by the City Council without a dissenting vote. While three of the Farmer-Labor aldermen were in Washington, the other Farmer-Labor aldermen, Peterson, Miller, Gisslen, etc., voted the measure. This action is in line with the statement of Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson that he favors "justice taking its course," thereby placing his approval on the clubbing of the workers, and starvation for the unemployed.

Chamber of Commerce Cracks Whip
The sudden change in the action of the City Council was dictated by a session of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and Realtors held on the previous night, where the chairman of the relief board, Joseph, appealed for help, and, of course, received full support.

They elected a committee of three to "organize the better class of citizens" behind the city government and the chief of police, whom the jobs and C. W. A. workers want impeached. The Farmer-Labor aldermen acted on the instructions received from the Chamber of Commerce.

Industrial Union Urges Dressmakers to Fight Lockout

Contractors Declare Lockout In Violation Of I. L. G. W. U. Pact

International Heads, Lovestonites, Aid Plan of Bosses by a Conspiracy of Silence

NEW YORK.—Dress contractors were notified by telegram yesterday that the workers are to be told to stay away from their shops until further notice. This means that thousands in contracting shops in New York and vicinity will be locked out, in a flagrant violation of the agreement signed by the bosses' association and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The same agreement has been violated by the bosses who have never lived up to the minimum wage scale provision.

The present lockout is a conspiracy between the bosses and the officials of the I. L. G. W. U., including the Lovestone renegade Zimmerman, who have entered into a conspiracy of silence to catch the workers unprepared to fight against the lockout.

For several weeks the International heads have been conferring with the employers on this question of a lockout, but have never shed a word to the workers in their union.

The bosses aim to use this lockout as a weapon to foil a "scientific" wage-cut schedule that will destroy the minimum wage scale agreement and deprive the workers' right to settle wage prices.

The Dressmakers' Industrial Union issued a call last night to all dressmakers to disregard the instructions of the bosses to go home. Workers were urged to report with their shops at the union halls at 131 W. 28th St.

The Industrial Union called on the workers to answer the lockout with the demands for:

1) Immediate check-up on all shops on the payments of the minimum wage scales. No shop to go back without the re-establishment of the scales.

2) Immediate establishment of limitation of contractors. This is a vital demand which was sold out by the I. L. G. W. U. officials with the aid of the N. R. A. in the last strike.

3) Insured introduction of week work in some of the crafts, such as finishers.

The Industrial Union also called on the workers to raise the demand for unemployment insurance fund at the expense of jobs and manufacturers and for a 30-hour week.

Workers were urged to attend the open air demonstration at 12 noon today at 36th St. and Eighth Ave.

Active dressmakers were called to special meeting today at 2 p. m., at 131 W. 28th St.

I. L. G. W. U. Urges Workers to Hit Lockout

NEW YORK.—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union Left Wing opposition called on workers to attend the installation meeting of Local 22 at Mecca Temple to night to raise the demand for answering the lockout of the bosses with a strike for the enforcement of the agreement.

Farley Economy Bill Rescinded After Postal Subs Fight

BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—Postal workers, here greeted Postmaster Gen. Farley's order, rescinding payless furloughs and more work for substitute employees, with cheers of the Bronx variety, when not even Postmaster John J. Kieley could say how much relief was in sight to those workers who were in high hopes of getting pay checks of more than their ordinary \$4 a week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—As a result of mass pressure by the postal subs and P. O. workers in forms of demonstrations and protest meetings, Postmaster General Farley today has ordered his department to rescind the economy program which had been adopted last March.

The earlier order called for a 15 per cent pay cut among all postal employees, invoking of speed-up working conditions, when substitute workers were laid off, on the regulars and the reduction of substitute postal men to starvation levels.

The order now stops the payless furlough which the workers had to accept under the old order, the hiring of more substitutes to regular positions to relieve the speed-up pressure and the renewal of normal service mail activities beginning May 1.

Farley's move is seen also as a result of Democratic big boys who dictated this rescindment, in an attempt to recover the loss of "New Deal" votes throughout the country.

Anti-Lynch Fighter in Harlem Court Today

NEW YORK.—Meyers, one of four workers arrested when police smashed into the March 17th Scottsboro demonstration in Harlem, will be on trial this morning in the East 121st Street court.

Mass pressure has smashed the attempt to frame the three other workers. All workers are urged to pack the court today to prevent the railroad of Meyers.

Illinois Miners and CWA Men Demand Jobs, Cash Relief

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strike against the starvation wages of the new county relief plan. Strike committees have been elected and are visiting the projects to spread the strike.

Elected committees of the strikers have presented the strikers' demands to the relief officials, demanding a minimum 24-hour week at wages from 75 cents to \$1.20 an hour, jobs or cash relief for all unemployed.

1,000 Demonstrate in Hillsboro, Ill. HILLSBORO, Ill.—One thousand jobless workers and miners, under the leadership of the Unemployment Council, demonstrated here Thursday before the relief board, demanding increased relief and union wages on all work relief projects. Three of the local grievances were won.

The unemployed, employed and part-time workers and miners are planning a county-wide demonstration on May Day, which will be followed with an all-day celebration at Huber Park in Nokomis, Ill.

Rochester C. W. A. Workers Demonstrate ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Six hundred workers demonstrated at Washington Square here Saturday at the call of the Rochester-Monroe County Rank and file Relief Workers' Organization, in a driving rain, for their demands in a strike involving 6,000 of the 9,000 relief workers in Rochester and Monroe Counties. This strike completes a tie-up of all relief work projects in all Western New York state, including Monroe, Ontario and Orleans Counties.

A meeting of the rank and file demanded guaranteed wages of \$15 for a 30-hour week, cash relief for all jobless, no discrimination and immediate enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. Mass picketing of the jobs is being organized every morning from the strike headquarters, 443 Ormond St., the Workers' Center.

Butler County Strike Solid HAMILTON, Ohio.—The Butler County relief workers strike has spread to all projects throughout the county. One of the leading strikers, McDermott, was arrested on the picket line, but the mass indignation of the workers forced his release. A delegation of 50 workers from Middletown came to the strike headquarters in Hamilton for information on how to conduct the picket line and for placards with which to picket.

1,000 Demonstrate in Phoenix, Ariz. PHOENIX, Ariz.—More than 1,000 jobless workers massed before the office of the State Welfare Board here last week protesting the closing of C. W. A. and E. R. A. and demanding the rescinding of the 50 per cent relief slash instituted on April 1.

College Student, Unpaid by Relief, Commits Suicide 300 at Hunter College Wait 6 Weeks in Vain for Money

NEW YORK.—Dorothy Scher, Hunter College student who jumped from the fourth floor of a college building, died in the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday afternoon. Dorothy committed suicide because of the fact that she was penniless. She was working on the FERA, but the FERA has not paid the Hunter College students for March. She received no pay for the last six weeks. Dorothy's sister Sadie was one of those laid off from C. W. A. work several weeks ago. The two sisters were orphans.

Hunter College officials, trying to cover up the suicide, spread talk of Dorothy being a "psychopathic case" and being "maladjusted." They suppressed the fact that she has not been paid by the relief officials for the last six weeks. They also told the reporters that Dorothy "fell" from the building, although the fact that she jumped from a room never used by the students pointed from the first to suicide.

There are three hundred students at Hunter College working for the FERA. Not one of these 300 students, who are supposed to receive \$15.00 a month from the FERA, has been paid in the past six weeks. Their pay was due the end of March and on April 16 they were still vainly waiting for their money.

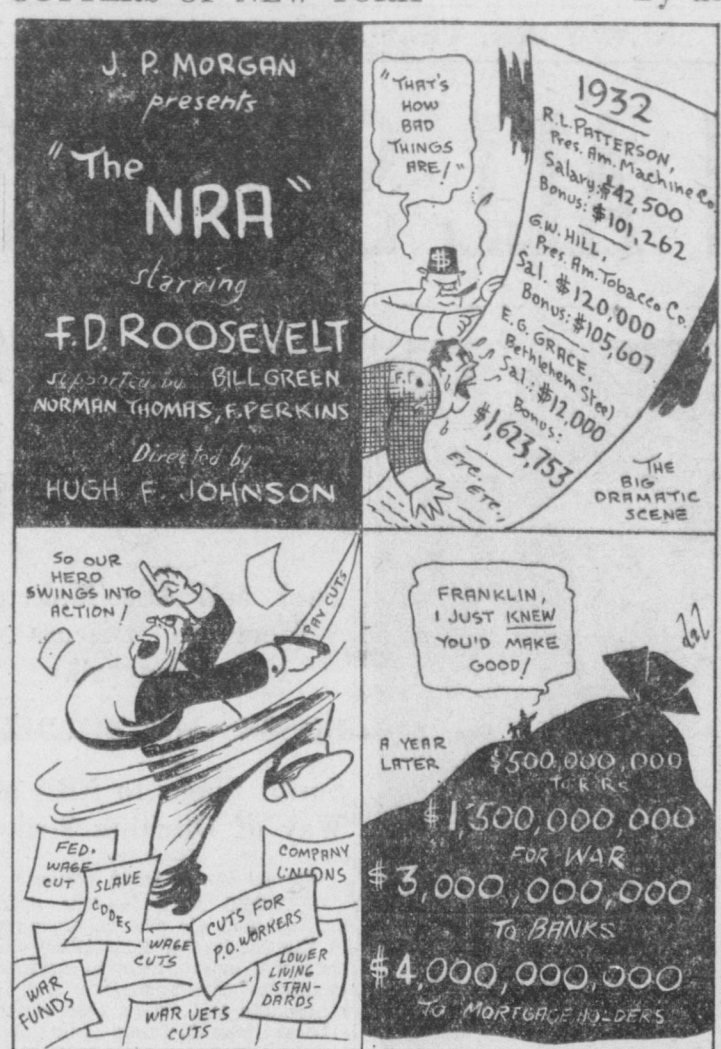
Charles Strauss, Roosevelt's ambassador to France, members of Governor Lehman's family in New York. There is no doubt that these close supporters of the Roosevelt government, who are fighting tooth and nail against union recognition, can get staunch support from the N. R. A. strikebreakers apparatus, the National Labor Board.

President La Vista, of the Industrial Aircraft Workers of America, leading the aviation strike, spoke at the Underwood meeting. He pledged the support of his union to the struggle of the Underwood workers. "It does not make any difference whether a man is a Communist or not, we must remember we are all first workers. We must fight together uniting our forces against the common enemy." He was enthusiastically applauded.

DETROIT, April 16.—The Detroit May Day conference voted to hold a big mass demonstration in Grand Circus Park at 5:30 p. m., on May Day, preceded by two main parades, one from the East Side beginning at Perrier Park, and the other from the West Side, beginning at Clark Park. These main parades will be preceded by neighborhood feeder parades.

The conference decided to hold the demonstration in Grand Circus Park despite refusal of a permit by Police Commissioner, Heinrich Pickert. Pickert, recently appointed Police Commissioner, out and out reactionary and second in command of the Michigan National Guard, was in charge of troops who shot

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



"Washington officials are contemplating a plan that will depict just what the N.R.A. has accomplished thus far." —VARIETY, Theatrical Weekly.

AFL Organizers Admit NRA Batters Down Real Wages

NEW YORK.—That a tremendous attack is being leveled at the workers' living standard, is admitted by correspondents of the A. F. of L. official organ, "American Federationist," in its April, 1934, issue.

From many parts of the country, A. F. of L. organizers, who work with and favor the N. R. A., send in the following revealing facts on how the N. R. A. is constantly driving wages down and forcing the workers into company unions:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"The minimum wage scales of the codes are being paid for skilled labor. The cost of living has so advanced that wage-earners' incomes have been lowered considerably."—Mike Robinson.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"Efforts are being made to organize the workers at the Southeastern Manufacturing Co., where the pay is from \$3.50 to \$6 a week, and where they now have a company union."—C. W. Wallis.

HELENA, Ark.—"Skilled labor paid over \$35 a week is classed as officials and are worked from 7 to 10 hours a week."—J. H. Gore.

DANVILLE, Ill.—"Incomes are decreasing due to increases in the cost of commodities."—Walter G. Steube.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—"Employers insist on men joining the company union."—Wm. J. Stuhler.

ANDERSON, Ind.—"The General Motors Corporation controls here. Wages have been reduced by reducing hours, and working conditions are very bad."—G. T. MacPherson.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—"The workers here have not gotten to first base in getting codes enforced. Evasions of every description have been used by the manufacturers, and the intent and purpose of the codes has been lost through manipulation both tangible and intangible. In no factory has a union been recognized excepting the company union."—F. A. Maynell.

KOKOMO, Ind.—"In a few instances wages are higher, but in the majority they have been chiseled down."—H. E. Vincent.

MUNCIE, Ind.—"Through coercion the hourly rate of wages has been lowered and in some places the work force is also being cut. . . . Wage-earners' incomes are the minimum generally and that constitutes the maximum."—Max Matthews.

COFFEYVILLE, Kans.—"Wage-earners' incomes have been cut by steady increases in food prices."—A. B. Paul.

FARIBAULT, Minn.—"Wage-earners have no income, as what they get goes for food, fuel and clothing, and so have a hard time getting that."—James F. Mohan.

RED WING, Minn.—"We are watching costs of living, but it doesn't seem to do much good, as wages remain the same, with everything else on the increase."—Axel V. Anderson.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—"With few exceptions wages have not been increased in proportion to increased prices."—Edward W. Wood.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—"Prices are gradually rising and there seems to be no way to get an increase in pay."—Fred A. Soelner.

HAMILTON, Ohio.—"We note price increases in practically all commodities, but wages have not been increased."—Stanley Osg.

IRONTON, Ohio.—"Wages as low as \$1.25 for a ten-hour day were paid by one of our prominent citizens."—W. C. Dimmick.

Auto Workers Un Nails A.F.L. Heads' No-Strike Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

F. of L. chiefs. Matthew Smith in today's paper announces that the main struggle in the tool and die makers shifted from the question of wages to the question of organization. He lauds Section 7-a of the N. R. A.

"What does Matthew Smith mean by this statement? Does he intend to bring the membership of the Mechanics Educational Society to rely upon the Automobile Labor Board and to expect that their right of organization is to be guaranteed by this Board? Is he to follow in the same path of Collins, who made similar statements in connection with the Washington negotiations when the wage demands were ditched and finally the right of organization was thrown into the laps of the N. R. A. strikebreakers?"

"The M. E. S. A. has announced its opposition to the Automobile Labor Board. Does the Smith policy indicate that it is to divert from it? There is every justice to ask these questions in view of the fact that the auto workers of Detroit and elsewhere have been plentifully tricked by just such formulations of the situation. The M. E. S. A. workers that are conducting a struggle for the organization and for improvement of their wage and working conditions must now take up a fight to expose the A. F. of L. chiefs to vigorously challenge them. Only in this way can they prevent the A. F. of L. leaders from tagging the label on an outlaw strike upon their struggle."

"The M. E. S. A. membership must struggle against any wavering and maneuvering policy with respect to the A. F. of L. chiefs, but must aim to unite the front of all trade unions in a common struggle against the employers and their officialdom within the ranks of the workers. Within the A. F. of L. workers are realizing the nature of the arbitrary boards and are calling for withdrawal of the officials from this strike-breaking machinery. The M. E. S. A. has also every cause for a similar attitude and must demand the withdrawal of Smith from the Detroit Regional Labor Board."

Bosses More Arrogant "Discrimination is still rampant. The companies feel free to over before to carry on their practices against union organization. The publicity given to so-called reinstatements is only a camouflage to bolster up the prestige of the Automobile Labor Board so that it may be in the position to deceive the workers and tell them into passivity. The whole set-up of the board, Kelly, Wolman and Byrd, is an anti-strike, anti-union set-up."

"Behind the decision of the A. F. of L. is the cry of no interference, the cry that the workers must line up with the President and with the Recovery program. But this very decision of the A. F. of L. chiefs itself registers the fact that the workers have secured nothing from Washington, that they are restless because of the sell-out agreement. Why then should the workers rely upon Washington and upon its strike-breaking machinery? While production continues, the workers still receive miserably low wages, except where by their organized power and strike action they have compelled the companies to grant increases. Speed-up remains, the cheating bonus schemes continue to rob the workers of their proper earnings."

"The company unions are growing with the direct support of the employers and the indirect support of the Automobile Labor Board. If the workers are to get a New Deal, they must rely upon their own strength, upon their power to stop production, to slow down the line, to interfere with the companies, who are the main receivers of the benefits of the N. R. A. exploitation program."

"The operators reaped huge profits from the 'New Deal,' while the workers do not receive a normal increase of wages, and the cost of living continues to mount. No reliance upon the Automobile Board, but struggle against it. No reliance upon the system of arbitration and conciliation, but struggle against it, no faith in the A. F. of L. chiefs, but a merciless struggle to expose and oust these agents of the company."

"The companies and the press are making a war upon unionism. As a main weapon they are using the Arbitration Board to carry through this war. For an unhesitating and undaunting struggle against the strike breakers." The statement concludes with a stinging call for united front actions of all workers against the strike-breaking leaders of the A. F. of L.

The statement of the militant Auto Workers' Union concludes by calling upon the workers 'under no conditions to surrender the strike weapon, the only guarantee of a real deal. Under no circumstance hesitate to use their weapon and in the present situation to spread the strikes to other sections of the workers and to other plants.'

and that he be immediately freed. A delegation was also elected to place the demands before the local General Consul.

A handful of Lovestonites and Trotskyites combined forces in an attempt to disrupt the United Front while at the same time posing for unity.

In calling on the delegates to vote, as they later did, against seating the renegades, Bill Gebert, District Organizer of the Communist Party, stated:

"A United Front can not be with people aligned in a united front with the ruling class."

The conference opened with a report by Joe Weber of the T.U.U.L.

Chicago Workers Demand Police Permit For May Day Parade (Midwest Bureau Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—A permit to demonstrate through the streets of Chicago May First will be demanded of Mayor Kelly this week by a Committee of thirty workers elected at the final United Front May Day Conference held Sunday at Finnish Hall, with 349 delegates representing 263 workers' organizations attending.

Beside Trade Union Unity League locals and several independent union locals, twelve A. F. of L. locals were represented by delegates. The Conference adopted a resolution which was sent to the German Ambassador in Washington demanding the torture against the leader of the German Communist Party, Thaelmann, cease,

DETROIT, April 16.—The Detroit May Day conference voted to hold a big mass demonstration in Grand Circus Park at 5:30 p. m., on May Day, preceded by two main parades, one from the East Side beginning at Perrier Park, and the other from the West Side, beginning at Clark Park. These main parades will be preceded by neighborhood feeder parades.

The conference decided to hold the demonstration in Grand Circus Park despite refusal of a permit by Police Commissioner, Heinrich Pickert. Pickert, recently appointed Police Commissioner, out and out reactionary and second in command of the Michigan National Guard, was in charge of troops who shot

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A. F. of L. Leaders Betray Strike on St. Louis Levee

Divide White Workers from Negro Dockers by Trotting Out the "Red Scare" and Jim-Crow Tactics

By BILL SENTNER

ST. LOUIS.—The workers on the St. Louis and East St. Louis Federal Barge line returned to work after a three-day strike. They struck for 50 cents an hour, 8-hour day and the return of the 5 per cent back pay that was due them as well as all Federal employees. The men returned to a 40 cents an hour, 8 hour-day, which is same pay for 8 hours as formerly for 9.

There are about 250 Negro stevedores working on both sides of the river. About 75 white workers work with them as crane men, catwalkers, jitney drivers, checkers, etc. The white workers have all the best and most skilled jobs.

Negro Workers Strike

When the Negro workers under the leadership of the Marine Union walked off the job, they talked with the white workers who joined them in their strike. They drew up the demand for a proportional increase for the white workers.

The white workers were organized into the Association of Federal Employees (an A. F. of L. affiliate). Over the heads of their leadership and without the permission of their national office, the white workers joined the strike shoulder to shoulder with their Negro fellow workers.

Stool-pigeons were sent in among the white workers, provocateurs and ward heelers among the Negroes. The white workers were called into the office of the boss. Agents of the boss amongst them urged them not to take Negro workers with them for a joint committee. Likewise Negro nationalists in the ranks of the Negroes told the Negroes that they should not urge a joint committee.

The white workers were gotten drunk—white chauvinism was pumped into their heads by the boss and their leaders, the red scare was raised. As a result they were bought out by the boss and left the Negro workers to strike by themselves.

At this, the Negro ward heelers used all their petty-bourgeois nationalist tricks in order to split the workers still more. They persuaded the workers that the strike was lost now that the white workers had left. This was not so. The Negro workers are the main key to the Levee and could have won without the white workers as they did last summer.

But the Negro workers were so disheartened by the betrayal of the white workers misled by their leaders, that they gave up the fight and went back to work.

N.R.A. Does Its Part

Previously they had gone to the N.R.A. regional board which did it washed its hands of the strike unless the men went back to work and waited for arbitration. This the men had refused to do. On this board is Bill Fitzmaurice of the International Association of Machinists and Mr. Brandt, secretary Central Trades (both A. F. of L.).

The Negro workers have gone back organized—resolved to stick by their union. They have not given up the idea of strike for higher wages. Inside their ranks is being organized a unit of the Communist Party which will fight against their enemies and lead the rest of the union in the battle both against white chauvinism and for the unity of the white and Negro workers and against the Negro petty-bourgeois nationalists who are out to break that unity also.

Capitalist Newspapers Hide, Distort Truth, Marguerite Young Says

NEW YORK.—The capitalist press ruling class-angles news events by distortion and censorship despite the fiction of "objectivity," Marguerite Young, Daily Worker Washington correspondent, declared Sunday night in a lecture on "Press Reporting in Washington," at the New School for Social Research.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Press League. Three hundred and fifty people attended, while 150 were turned away because of lack of room.

"Of course, we frankly write from the working-class point of view," she said. "But I submit that they very often, for this very reason, present a more complete and truthful picture of events than does the capitalist press. We realize that only by knowing the whole truth can the workers effectively combat the forces at work in the events we chronicle."

Heywood Brown, World-Telegram columnist, was in the audience.

MASS MEET AT H. R. B. WEDNESDAY

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The workers of Williamsburg, led by the Unemployment Council and the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, will hold an open-air mass meeting on April 18 at 10 a. m. before the Home Relief Bureau at S. Fourth St.

To Protest Ousting of Militant from Millinery Union

NEW YORK.—After being told by the boss to get out of the Raye Hatcraft Shop, 65 W. 39th St., because she was an active union worker, Rose Heller, union shop chairlady, was told to get out of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Union, Local 24, by Alex. Rose, secretary of the local.

When Rose Heller went to the shop yesterday morning the manager, Harry Samuels, told her that he had orders from the union to put her out of the shop because "she caused too much trouble."

This is just one of the many cases of the ousting of militant rank and file members from the Millinery Union by corrupt leadership, the rank and file state. The rank and file of the local are preparing to launch a vigorous protest against the expulsion of Rose Heller, who is well known for her militant trade union activity.

Bronx Jobless and Fired C.W.A. Storm Home Relief Bure

East Side Unemployed to March to Welfare Dept. April 19th

NEW YORK.—One hundred and fifty fired C. W. A. workers, led by the Bronx local of the Relief Workers League, marched on the Home Relief Bureau at 149th St. and Third Ave., yesterday, brushed aside the police guard, and forced the relief supervisors to meet with the workers' elected committee and promise to grant relief to all cases presented.

The Home Relief Bureau workers actively supported the workers' delegation, showing real solidarity between the Home Relief Bureau workers and the unemployed.

Trial of Jailed Workers April 26
The three former C. W. A. workers who were jailed by the police after the demonstration at the Bronx C. W. A. headquarters at 186th St. and Webster Ave., Saturday, will be tried at West Farm Court, 181st St. and Boston Road, Thursday, April 26, at 9:30 a. m. Workers are urged to pack the court and demand the unconditional release of these workers.

Flop House Workers to March
Jobless workers living at the Gold Dust Lodge will assemble at Coler and Water Sts., Thursday, April 19, at 2 p. m., and march to Rutgers Square, where they will be joined by other unemployed groups, and will march on the Home Relief Bureau at Spring and Elizabeth Sts., then to the Department of Welfare at 50 Lafayette St.

The East Side Local of the Relief Workers' League, the Downtown Unemployment Council, the Gold Dust Lodge Action Committee, the Workers Committee on Unemployment Locals 2 and 3, and various neighborhood unemployed groups are supporting the demonstration.

The workers will demand relief and file control of the single men's Gold Dust Lodge flop house now under control of the Salvation Army, the removal of Major Laurie from the Gold Dust Lodge, supplementary relief to all "work relief" employees, and free clothing to all clients now on home relief.

Delegations Besiege Hodson
Joint delegations of workers from Bear Mountain, Dykers Beach, McKinley Park, Bergen Beach, Bushwick Park and other work projects continued to besiege the office of Commissioner of Welfare Wm. Hodson, at 50 Lafayette St., yesterday.

On many of the projects the workers have not received any pay since the end of the C. W. A. and the transference to city "work relief."

On the Bushwick Park project, superintendent Meller fired two Jewish workers, telling them that "We don't want any Jews here."

"The workers are demanding jobs or cash relief equal to C. W. A. wages for all unemployed, and no discrimination against Negro and foreign-born workers."

The dictatorship of the proletariat is a fight, fierce and ruthless, of the new masses against an enemy of preponderant strength, against the bourgeoisie, whose determination to resist has been increased tenfold by its overthrow.—Lenin.

— BOSTON —

Colorful Floats and Effigies to Enliven Giant New York May Day Parade



YOU'LL SEE 'EM ON MAY FIRST

John Reed Club artists working on effigies and floats for the united front May Day demonstration.

All Organizations Urged to Order Signs, Special Effects, At Once

NEW YORK.—In a long list at 82 West Third Street, revolutionary artists of the John Reed Club and members of the Sign Painters Union are making May Day signs and effigies.

Artists come to the May Day sign headquarters after working hours to make this May Day the most colorful and impressive in May Day history. Others who are unemployed have donated full time to this work.

Well known revolutionary craftsmen of the brush, as Bill Gropper, Jacob Burck, Hugo Gellert, Adolph Dehn, William Siegel, Phil Bard, etc., Walter Quirt, and many others have contributed designs as well as actual work in the creation of a record-making number of impressive posters and effigies in the Third Street loft.

Many of the effigies, parade masks and floats are well on the way to completion. Some of the innovations are a flock of huge blue buzzard effigies. Others deal with yellow dogs, the company union, rats, for scabs and stool pigeons, and the hungry wolf which is at all our doors.

The capitalist press effigy, made by Comrade Anderson will undoubtedly be long remembered and talked about. A huge dragon, representing the reptile of fascism and war, is near to completion.

A new form of sign, carried in flag shape, and with painting on both sides, will be available for this parade. In this way, no board will be wasted. Both sides of the sign will carry a message to the workers bordering the line of march.

An International Labor Defense branch has ordered sticks constructed in such a way that shirts can be placed over them. This will symbolize the march of the shirts, black, brown, silver, khaki, etc., and their downfall.

The artists are charging only the cost of the materials in the building of these effigies. All organizations participating in the May Day parade should get in touch with the United Front May Day Committee, 799 Broadway, Room 539, and place orders for posters, effigies and banners. Organizations desiring special parade effects can obtain the mat cost, too.

those who belong to the Portland Relief Workers' Protective Association. We are accepting the challenge.

Our very liberal city officials are using all kinds of tricks to intimidate and demoralize the workers. They spread rumors that our leaders are being paid \$50 a week, though they know it is a lie.

Under the pretense that he is being paid a salary by the Association, "Mother" Waldo stopped Mr. relief for a whole week. His wife has been visited and told to keep her husband away from the Association.

They are sending investigators to public places, and when they find an unemployed in a 10 cents movie house, they report him to the poor department, where his relief is being cut for the terrible sin of watching a show. "Mother" Waldo continually refused relief to a woman who had a sick child and no food in her house, until this poor woman fainted in her office from fatigue and hunger. And the very just Mr. Horton had the audacity to come out with a statement in the press the other day that there is no starvation in the City of Portland.

The Portland Relief Workers Protective Association will throw that lie into his face. That's why they didn't let us carry our signs in our parade and attempted to take over the leadership and eliminate Ormer, Gilbert and Cantor. These elements, seeing that it would be impossible to make a plain racket out of the union and that the policy of Ormer, Gilbert, Cantor and other militant elements was one of always bringing every problem before the rank and file, have now become allies of the Socialist Party leaders in order to stifle the militant union for struggle against the fleet owners, against company unionism and prevent real rank and file democracy.

When a meeting of the garage chairmen decided to elect an executive committee and also to demand a full financial statement from the financial secretary and treasurer, these elements, seeing that they would have to be responsible to the rank and file, cast their lot with the leaders of the Bronx and Brooklyn and the Socialist Party gang.

"Democratic" Procedure by Socialist Leaders
The Socialist leaders, together with the president of the Bronx local, Samuel Smith, Goldstein of the Brooklyn local, and the characters mentioned above, first called meetings in the Bronx and Brooklyn and packed them with members of the Young Peoples Socialist League and strong arm squads under police protection and took votes to join the A. F. of L. Mr. Amicus Most, commonly known as "Mickey Mouse" and called a "militant" in the Thomas group, openly threatened the workers and told them there would be no discussion. When Sam Ormer at the last meeting attempted to speak for the hackmen, who demanded he be heard, the Socialist leaders refused to allow him to take the floor and had the lights turned out in typical A. F. of L. style.

August Claessens, speaking in the

CWA Workers Hit Gov't Pay Cuts

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 16.—Six hundred relief workers of Ontario County, who struck against a wage and hour cut under the C. W. A. last month, have continued their strike under the TERA forced labor system, and are still out and going strong.

On Saturday, April 7, the strikers accepted a compromise of 45c an hour, the granting of free transportation, recognition of their organization and committees, to and from work on the administration's time, no layoffs, etc., and planned to return to work to organize 100 per cent and coming out as soon as possible for 50c an hour.

Upon reporting for work Monday morning they were informed that the rate would be 40c instead of 45c, so they immediately struck again against this trick upon the part of the County officials and TERA work relief committee.

The strikers are organizing the Ontario County Relief Workers League, with over 400 unemployed workers in the County already signed up. The League is to affiliate to the National Unemployment Council.

An Unemployed Conference is being called in Canandaigua on Sunday, April 15, to which delegates from all over the County are sending delegates, and where the final plans for the League, and a militant program will be adopted. Several locals of the League have already adopted the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill as their bill, and all workers speak favorably of it.

United Front May Day Committee Called to Meet Wednesday Nite

NEW YORK.—The United Front May Day Committee, elected by the conference of nearly one thousand delegates in Webster Hall on Saturday, April 14th, are called to a meeting Wednesday, April 18th at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

Carl Brodsky, secretary of the committee, calls the members of the committee to come on time, 8:30 p. m. sharp.

Union Men Lose Jobs for Exposing Picture Union Head Sherman Calls Meet To Whitewash Charges

NEW YORK.—Following the scathing expose made by a rank and file committee of motion picture operators before the Senate Labor Committee last Saturday, charging that Harry Sherman, president of the New York City Motion Picture Operators Union, Local 306, had expended more than \$300,000 of the union funds in a year and had intimidated members, the entire membership of the committee was fired from their jobs at the behest of Mr. Sherman, union members say.

The men who were on the committee which went to Washington and were fired were Nathaniel Dorsoff, leader of the delegation, Leo Brodsky, Samuel Sol, Morris Barth and Lewis Phillips.

Besides charging that Sherman had expended \$300,000 of the union funds, the delegation charges that he spent \$500,000 out of the union treasury without accounting for it. E. H. Sherman called the "rehabilitation fund." Seventy thousand dollars of this sum, the delegation asserts, went to a lawyer named David P. Siegal.

Excessive Assessments
The rank and file committee further charged Mr. Sherman with the union members with excessive dues and assessment system.

Each member must pay \$40 a year due to Mr. Sherman's treasury, plus 12 per cent of the member's earnings. 25 cents a week sick benefit and \$1.11 every time a member dies.

The committee says that Alex. Polin, who was fighting Sam Kaplan, former head of the union who was convicted of graft, has spent large sums to bring in the Lepky-Gurrah gangsters into the union to terrorize the members. Polin, who argued against the \$20,000 a year salary which Kaplan received, is the one who made the motion that Sherman get the same salary, the committee said.

Calls Meeting
In an attempt to protect his face, Sherman called a meeting Monday night at Central Opera House, 205 E. 6th St., where he says he will explain the charges brought against him.

The rank and file is expected to demand a show-down at this meeting. A large group of operators have pledged to support the committee which brought the charges.

Will your name appear in the May Day edition of the "Daily"?
Make sure that it will. Send your name today. Address, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

ready adopted the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill as their bill, and all workers speak favorably of it.

Steel Trust Tries To Put Democratic Mask on Co. Union

Steel Union Leads Fight to Win Workers' Right for Own Organization

GARY, Ind., April 16.—Due to the overwhelming opposition of the steel workers to the company union, largely developed by the exposures by the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union and Communist Party, the U. S. Steel Corporation is now taking further steps to "democratize" the company union. The aim is to set up the same "union" under another name and slightly different form.

These steps, so far as can be ascertained at present, are only being taken in the Gary Works of Illinois Steel, but undoubtedly will be introduced in all U. S. Steel plants as a nation-wide attempt to keep the steel workers in the clutches of the company union.

Since the March 1 voting on the revised Employee Representation Plan when the majority of steel workers expressed their opposition to the company union the following steps have been taken by the Illinois Steel Company:

1. Meetings are being called of workers from various departments under the jurisdiction of the company union "representatives." While these meetings are called for the purpose of making the company union appear democratic and workers are urged to speak by the "representatives" and foremen, the real

aim of the company is to lay the basis for a greater claimed support of the company union (all who attend are claimed as supporters) and to give the Employer Representatives the opportunity to "soft soap" the workers.

2. A District Council including company union representatives of all U. S. Steel subsidiaries in the Calumet Region has been formed. The purpose of this quite evidently is to set up another body through which to drag out the increasingly numerous complaints of the workers, and to better organize the company union in order to put over the company policies in a concerted manner.

3. A new company union under the name of the U. S. Steel Employee Federation and slightly different form is being established in order to catch the steel workers who are seeking militant working class unionism.

At meetings of the departments called by the company union, the workers on several occasions have taken the floor and raised their demands, as happened in the case of the meeting of the Central Mill men on March 30.

"Company Is Too Poor"

These workers raised the demand for double time for Sunday work, clean drinking water, adequate wash room and toilet supplies, etc. When the company representative, MacNabb, who was present, attempted to plead that "the company is too poor" to grant these demands and admitted that "the company union can't change company rules or raise wages," the workers answered that they are not concerned about the profits of the company and that if the company union can't do these things, "What good is it?" At other meetings, similar action by the workers was noted.

It is because of these events that U. S. Steel is pushing forward the new form of company union. It is an attempt to keep the workers from going over into the S. M. W. I. U., which is gaining greater influence each day. This new company union is disguised with talk of it being an "independent" union. So far no meeting has been called to establish a branch of this outfit. The company union representative of the electrical department, Malinson, called this meeting and succeeded in being elected as chairman of the Executive Board. He is supposedly responsible for drafting the plan for the new U. S. Steel Employee Federation but it is quite clear that this plan has been drafted by the Steel Institute and Malinson selected as the man to introduce it among the workers.

While all these maneuvers of the steel trust are taking place, the misleaders of the Amalgamated Association (A. F. of L.) are silent. They have tried in vain to keep the workers from acting, and hoping that the N. R. A. and Labor Boards would do something to improve their condition. The workers are starting to realize that only through their own united actions as proposed by the S. M. W. I. U. can conditions be changed. The S. M. W. I. U. calls upon the workers of the steel mills to join in united action in the departments and the nation, regardless of their union affiliation around a militant program as proposed by the S. M. W. I. U.

Plan to Celebrate Victory in Stopping Eviction of Briggs

NEW YORK.—Tenants of 425 E. Sixth St. are arranging a victory celebration for April 29 at the Workers' Center, 35 E. 12th St., to popularize their tremendous victory in forcing the powerful Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to back down on its attempt to evict Cyril Briggs and enforce racial segregation in its Sixth St. tenement.

Richard B. Moore, general secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, will speak on "The Necessity of Working Class Unity Against Growing Fascism." Admission is set at 20 cents to insure a mass attendance.

Later on, due to the militancy of the men, LaGuardia and the fleet owners agreed to hold a plebiscite before the strike was over, but when the news came that Green, president of the A. F. of L. had signed the Roosevelt agreement in the automobile industry, legalizing company unions, LaGuardia turned about face and like the obedient servant of General Motors—which he is—refused to live up to the agreement.

The attack of the Socialist Party leadership on Ormer and Gilbert on this question further showed their complete support of the A. F. of L. misleaders and the company union policy of the General Motors.

When the militant leaders decided to call a meeting of the rank and file of the hackmen to organize the garage chairmen and bring the whole question before them in order to discuss all of the problems and tactics democratically, immediately the Socialist Party leaders got busy and called a joint council meeting, in which these fighting leaders were in the minority, and without even notifying them, announced in the capitalist press that Ormer, Gilbert, and Cantor are expelled.

Already the hackmen have answered on this question and two special meetings called by the Manhattan Local endorsed the policy of Ormer and Gilbert and temporary headquarters have been set up at 131 West 28th St.

The union is calling further meetings of the Manhattan and also preparing to call meetings of the Bronx and Brooklyn men to put all the questions before them and to prevent the hackmen from getting into the hands of any racketeering elements and into the hands of the sell-out experts of the A. F. of L.

The rank and file Socialist Party

members should study closely the black record of their leadership and reject this new move for betrayal and splitting the ranks of the Taxicab drivers in New York. Do not want the Pankens and Levys, but have full confidence in the leadership of the militant elements around Ormer and Gilbert, and it is of the utmost importance for every hackman to clean out immediately all of the racketeering and shady elements in the Manhattan local and reject this splitting tactics of the Socialist Party leadership.

The strengthening and building of powerful garage committees comprising the best fighting men to represent them, building a real union based on democratic control of the rank and file, must be the answer to these misleaders. The Taxicab Drivers Union should begin immediately to take up all of the grievances of the drivers in order to discuss all of the problems and tactics democratically, immediately the Socialist Party leaders got busy and called a joint council meeting, in which these fighting leaders were in the minority, and without even notifying them, announced in the capitalist press that Ormer, Gilbert, and Cantor are expelled.

Already the hackmen have answered on this question and two special meetings called by the Manhattan Local endorsed the policy of Ormer and Gilbert and temporary headquarters have been set up at 131 West 28th St.

Socialist Leaders Unite With Underworld in Attempt to Split Taxi Union

Wiener and Maurer, Shady Characters, Under S. P. Wing

By ANDREW OVERGAARD (Sec'y, Trade Union Unity Council)

IN New York where 40,000 workers waged a most heroic struggle against company unionism, inspiring the whole labor movement, the leaders of the Socialist Party played the most despicable role of open strikebreaking.

Due to the militant leadership of Sam Ormer, president, Joseph Gilbert, organizer, and Eddie Cantor, all of the Manhattan Local, the leaders of the Socialist Party, Panken and Levy, were not able to become "legal sellout experts" in the last strike. But no sooner was the strike over than the whole Socialist Party leadership, led by August Claessens, Thomas, Panken, Levy, and Most, united with the worst despicable underworld elements in order to drive out these militant leaders and force the workers into the grip of the strikebreaking leaders of the A. F. of L.

Together with a number of Tammany hangers-on and petty racketeers in the Bronx and Brooklyn, and other shady elements in the Manhattan Local, who succeeded in getting themselves into official positions, the stage had been set to break the unity of the hackmen.

One of these is Cecil Maurer, who scabbed in the 1922 railroad shopmen's strike in Mauch Chunk, Pa., and was a scab herder in other strikes in New York. Another one is Max Wiener, with a record for petty racketeering on the East Side, an official henchman of Tammany Hall. These elements, together with Bill Rubin, the financial secretary, and the recording secretary Abramowitz, who after the first strike got themselves into official positions

in the Manhattan Local, brought with them a whole gang of professional elements from the underworld and attempted to take over the leadership and eliminate Ormer, Gilbert and Cantor. These elements, seeing that it would be impossible to make a plain racket out of the union and that the policy of Ormer, Gilbert, Cantor and other militant elements was one of always bringing every problem before the rank and file, have now become allies of the Socialist Party leaders in order to stifle the militant union for struggle against the fleet owners, against company unionism and prevent real rank and file democracy.

When a meeting of the garage chairmen decided to elect an executive committee and also to demand a full financial statement from the financial secretary and treasurer, these elements, seeing that they would have to be responsible to the rank and file, cast their lot with the leaders of the Bronx and Brooklyn and the Socialist Party gang.

"Democratic" Procedure by Socialist Leaders
The Socialist leaders, together with the president of the Bronx local, Samuel Smith, Goldstein of the Brooklyn local, and the characters mentioned above, first called meetings in the Bronx and Brooklyn and packed them with members of the Young Peoples Socialist League and strong arm squads under police protection and took votes to join the A. F. of L. Mr. Amicus Most, commonly known as "Mickey Mouse" and called a "militant" in the Thomas group, openly threatened the workers and told them there would be no discussion. When Sam Ormer at the last meeting attempted to speak for the hackmen, who demanded he be heard, the Socialist leaders refused to allow him to take the floor and had the lights turned out in typical A. F. of L. style.

August Claessens, speaking in the

Bronx, stated "that the attitude of the A. F. of L. is like that of a respectable citizen, but they want a clean union and the taxi drivers must take advice from responsible trade union leaders." In the next breath he stated that "Larry Fay was not a bad fellow." Larry Fay, recently murdered, was a notorious racketeer, gangster and character who for a number of years squeezed thousands of dollars from hackmen, food workers, laundry workers and others in order to build up speak-easies. At one time as much as \$16,000 in bribes was pocketed by this scoundrel, about whose memory August Claessens is so tender.

PANKEN and Levy, who in the taxi strike failed to find great pickings in the form of legal fees, wished to again force their legal leadership on the hackmen. While the A. F. of L. did not dare to openly ally with the company unions and Robbins of the Parmelee, they are finding roundabout ways to force the same kind of a union on the men without consulting the membership. **Socialist "Leadership" During the Strikes**

At the time of the first strike, Panken and Levy were invited by LaGuardia, and later were joined by Norman Thomas in negotiations. The cab drivers never made any decision to invite these experts in selling out strikes in the name of "Socialism."

The policy of the Socialist leaders was the same as that pursued in the fur industry, where despite the fact that 95 per cent of the furriers selected the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union as their organization, Panken proposed that 5 per cent together with the employers, would decide who would lead them. In the hearings in Washington, Senator Wagner was forced to tell Judge Panken that his policy is much like Fascism. From the very beginning Judge Panken

and Levy became pliable servants of LaGuardia in his attempts to sell out the strike. Mayor LaGuardia could very easily say: "Our friend Jake can help solve the question."

During the negotiations in the first strike it was Mr. Thomas who raised the question of a survey as the main problem and put the question of immediate needs, such as wages, the return of the nickle, into the background, thus giving only pie in the sky to the workers, which is a very good stock in trade on the part of this former preacher and now "Socialist" misleader. It was Mr. Panken and Thomas who created division by having the Brooklyn and Bronx locals vote to return to work in the first strike without consulting the Manhattan local, where the men were ready to continue the struggle.

The Socialist Party continued in the last strike further their policy of treachery, beginning with raising the "red scare" in order to split the unity of the strikers. Its strike leaders in the Bronx lined up with the Tammany elements in an attempt to prevent the militant mass action and demonstrations as advocated by the leaders of the Manhattan Local, which would have forced the fleet owners to terms. The greatest action of betrayal was the instructions by the Socialist Party not to support the conference call issued by labor union for relief to the strikers.

In spite of this sabotage, unions and mass organizations in New York City, under the leadership of the labor committee set up at the conference, collected nearly \$5,000 in support of the strike.

The Socialist Party leadership further supported the proposals of Mrs. Herriek of the Regional Labor Board, which suggested that the men go back and take a vote afterwards. The Socialist Party attacked the leadership of the Manhattan Local for not submitting to this proposal, although it was unani-

mously rejected by the men, who knew that this would mean intimidation, coercion and could not be democratically conducted.

Later on, due to the militancy of the men, LaGuardia and the fleet owners agreed to hold a plebiscite before the strike was over, but when the news came that Green, president of the A. F. of L. had signed the Roosevelt agreement in the automobile industry, legalizing company unions, LaGuardia turned about face and like the obedient servant of General Motors—which he is—refused to live up to the agreement.

The attack of the Socialist Party leadership on Ormer and Gilbert on this question further showed their complete support of the A. F. of L. misleaders and the company union policy of the General Motors.

When the militant leaders decided to call a meeting of the rank and file of the hackmen to organize the garage chairmen and bring the whole question before them in order to discuss all of the problems and tactics democratically, immediately the Socialist Party leaders got busy and called a joint council meeting, in which these fighting leaders were in the minority, and without even notifying them, announced in the capitalist press that Ormer, Gilbert, and Cantor are expelled.

Already the hackmen have answered on this question and two special meetings called by the Manhattan Local endorsed the policy of Ormer and Gilbert and temporary headquarters have been set up at 131 West 28th St.

The union is calling further meetings of the Manhattan and also preparing to call meetings of the Bronx and Brooklyn men to put all the questions before them and to prevent the hackmen from getting into the hands of any racketeering elements and into the hands of the sell-out experts of the A. F. of L.

The rank and file Socialist Party

Expel, Ormer, Gilbert in Absence of Both

AFL Heads Dare Not Face Budd Workers Without Thug Guard

Meeting Demands Negotiations Committee Be Made Up of Rank and File Members

(By an Auto Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Richie and Hines, the two A. F. of L. fakers who have betrayed the Budd workers so many times and so openly, do not feel safe at a meeting of Budd workers, even though it is largely packed with their special henchmen. At a meeting last Thursday night, they surrounded themselves with a whole squad of cops and plainclothesmen, as well as a strong arm squad.

When either of them tried to speak, they were booed down. Several workers demanded that the negotiations committee, dominated by Richie, Hines and company, be immediately scrapped, and a new rank and file committee elected. Several other workers, members of the company union, said that they were greatly dissatisfied with the union, but still preferred it to the A. F. of L.

Though Richie and Hines tried to justify their actions during their numerous conferences with Budd, Johnson, and others, there were boos, and several workers took the floor to point out that their entire activity had resulted in having a company union foisted on the men, the most militant union members being fired and scabs hired to replace them.

One worker said he had worked 15 years in the plant, and was foreman for seven years. Yet when he was retired after the strike, he was forced to carry about scrap, paid 42 cents an hour, and was taunted by the foremen. Neither Richie nor Hines could find an answer to that, so they called on their superior faker, Edward McGrady. He read a list of statements from the President, which in essence demanded that they cease all militant activity and put entire faith in the new compliance board for the auto industry.

He was not permitted to go on, but had question after question hurled at him by workers, none of which he answered, except to tell the men that when the new board came to town they would consider the questions.

One worker insisted that a rank and file committee be immediately elected to effect the reinstatement of the 800 strikers still out of work.

He pointed out that the men had lost faith in the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. He demanded that Hines give an accounting of all union funds, claiming that Hines had not even paid the rent for the hall used for strike meetings. He was ejected from the hall by a couple of strong arm men.

Wait in Vain for Jobs At Winchester Factory

(By a Munitions Worker Correspondent)

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A report is being circulated around the city that Winchester Co. is able to produce a Boy Scout rifle to such perfection and selling for such a low price that they have taken all the orders from Sears-Roebuck and others, and that the Marlin Arms and the Mossberg concern would become useless. Therefore there was a great run on Winchester for jobs.

I was surprised, on the second, to find long lines of people lined up at Winchester. Three cops were there. We stood in line until 9:40 a.m. The manager came out and had a conference with the police, who then gave all the long lines of people the go-by.

One of the disappointed men made a three-minute speech on the sidewalk. He spoke in Italian. I asked one man what he was saying. He replied that he was explaining to the crowd that there was no use looking for a job after you are 40.

NOTE: Naturally, we do not agree with the opinion expressed by this Italian worker who spoke to the crowd. The solution for the older workers is not through committing suicide or helplessly starving. There must rather be a determined struggle organized for social and unemployment insurance.

Unemployed workers should get in touch with the national office of the Unemployed Councils, 799 Broadway, New York City, for advice on organizing to fight for relief and to get advice on organizing the struggle to force Congress to pass the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598.

Machinists in Akron Forcing Thru Militant Tactics in Spite of A. F. of L.

Four Killed In 10 Weeks at Midland Steel

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—During the last 10 weeks four workers were killed and from 50 to 60 workers had their fingers or hand cut off, at the Midland Steel plant. Thursday, April 5, at 9 p. m., a young woman was killed by steel falling off an overhead crane, and another woman had her small finger and part of hand cut off when this stock fell down and forced her to the press she was working at.

About a month ago two workers were killed when a cable broke due to an overload. One of the workers was colored who was hooking up the crane, and the other worker was white who was operating the punch press near where this cable broke.

There may have been more killed and injured. I am reporting what I actually have seen with my own eyes and heard from my fellow workers who worked on other shifts and throughout the plant.

This butchering and killing of workers is due to lack of safety measures in the factory. Some of the presses trip and double trip themselves due to the wear and need of repairing. The falling of stock and breaking of cables is due to overloading of steel flat racks on which the stock is loaded. They are 8 ft. by 4 ft., with hooks at each corner with no sides. There is not enough racks to take care of the work produced. Sometimes these racks are stacked up with stock to a man's height, with no guards on sides to keep it from sliding off.

I am a young man of 23 years. When I get home I am completely exhausted. Must keep going all the time. Very seldom are we able to go home on our day rate, which is set at 48¢ an hour now.

The company's profits were \$672,723 in 1933, not figuring the high salaries and bonus the high officials and directors have given themselves. In 1932 there was a net loss of \$221,295.

It is our duty as workers not only to talk organization but to organize in the job into the only rank and file Industrial Union in the Auto-Mobile Industry, the Auto Workers Union, the union which the bosses fear because it has proven in action that its tactics give results. Join now, do not wait, as tomorrow will be too late.

Members Demand That Officials Spread Fight To Rubber Tire Mold Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

AKRON, Ohio.—Over 900 machinists in the job shops struck for increased wages and union recognition on March 29 and have kept the shops closed tight with mass picketing. The strikers are members of the International Association of Machinists, and for a number of weeks the rank and file tried to force action to call a strike but were repeatedly put off by the officials on the plea that the union was not yet strong enough. Finally the members could no longer be held back and a strike vote resulted.

At the first strike meeting the leaders appealed to the members to picket peacefully and not to "gang up" in the vicinity of the shops, but to scatter out in twos and threes, hinting that only a few should be on the picket line. However the rank and file went to picket en masse and kept it up for 24 hours a day and that closed the shops tight.

Strike meetings for the most part were given over to discussing everything but the strike, from union label boosting to selling cheap gas and free parking. This was having its effect in thinning the picket line, and to counteract this, the Rank and File Militants Group issued a leaflet exposing a program of mass picketing and militant tactics to win the strike.

Union Officials Use Terror Two workers distributing this leaflet were given friendly greetings by the striking rank and file, but soon two officials appeared and tried to pull the leaflets out of the hands of the distributors, and when this failed they followed them until the police arrived, and then had them arrested. The two workers were taken to the police station for questioning. One union official appeared twice during the two hours the workers were held, but was afraid to swear out a warrant because the rank and file strikers were opposed to the arrest.

The day before the arrest of the distributors, three cars of police forced a loaded truck through the picket lines, and then speeded the truck through red lights to shake off union members who were trailing them.

The struck job shops depend upon the big rubber plants for their work and must do the jobs cheaper to get it. Machinists working on rubber tire molds in Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone are still working and keeping these plants supplied with molds. Now the rank and file strikers demand that the strike be spread and these union members be called out. International Vice-President Harvey Brown, who recently came to Akron from Detroit, is opposing the spreading of the strike to the big rubber plants and pleading for time to give the Regional Labor Board a chance to settle the strike before further steps are taken.

In a further effort to pacify the strikers the union leaders have promised them that all A. F. of L. locals in the Akron district will support the strike financially by levying assessments on their members, or by contributions from members. One militant striker suggested that this support should come from the Grand Lodge and A. F. of L. treasury, as well as from the local union treasuries, and not from the poorly paid workers' wages, as these organizations had collected thousands of dollars from Akron workers and should spend some of it for the strike. This statement was applauded and the officials were forced to say that appeals would be made to them also.

If a strike meeting one member told about watching a "Communist Strike" in Cleveland, how they talked, then sang songs, and singing as they marched from the hall to the picket line. Maybe we can learn something from them as in this way the strikers are kept in good spirits, he said. The strike is solid and there is a growing militancy on the picket lines, which are fully manned for 24 hours a day by participation of the entire membership. No women or children of the strikers have been asked yet to picket. The spirit is buoyant and determined, with a growing demand to spread the struggle to the big rubber plants.

NOTE:

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

Letters from Our Readers

FATHER COUGHLIN IS FASCIST SPOKESMAN

Bollivar, N. Y.

Please renew subscription of H.G. S. for one year @ \$5.

Also I wish to renew my own for one year and to this I add an extra dollar for the illustrated booklet on Das Kapital, thus making a total of \$7.

Please find enclosed a check of \$13 as net total.

In this town are two men who think they are revolutionists and that the Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin is doing a lot of good in waking up the masses, and have heard both say that they, since his discourse last Sunday, have sent him each \$1, but they will not subscribe for the "Daily" or any other working class paper. This is absolute opposite to my attitude for I can only see in him a bit of agitation and exposure of the rotten system but giving no scientific method of a way out, neither can I expect such from the source it comes.

There is but one way, i.e., Marxism-Leninism and that not from a Catholic priest. Therefore my support is going to the true working class agitator and revolutionist—the Daily Worker and may it be allowed free circulation until conditions ripe for the overthrow of this capitalist system, the emancipation of wage slavery and the end of exploitation and suffering.

All power to the Daily. Comradely yours,

R.A.S.

FORWARD TO A SOVIET AMERICA

We from the Street Unit No. 1203 (So. Chicago), Communist Party District 8, send revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker and all the revolutionary organizations and for their relentless fight for the freedom of our comrades, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff, who today, because of this unconditional fight, are safe in the only workers' land, in the Soviet Union.

We from Unit No. 1203 pledge a continuous mass mobilization of workers, Negro and white, to carry out the program of our Communist Party. We are going to arrange a banquet to celebrate the victory of the international working class. The amount which will be raised is going to be forwarded to the Daily Worker and the German Communist Party.

On with the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys! On with the fight for the freedom of Tom Mooney!

Forward to a working-class government in the United States. FOR UNIT NO. 1203, Frank K. Batten, Unit Organizer.

SIMPLE LANGUAGE

IMPERATIVE NEED

Oakland, Calif. I have just finished reading the booklet, "Why Communism?" This is a big step in what I think to be the right direction toward reaching American workers. Yet it, too, could be improved upon as regards the use of large and strange words. It has long been my opinion that the Daily Worker and most of the Party literature would reach many, many more workers if the language were simplified and our principles and aims made clear.

Careful observation has shown me that numerous workers will not even read much of our literature. We have attempted group readings of pamphlets and the "Daily" and they have broken down because of the failure of our members to pronounce and understand the involved and complicated English. I appreciate the "language" of the Marxian dialectics and realize its value. My criticism is that it should only be used in articles on tactics or principles. All else should be in the language of the worker, plain, simple English. That is the first step from sectarianism.

Comradely,

R. W.

TRY TO GET SUBSCRIPTIONS

Corry, Pa.

Enclosed you will find \$1 for the new press fund. I am very glad the new press is being installed. With its help the "Daily" should improve in appearance and readability as it has in content during the past year. And it surely has improved, I think everyone will admit.

The column by Mike Gold is fine. It is easily read and understood by anyone. The health column by Dr. Luttinger is a valuable addition to the "Daily." I will have to admit that before this column was started, I did not realize that there were such people as proletarian doctors in the U. S. A. All of them that I had come in contact with were of the capitalist type. So I am glad to know that we really have proletarian doctors and that we are fortunate to have one as able a writer and a doctor, for health advice to readers of the "Daily."

I liked the sports column by Eddie Newhouse. But in my opinion it has not been quite so good since Eddie left us. But perhaps that is because it has been more of a sports column and not so much of a propaganda column. I am interested in sports, but never read the sports page of the capitalist press. In fact it was not until the "Daily" started a sports column that I could read about such activities with pleasure.

Another valuable addition to the "Daily" is the "In the Home" department. This offers something special in the paper for the women, although I would be willing to bet that it is still more extensively read by the men than the women. I am very much in favor of the Red International Cook Book. There is no good reason why we should not have the best dishes of the workers of all lands, when we can afford it. Which is seldom. But the workers of all lands under capitalism have to plan and scrimp and try various ways to get enough food to keep living. And so the recipes of the workers of other countries should offer us some palatable dishes at low cost. And any radical can appreciate that at the present time.

Enclosed are two clippings from newspapers. One shows how Roosevelt's coupon clippers' prosperity has reached the working class. And the other one how even the miserable C. W. A. wages may be lost to the unemployed workers of this city because the city has no funds with which to purchase materials or pay its employees.

Wishing you all success. I am comradely your

W.A.S.

PARTY LIFE

Sectarianism of Old Party Members Must Be Rooted Out

Serious Work Among Broad Strata of Workers Must Receive Co-operation of Entire Party

Recently, at a unit meeting, there were eight present. Of these, five had been in the Party for some time, having joined the Party through language groups, and three were young native-born workers. I could not help but observe how every recommendation of these three were not only summarily rejected, but rejected with a cold, damp decisiveness, which would have cooled a lesser ardor. And what were the main recommendations of these three native-born workers?

First, the establishment of a center in the proletarian area of the city; second, a shifting of our activities from the outlying language hall to the proposed center; third, a mass meeting amongst the C. W. A. workers, not to be held in the language hall, which is situated five miles from the proletarian area, but in the area where these workers live.

Active Party Workers

And just who were these three native-born workers? One is secretary of the local American Federation of Labor, and very active in that union. All three have many friends whom they constantly meet with among the native born workers. They were greeted wherever they went as "one of our crowd!" They speak the language of other workers, go into their homes and fraternize on the "One has recruited 24 members into the Party in two years."

One of these three has succeeded, after long endeavors, to organize an active group at the university in which are professors, students, and two of the staff of the college.

Also, he aided in starting a group of teachers in another town. This comrade requested the cooperation of the Section at a Section meeting. Jocosely another comrade said, "We don't want to waste our time on that kind of stuff, with a lot of schoolmarm and intellectuals." The District has not answered the comrade's inquiry, to date, as to do with his growing group of professors and students, all organized, meeting weekly, but with no very apparent revolutionary road to travel. He and his two friends, along with an entire two-state Section, are of the firm conviction that those native students and young professors will yet be of immense value in our work. Most of our State University students come from proletarian or farm backgrounds.

Native-Born Need Opportunity

This tendency is very marked in New Hampshire, and it jeopardizes our chances of climbing out of the old sectarian rut. The native-born workers and farmers, who have a closer and wider contact with the broad masses of workers and farmers, should not only be given an ear, but they should be placed in leadership wherever possible; for many of the older members, either because of language handicap or sectarianism, have no contact with the native ideology. As long as we are grouped into old timers and new comers, the majority sticking

together as one vote, fresh blood will remain on the outside.

I have seen new units formed, only to disintegrate in an amazingly short time because so many of us have failed to come out of our sequestered halls to work with them, or because these new members were not made to feel the activating benefits of leading roles in directing the Section. The same members continue to hold leadership, the same bureau perpetuates itself, the meetings tend to become mere rubber stamping of bureau decisions.

Criticism Opposed

Most serious of all, any criticism of these tactics, pursued on the part of native, or fairly new comrades, is branded as nothing short of open sabotage, or personal ill-will. Therefore we have long held our peace rather than make ourselves unpopular with an overwhelming language majority.

A sharp change should take place, not only here in New Hampshire, but wherever we have sectarianism. I have observed the same situation to exist in Boston. No doubt we have it in many places.

Unity we tolerate, and even invite, the criticism and constructive suggestions of new members, yes even until we try newer comrades in leading Section bodies, we will continue our turn-over, and will risk remaining apart from the mass of native workers and farmers.

Little sliques or older or language comrades who resent innovations, who are hostile toward new faces, but continue to perpetuate their own leadership may awaken one of these days to a realization that their services are rather of the nature of anchors than sails.

Same Evil Elsewhere

This evil is not extant in this section alone. When I was District Organizer of the I. L. D., I saw the same groupings of inactives, the identical perpetuation of a bureaucratic top leadership, in Boston as in Concord.

It does appear as if improvement will have to percolate down from the higher bodies. Leaders should go out into such backward, but fertile fields as ours, New Hampshire and Vermont. Rather than concentrate all our active forces inward, I suggest a spreading out. The District must go into these problems and not, ostrich like, plunge its head into an excruciating on its front. And what of education for these scattered units? Should the same comrades forever be delegates, and the lessons of delegation be lost to promising new elements?

Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Street

City



Dr. R. T. Luttinger
advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Courageous Taxi Driver
Dr. R. T. Manhattan.—The people who have told me the story about the taxi drivers' lack of courage are vile slanderers. In our 24 years of medical practice, we have found no group of patients who display more gumption, fortitude and indifference to physical pain than the taxi drivers we treated during the recent strike. Although we offered every one of them to use local anesthesia before sewing up their wounds, not a single one would let us do it. In one instance where we put in four stitches in a very tender part of the body, the man did not even wince.

Those who are spreading slanderous stories about the taxi drivers must be actuated not only by personal malice but are probably directed to do so by the economic enemies of the Taxi Drivers Union. The reason many of them refused to be taken to public hospitals, including your own, is because they knew from experience that the Police Department is immediately informed of their presence in the hospital and that they are put under arrest as soon as they leave the emergency ward. It is not the fear of physical pain but that of physicians who play the role of dicks which keeps strikers from seeking relief at public institutions.

Address Wanted
John Marko—A private letter addressed to you was returned and marked "Not Found." Please let us have your right address.

Correct Addresses Wanted
Mrs. Mary Borden, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Morris Black, Bronx, N. Y.



In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

HIGH ENTHUSIASM AT BRONX CONFERENCE AGAINST H. C. L.

Despite a sudden rainstorm last Saturday, the conference at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., was packed by 178 delegates from a wide variety of organizations, including the Amalgamated Bakers' Union, the A. F. of L. Bakers Union, the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, and the L. S. N. R. (In all, about 3,000 workers were represented).

Largest representations were from the Women's Councils (51 delegates), and various House Committees (63 delegates).

After reports on the work accomplished since the first such conference against the high cost of living, held in the same hall last Fall, and after discussion by delegates, a new Committee of Twenty-Five was elected to go forward with directing the work from this point. The Committee meets Thursday.

A resolution was adopted pledging to continue the struggle against high living costs, on the following basis: first, the development of a movement to bring down prices on dairy products but not at the expense of the farmers or dairy employees—by collecting petition signatures by the thousand, by popularizing the issues with the broad masses of workers through open-air and mass meetings, by demonstrations in front of borough and city offices of the milk companies, by sending delegates to the N. Y. State Legislature at Albany and to the Trade Board of the milk companies, and by mass delegations (with demonstrations) to Mayor La Guardia.

The second point in the resolution calls for initiation of a struggle against the robbery prices on gas and electricity, the third, pressure on local and federal government for increased relief and passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). The fourth and last point calls for continuance of the struggle against high prices on baked goods in those neighborhoods where they have not yet come down.

This is a thoroughgoing and well-rounded program which can serve as a model for women in other cities who wish to organize similar struggles. We can not believe our sisters elsewhere are going to let the New York women carry off all the honors for organizing such struggles against the high cost of living. So let us hear from the others! What are women in other cities doing to bring down living costs? (The Daily Worker has been accused of carrying proportionately too much New York news; but if we are to be enabled to give reports on activity in other localities, we must have these reports sent in).

But to return to our conference. Two telegrams were sent, one to the Albany legislature protesting the rising food prices, the other to Governor Miller of Alabama demanding the release of the Scottsboro Boys.

Attendance was by no means limited to women; a hearty wide support of the movement was evidenced by the attendance of many men delegates. A determined and militant yet highly cheerful spirit was manifest: The fighters are flushed with success, so more power

Stagger Sytem Is Still On at Gary Open Hearth Dept.

(By a Gary Steel Worker Correspondent)

GARY, Ind.—The Stagger System is still existing in the open hearth department by way of getting the workers from different shops. For instance, No. 3 open hearth is running about 70 per cent, and No. 5 is running on about 40 per cent, but No. 3 open hearth, instead of hiring more men from outside, they are switching the men from one shop to another.

At the present time they are running about 11 furnaces with only 3 engines, and before the crisis, the same 11 furnaces used to run with 4 engines. No. 4 open hearth is operating 6 furnaces with 2 engines. The crane operators are driven from Pitts Sisle Cranes to Mixer Pitts, from there to the ladle cranes down to the Stock Yard Seal—cranes, one of the worst jobs in the whole plant, hoisted up 90 feet above the ground and with the lowest wages paid.

Concerning the 44-inch blooming mill, the workers have succeeded in exposing one of the worst grafters in that department, but, fellow-workers, do not forget that there was a partnership with Ed. Woll. This partner happened to be the plant superintendent, under the name of W. T. Dean. Two Negro workers, Bush and Robinson, made the collection for Ed. Woll and W. T. Dean.

All steel workers read our Shop Paper, and they like it. One thing ought to have it twice a month in bothers us, and that is that we stand of once.

With the improvement of the Daily Worker the workers are well satisfied, and on many occasions I walk in the downtown districts, in poll rooms and clubs, we are having more discussions about the Daily Worker than anything else. The Daily Worker is spread out in all directions of our town, and it's well-liked.

I carry one or two "Dailies" in the mill. I just leave them on the worker's bench and so some place where I can watch as to who takes it and what they do with it. Sometimes workers take it, and if nobody is around they start to read it. Sometimes they put it away and take it home.

Lately there are many more stools in the mill than ever before, and to be frank with workers most of the stools are members of the American Federation of Labor. Fellows that work too smooth with the workers are the ones the workers should look out for.

The A. F. of L. is talking about organizing the workers, but when it comes to getting into action, then they act differently.



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All greetings mailed before April 22nd to the DAILY WORKER, 50 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK will positively appear in the May Day Edition

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN



THE Nobel prize should be awarded to the comrade who can devise a method that will allow a Communist propagandist to be at three places at the same time. The urgency of this need was revealed to me Sunday night when I was speaking at a meeting uptown. Especially when I knew that turbulent things were bound to happen at a John Reed Club forum at which Lauren Gilfillan, the young author of the mining novel, "I Went to Pit College," was scheduled to speak.

My own writer-correspondents were on the job, however, and the following communication describes the vital new form of getting writer, worker and labor organizer together at one meeting to exchange experiences.

Writes Nathan Adler, an active member of the Writers' Group of the John Reed Club of New York:

Dear Sender:

You don't know what you missed by not showing up at the John Reed Club on Sunday night. Lauren Gilfillan, who wrote that excellent though very limited camera study, "I Went to Pit College," was scheduled to speak on "The Ideologic Background of My Book." Miss Gilfillan is a dynamic and engaging personality and we expected a pleasant evening. But reality has a way of scooping the earth from under our feet, when we are too slow; truth has a way of intruding and in the end writing history her own way. That is what happened last night. In its happening the John Reed Club discovered the ideal revolutionary cultural meeting.

Gilfillan took issue with the review of her book that appeared in *Partisan Review*, the John Reed Club magazine. After she spoke, Ben Field, who wrote the review, took the floor. Then things began to happen. One of the characters in Gilfillan's book, "Shirley," the Young Communist League organizer, sent a note up to the chairman and asked if she could have the floor, too. A character was walking out of the pages of a book, to challenge the author, her "creator!"

After the Y. C. L. organizer spoke, Pat Toohy, former secretary of the National Miners' Union, asked if he too could discuss the Gilfillan book.

GILFILLAN told us of her life. She spoke with a disarming honesty. Since writing her book she has been reading Lenin, she told us, and trying hard to make herself into a revolutionary artist. She complained that we Communists sometimes showed too much fervor and not enough tact or appreciation for the psychological problems the individual was faced with. She felt, in a way, that perhaps her information as to what had happened during the strike in Avella, Pa., was limited because she couldn't really get through to the miners. This she explained by saying the miners were a "distrustful and clannish people."

Ben Field was the ideal man to answer her. Field has come to us from her world and he has come to us simply, giving all of himself. He is earnest and humble. He knows and spoke honestly of the middle class artist grappling to destroy his old self so that he may approach the revolution. This objectivity that concerned Gilfillan so, Ben Field said, had been beaten into his head too. But it was exactly this universality that the artist had to shed if he were to readjust himself. Truth, Field said, could only be apprehended with the proper instrument. And the old imagery, stemming from the shriveled middle class consciousness could not apprehend it. The new imagery, the stuff of the writer's craft, could only be assimilated by immersing oneself in proletarian experience, by participating in the struggle.

WE WERE not approaching Gilfillan harshly. We were not unfriendly. We appreciated her honesty and her talent. Her problem, to a great extent, was the problem of the comrades in the John Reed Club, too. We too, were grappling with our past. We too, to a great extent, were still spectators. Our old heritage, the Hamlet tradition of bourgeois literature, is something we can not destroy in a day. Many of us have brought it with us into the John Reed Club. We are, in a sense, still spectators. We have been introspective. We have been sick. We have taken morbid delight in unravelling our own guts, searching ourselves minutely. In the end our guts would strangle us. . . . The writer with a middle-class background dissects himself, all activity paralyzed, he hatches painfully, fearing up clots of his innermost self; in the end he drowns in his own foul vomit.

Gilfillan said that our technique was bad. She said we wanted to knock her down and drag her home. She would come in her own way. But we were not merely knocking, Field indicated. We were studying. Gilfillan, when she witnessed the frame-up trial of miners sent to prison, had felt like Alice in Wonderland and said the miners in the courtroom seemed to be turning into figures in a ridiculous fairy tale.

IT WAS NOT "propaganda" we expected from Gilfillan. But to write honestly she needed this proletarian experience in struggle. This alone could give her the new and vital imagery. Field told us of a writer who attempted to describe the Party center in Toledo. There was a picture of Liebknecht on the wall and underneath it the legend, "Every Minute Is a Blow Against Capitalism. Don't Waste Time!" The writer was describing the picture of Liebknecht. He said that he looked like a glazed doll just come from the baking oven. A year later, after this writer had participated in the class struggle as a conscious, active factor, he got around to re-writing this sketch. He knew then that the significant reality required another image. And that image would be the bullet-torn body of Liebknecht afloat in a German canal.

In Gilfillan's book, "Shirley" denounces the author as an art for art saker, as a spectator. All the author can say in reply is "Shirley, you're gorgeous!" "Shirley" was the Y. C. L. organizer down in Avella when the strike was on. She got up at the club last night and told what Gilfillan had left unsaid.

She explained that Gilfillan had come to Avella at the end of the strike, when the workers were blacklisted and demoralized, when the terror was driving them back into the mines. She told this Y. C. L. meeting that Gilfillan had peeped into with amused tolerance. So great an idea, Gilfillan thought, and such a miserable, clumsy little meeting. But it was exactly this unit, "Shirley" told, that had marched upon the State Relief Board and won clothes, food and a quart of milk daily for each child. And under the prosaic little boys that Gilfillan had seen, "Shirley" told us, were young workers whose fathers had been killed by the Pennsylvania cossacks and who were themselves carrying on.

Beside the writer this young Communist organizer seemed mature, self-confident.

PAT TOOHEY got up and said that he came with blood in his eye, but didn't have the heart, after he saw this honest and disarmingly charming slip of a girl who had written "I Went to Pit College." However, he felt that a writer must have more humility; one could not go into the coal mines for a month and be an authority like the people who leave for the Soviet Union on the Aquitania and return on the Mauretania four weeks later to write books on the "Russian experiment."

Pat himself was born in Canonsburg, thirty miles from Avella. His family has lived there for five generations. It was not as a social service worker—not "dispassionately" and "objectively" that writers were to come down to the class struggle, he said. They could not, he said, "sit beside the stream watching the torrents rush past." Of course, if that was the extent of their work, they could not find a complete picture of what was happening in the mine country. Gilfillan he continued, was wrong, when she said the miners were distrustful and clannish. She should have said they were class conscious. It was exactly these miners that Gilfillan had lived among—the workers in the town of Avella that made up the core of Party work in that part of the mine field. The miners were radicalized, they were the spearhead that was going to split capitalism wide open.

In Gallup, N. M., Toohey related, when martial law was declared, the sheriffs, militia, deputies and gun thugs were on the hunt for the organizers. Gallup is a town of only 5,000, and try and hide there!

Every miner—man, woman and child—knew where the organizers were every minute of the day. Still the thugs never found them. Gilfillan could never learn where these miners were—the miners did not speak to outsiders. Only the revolutionary writer participating in the struggle could have known the whole truth.

Toohy complained that the writers of the John Reed Club were still comparatively isolated from the struggle; that they lived in an intellectual fog, that only by participation could they become revolutionary writers and artists.

When Toohy concluded there was deafening applause; it was a scene we had never witnessed before in our John Reed Club.

THE FOG

A New Story by Maxim Gorky



MAXIM GORKY

THE city is enshrouded in a grayish-yellow dampness that might be compared to wet smoke if it were possible for smoke to be wet. Five steps ahead of you the humidity appears so dense, so solid even as to make the presence of air seem impossible beyond—air must surely be submerged in this murky wetness. But you enter it as you would any fog, only breathing becomes difficult and your eyes lose their strength.

All the sounds of the vast city are strangely merged into one dull muffled colorless roar; at rare intervals an automobile hoots; less often you hear voices, but perhaps that is only because you are expecting them. The bells of bronze have lost their mellowness of tone. The chimneys do not die down slowly as they usually do but stop short; it is as though someone clamped a hat on the bellies after each chimine. A ship's siren sounds dejected, as though the vessel were weary or reluctant to venture into the fog.

In and out of the fog hurtle sweaty taxicabs, and horse-drawn vehicles that look as if they were smeared with oil. The damp passers-by are curiously silent; coat collars raised, hands deep in pockets and heads thrust forward, they stride up to one another with a swiftness that suggests an impulse to escape disaster. The fog has imprisoned them in a semi-transparent bubble—a man in this bubble is as the yolk in the white of an egg.

A Melting City

Two old ladies crouched against a damp wall are struggling to open a huge black umbrella; its end jabs a short fat man in the side, who gives a shout—when the two old ladies, after waving their hands with identical movements like mechanical toys, tremble all over and utter phrases made up solely of exclamations.

A wet dust covers the display windows of the stores and the walls of the houses. Everything seems to be melting, to have soft contours, as if made out of dirty ice blocks. One's imagination is attuned to the fantastic. What if, all unknown to the astronomers, the sun has burst and the dead moon has melted, that its thin liquid mass has cooled to the temperature of fresh milk to envelop the globe with a suffocating gaseous humidity, with the earth gripped in some process of moist decay which the mind cannot grasp. This vast city inhabited by millions of people has already begun to melt, and soon its stones, glass, metal, wood will all flow noiselessly in thick turbid streams and these, too, will evaporate into a yellowish-gray mist.

But the people of this city soon dispel the dark play of an excited imagination. The first thing to sober us is the policeman; a monu-

mental creature, poured from one mold, who acts with a mechanical precision and tranquility. On all streets the policemen are alike and one regards with differential amazement the power with which the culture of the "aristocratic race," the most energetic robbers of the earth, has deprived men of their humanity.

Wealth of Goods

The policeman's hand, that mighty lever of order, summons out of the fog or consigns to the fog the automobiles, drays, carriages, creating the assurance that the hour of doom has not yet come for the big city. To the doors of the houses and the shops, filled with light and dry warmth, there glide up automobiles from which alight gentlemen in top hats who are either too erect or too plump. The gentlemen offer their arms gallantly and imperiously to their elegant ladies. With laughter and exclamations, to which music cannot be altogether denied, the

women, disdainful little grimaces on their china-doll faces, touch the moist asphalt with their dainty little feet. The shops swallow them up as gourmands do oysters.

How rich this city is in shoes. Clothing—linen, hats, fur, leather goods, suitcases, cigars, pipes, sticks, china, fishing tackle, hunting rifles, in toys for children and for grown-ups, in watches, gold precious stones! The splendor of it all dazzles one. And all these articles sparkle so magnificently, that the question of the right of these ladies and these gentlemen to use them vanishes in the alluring gutter.

Particularly plentiful is the variety of foods. Their variety inspires thoughts about the progress of gastronomy, the development of the culinary art, about the refined intelligence of the stomachs of the highly cultivated. Behind the windows of the provision shops are

proudly displayed the riches of the whole world, of all lands, seas, lakes, forests and rivers. Fresh, smoked, salted and preserved, meat and fish, lobster, game, vegetable, fruit spices, sauces, cheese, sausages, cakes, biscuits, confections, chocolate, cocoa—all assembled in thousands of tins, no doubt, and all these must the ladies and gentlemen chew, digest, transform into manure for the earth.

The Ragged Scotsman

Along the deserted street, with its monotonous three-story houses, three or four windows to each floor—along this dreary street a long-legged individual in the Scottish national dress strides swiftly through the dense fog. He wears a bonnet with two ribbons hanging behind, a much-worn jacket with torn patch on the left elbow, and a shirt with reaching to his bare knees; on his feet are a huge pair of tattered shoes.

Under his arm is a bag-pipe which he presses with his left elbow to his side; red fingers thrum noiselessly over the stops and a sweet merry tune issues from the pipe; the drone echoes the tune in a dull monotonous buzz.

The musician's face is gray and skinny; his cheekbones stick out prominently, tightening the skin so that it shows red spots. The tip of his nose is hidden in a red moustache bristled up in anger; his chin, too, is covered with a thick growth of copper-red bristles. Prominent in his face are the eyes in their deep sockets. Their bluish pupils seem to be floating over the surface of the inflamed eye-balls; in floating they sparkle so that one wants to call the eyes incandescent.

The musician makes 83 rapid strides under the windows of four houses, then returns to the corner of the rich street and once again, with a persistence of a madman, walks staggering back, the torn patch on his elbow waving as if attempting to tear off. Having blown out his cheeks, moved his moustaches, he fills the bag with air. After taking the pipe out of his mouth, he coughs and spits, continuing to stride. He does this because the policeman has forbidden him to disturb the quiet of the well-to-do by playing under their windows. He may only play while moving, for the subjects of the King of England—the land of compromise—are free. The musician coughs, spits out clots of dark blood. As if reluctant to trample the blood under the soles of his dirty shoes, he spits not on the sidewalk, but on the sweaty greasy walls of the lower stories. He does not seem to do this deliberately and one expects that after making another dozen steps, he will fall from exhaustion and hunger.

Five Dance Groups to Perform at Brooklyn Recital This Friday

NEW YORK—Five revolutionary dance groups will participate in the recital of the Workers Dance League at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, this Friday evening, April 20. The groups include the Modern Negro Dance Group, New Dance Group, the New Duncan Dancers, the Red Dancers and the Theatre Union Dance Group.

The outstanding feature of this recital will be the appearance of the talented German dancer, Fe Alf.

The affair is arranged for the benefit of the Labor Defender, monthly pictorial of the International Labor Defense and is being sponsored by the United Front Supporters.

Tickets at 35 to 99 cents can be obtained at the Academy of Music box office, the New Masses, 31 E. 27th St., Labor Defender, 80 E. 11th St., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th Street.

TUNING IN

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Baseball Resume
7:15—Bally Baseball—Sketch
7:30—Eddie and Ralph, Comedians
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Reisman Orch.; Phil Dwyer, Baritone
8:15—Wayne King Orch.
8:30—Bernie Orch.
8:45—Ed Wynn, Comedian
9:00—Opera—The Rogue Song, With Gladys Swarthout, Mezzo Soprano; Frank McIntire, Actor, and others.
11:00—Talk—J. B. Kennedy

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sport Resume
7:15—Comedy; Music
7:30—Footlight Sketches
7:45—The Heart of the Matter; Betty Barthell, Contralto
8:00—Borrah Minevitch Harmonica Band
8:15—Morris Musical
8:30—Success—Harry Balkin
8:45—Book Play
10:00—Eddy Brown, Violin
10:15—Current Events
10:30—Johnston Orch.
11:00—Moonbeam Trio

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—From the Heart of the Depression—Mayor Frank Cousins of Detroit; Arthur J. Lacey, Attorney; Professor Eugene O'Connell, University of Michigan
7:45—Cavaliers Quartet
8:00—The Terrible Dark—Sketch
8:15—Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Lois Bennett, Soprano; Honey Dean, Songs; Saller Orch.
8:30—Alice Mock, Soprano; Edgar Guest, Poet
8:45—Dutchess Orch.
9:00—The Purple Page; Songs; Stokes Orch.
10:30—Symphony Orch., Frank Black, Conductor; Emilio de Gogorza, Baritone

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Serenader
7:45—New Boake Carter
8:00—Little Orch.
8:15—Voice of Experience
8:30—The Blue Bird
8:45—California Melodies
9:15—Ruth Elzing, Songs
9:30—Minnesota Symphony Orch., Eugene O'Connell, Conductor
10:00—Gray Orch.; Stoppage and Budd, Comedian; Connie Boswell, Songs
10:45—Harlem Serenade
11:00—The Air Mail Situation—Senator W. R. Austin of Vermont

What's Doing in the Workers' Schools of the U.S.

Gleanings from the Discussion on the School

Connecticut had a district training school recently and came to the conclusion that a training school cannot be run successfully when it is composed of students from both the Party and mass organizations.

Minneapolis found the material sent from the center too advanced for their training schools. They used the British textbook to good advantage.

California is running a one-month school for agricultural workers and is planning training schools for the railroad, oil, and other concentration industries.

They are instituting a system of making phonograph records of lessons on Fundamentals of Communism, The Role of Fascism and War, What the Party Is, Political Economy, etc., to be sent out to sections where they cannot send speakers and teachers.

Virginia finds it impossible to consider having a District School because of the illegal conditions. Their opinion is that circuit schools should be established instead.

North Dakota will have an Agricultural Workers School to take the place of the Workers' Schools as they are called in the industrial centers.

Boston has a class for shop chairmen in the Furniture Workers' Union, taking up problems of trade union tactics.

Pittsburgh has been using "Why Communism" extensively as a text book in the various classes formed there.

The New York District proposes that Party teachers be sent out to the other districts in the summer.

They also suggested that the most developed comrades from the teachers' fraction should be sent out as instructors to new districts, these comrades to be instructed as to the element of workers they are to teach and the methods of approach.

Among the motions made by the School Commission were the following:

That a circuit school for teachers for concentration industries during May and June be organized.

That during the fall two schools be organized in the South and in the West. That three full-time national training schools be arranged each year to last 15 weeks each. That a fund of \$10,000 be raised to carry on the work of national training schools, etc.

Miscellaneous Notes

The Harlem Workers' School, 200 West 135th St., New York, began its Spring Term last night (Monday, April 16th). This is the third term of the school's existence. They have secured Jerry Arnold to teach the course in Labor Journalism and Sidney Spencer to teach Problems of the Youth Movement. Students who wish to register for the Spring Term of the Harlem Workers School may still do so this week before the first

session of the course they wish to take.

The Los Angeles Workers' School, which opened on March 5th, moved to new quarters in the Los Angeles Cultural Center at 230 South Spring Street on March 14th, and on Monday, March 16th, it added 17 new courses to its curriculum. These courses are:

Fundamentals of Communism, by Tashjian; Race and Colonial Problems, by Layan Miller; The Fascist State, by Reisman; History of the Russian Revolution, by Victor; Public Speaking, by Muller; Russian, by Fritzer; Spanish, by Goldbaum; English, by Smith; Research, by Kalish; Revolutionary Children's Movement, by Stromberg; Revolutionary Youth Movement, by Louis Miller; Emancipation of Women, by Prenter; Bunker, Dr. Nadina Kavinsky (specialist in social medicine and women's hygiene) and Goldstein; Workers' Health, by Drs. Nahum Kavinsky, Toozan, Tashjian and Rosanoff (famous as a mental hygienist); Workers Literature, by Quinn; Workers Art by Schultz; Privall and Hantman; Play Writing for Workers, by M. Ashe, and a course in Workers Self-Defense.

They offer special rates to unemployed, and one student will be accepted without charge for every four members sent by an organization.

The North Side Branch of the Chicago Workers' School, recently organized by several sympathetic workers of the neighborhood, is a very active class in Principles of Communism. They have sold \$11.81 worth of literature in the class, collected \$30.10 for the Anti-Fascist League, obtained five Daily Worker subscriptions, two for Soviet Russia Today, and one for Soviet Travel.

How a School Committee Functioned

The New Workers School Committee, elected at the Boston Student Conference held recently, had its first meeting last week and divided the work of preparing for a big fall term next year. They elected a Library and Literature Committee which has the task of building a library now and spreading literature when school begins again next fall; a Contact Committee (which is to go into unions and mass organizations, start educational work, organize a speakers bureau, supply instructors wherever needed, develop new cadres that way, etc.); a Sustaining Fund and Financial Committee; a Forum Committee, and a Publicity Committee.

The latest registration figures for the Spring Term of the New York Workers School stands close to eighteen hundred students, taking more than 2,100 courses. This is a total of nearly six thousand students for the year so far.

(This column appears every Tuesday. Students, workers, and teachers are invited to send communications for this column to A. Markoff, 35 East 12th Street, Room 301, New York City.)

YOUNG WORKER BENEFIT

The last special pre-view of "Stevodore," the new play by Paul Peters and George Sklar, built around the life of the Negro workers of the South, will be given tonight for the benefit of the "Young Worker."

Tickets are on sale at the Civil Repertory Theatre box office.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

REGISTRATION for Spring Term, Harlem Workers' School, 200 W. 135th St., Room 21-B.

Wednesday

"DIALECTICS AND MUSIC" lecture by M. M. Agrasov at F.R.U. Midtown Bk., 168 W. 23rd St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

Thursday

THEATRE UNION ANNOUNCES

By PAUL PETERS and GEORGE SKLAR. Thrilling drama of Negro and white workers on the docks of New Orleans. Opening Wed. Eve., April 18. TICKETS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE 30c-45c-60c-75c-1.00-1.50. For information on benefits and preview performances Phone WAT. 9-2451. Benefits Preview Perf. Apr. 14-16-17.

Friday

THEATRE UNION ANNOUNCES

By PAUL PETERS and GEORGE SKLAR. Thrilling drama of Negro and white workers on the docks of New Orleans. Opening Wed. Eve., April 18. TICKETS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE 30c-45c-60c-75c-1.00-1.50. For information on benefits and preview performances Phone WAT. 9-2451. Benefits Preview Perf. Apr. 14-16-17.

THE WALLENDAS

One of the thrilling acts in Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, now in its third week at Madison Square Garden.

Beer Glass Contest Closes May 15th

The Art Students League of New York announces that many artists, professional and amateur, are submitting designs for the best American beer glass, in the contest planned by the League and sponsored by Jacob Ruppert.

The contest which closes May 15th is open to anyone, the purpose being to design a glass which will be specially suitable for the drinking of beer. Designs may be mailed to either the Art Students League of New York or to the Jacob Ruppert Brewery, 1529 Third Avenue, New York. Competent judges will select the winners, who will be awarded the following cash prizes:

First prize	\$150.00
Second	100.00
Third	75.00
Fourth	50.00

Ten other prizes (each) 25.00.

Also honorable mention.

In addition to these prizes donated by Colonel Ruppert, there is an additional prize of seventy-five dollars which will be awarded by the Hazel Atlas Glass Company to the winner of the first prize. The right is reserved to place the winning design into manufacture. (Adv.)

Mr. Thomas and His Auto Store in Fresno, Cal.

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

FRESNO, Cal. — G. F.

Thomas here had had a small auto store and when economic events beyond his control ruined small automobile stores, his was one of the ruined ones. He had been home and that, too, went. But he was "a good guy," a believer in the modern business methods which resulted in his losing his business and home, and when he had to have some kind of a job so he and his family could eat, they made him secretary of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce.

The depression has not changed Mr. Thomas much. He is still essentially the small business man who believes in cut-throat competition but of a regulated sort like curtailing production so too great a crop will not ruin the market. "The country had depressions before and got out of them" and Mr. Thomas is hopeful that one day, perhaps in the near future, he will be able to reopen his store. This hope is shared by other business men who see "things picking up a little." Hence he looks with more than a little indignation at the inroads made by Communists in organizing migratory workers.

Mr. Thomas mirrors the jittery that local business feels about the "reds." His whole attitude, sitting there in the cool and spacious office of the Chamber of Commerce is the attitude of most business men, the politicians and farmers with whom I talked. Even words vary only slightly.

Frankly, I got very little out of Mr. Thomas. Despite trousers pressed to a razor edge, a fairly clean face and unaccented speech, Mr. Thomas looked upon me with suspicion. It was unheard of that a person seeking a picture of what happened since the depression should ask questions about the number of farmers who lost their land or the wages and living conditions of migratory workers. No one had ever cared about migratory workers before the Communists started organizing them; consequently anyone who asks questions about these workers must be a "red," or if not a "red," at least sympathetic. If not either of these, why should public information which, if made public, would be munition for "red agitators."

But though I got few facts and figures his whole jittery attitude speaks volumes of the change which Communist activities here has produced not only in the life of workers but in business men.

"Whom do you represent?" he asked suspiciously.

"No one. I'm a writer gathering material for a book."

"Whom do you write for?"

"A publisher."

"What sort of books do they publish?"

"All kinds."

"What kind of a book are you going to write?"

"A truthful picture as I find it, neither praising nor condemning. All I want are facts."

This quizzing continued for some five or ten minutes. He reverted to it repeatedly during our conversation. Finally he called up a book store to find out if I had ever had anything published.

"How do I know you're John L. Spivak?"

"What's the difference?" I finally said after proving my identity by letters, cards, monograms, hat band initials and underwear. "I'm not trying to sell you anything or take anything from you. All I'm asking for are facts and figures which should be public property."

"Okay, what do you want?"

"In the course of my questioning him it was inevitable that I ask for comparisons of wages, loss of farms, methods of importing migratory workers, etc. The moment I would ask a question about the poor farmer or the migratory worker the deep suspicious light appeared in his eyes."

"What do you want to know that for?"

"They are records showing

changes which occurred in the past few years."

"What are you going to use them for?"

"For a book," I repeated wearily. "That sort of information wouldn't do the country any good. Red agitators would seize on it to cause more trouble."

"Are conditions in Fresno and this county or the Valley so bad that red agitators could use them for propaganda?"

"No, sir!" he exclaimed indignantly. "But things are pretty ticklish here. How do I know but that you're a Communist? You'd be surprised what sort of people are Communists now or at least sympathetic to them—clean cut, hundred per cent Americans, college men, writers. God! You don't know where you find them! For all I know you may be a Communist getting information so the reds can come in here and organize the migratory workers. We've had a lot of trouble with reds. In Tulare and Kern counties the Communists organized strikes that pretty near wrecked the farmers. You know, if cotton isn't picked when its ready or fruit or vegetables, there's no crop and the farmer is ruined. There's nothing for him to do but become a migratory worker himself. Several of them were killed—the migratory workers—during the trouble with the reds."

"Now these Communists are organizing here in Fresno County and we're trying to take every possible step to prevent it. Some of the farmers are getting their shotguns ready, the American Legion is organizing a vigilante committee—so we don't want any facts or figures made public which will give these reds ammunition."

"This is the first Chamber of Commerce I visited, which is afraid to give me any information. Your wages and working conditions must be appalling that you fear they will make red propaganda."

"It's the Communists. If we didn't have those damned Communists here we wouldn't mind telling you how bad things have been."

We talked for several hours. Of actual figures, if he knew them (and I am sure he did for most members of the Chamber of Commerce are really ignorant of what was going on in their own cities) he gave me little; but I gathered some interesting broad statements.

EVERY farmer in the county needed government aid, but during the past year "they're selling better than they did a year ago." The height of San Joaquin Valley prosperity was apparently reached in 1921 when Fresno County alone produced \$40,000,000 worth of grapes and raisins, which is the county's chief agricultural product. Today they are fortunate if they have \$10,000,000 crop.

"The trouble has been too much production," Mr. Thomas said. "You know how it is. A farmer gets a good price for his grapes so his next door neighbor starts growing them, too. Prices were too high so it brought on overproduction which in turn brought prices down so they were insufficient to maintain the farm."

"How many farms were lost since the depression?"

"Lots of them. I haven't the slightest idea of how many. Only the banks could tell."

"I made inquiries at the banks

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TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1934

The Strike Storm Rises

A HUGE WAVE of strikes, constantly gaining in momentum, is upsetting the N. R. A.'s apple cart. Senator Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, in his latest report bewails the fact that the sweep of strikes in this country shows "a sudden increase." King Knute National Labor Board is not able to keep the tide back, despite its valuable assistants in the A. F. of L. officialdom.

Senator Wagner reports that Regional Labor Boards had on their hands 542 strikes, involving 226,479 workers. On April 1, the number of strikes jumped to 734, with 380,577 workers involved.

The reason for this rapid upsurge is the growing recognition by the workers that their living conditions have actually been made worse by the N. R. A.; that their conditions of work are growing unbearable, with speed-up intensifying, and company slave union oppression is becoming greater.

When we say the workers are becoming disillusioned with the N. R. A. it by no means signifies that they have divested themselves of the deeply-incrusted demagoguery of Roosevelt. Though they move into action against the N. R. A., and over the heads of their A. F. of L. misleaders, they have not in many cases consciously and clearly visualized the N. R. A. for what it is—an instrument to smash down living standards and to break strikes in order to increase the profits of the bosses.

The strike movement shows the rapid radicalization of the workers. Senator Wagner himself admits the re-strike movement is growing. "Settlement" of a dispute by no means quiets the workers. The repeated rejection of the National Labor Board's and National Automobile Labor Board's decisions by the Seaman body plant workers in Milwaukee, is an example of the temper of the workers.

THE growing political character of the strikes, the inability of Regional Labor Boards to handle them, is shown by the growth of the strikes which become national issues by going directly to the National Labor Board. Here the workers come smack up against Roosevelt's main strike-breaking machine with its A. F. of L. flunkies in prominent positions. The number of strikes reaching the National Labor Board grew from 78 in February to 218 in March, and the number of workers involved swelled from 56,000 in March to 139,000 in April.

The strike wave shows a stubbornness, tenacity and militancy that leaves no doubt that the American workers are definitely on the move.

In spite of the maneuvers of Messers Green, Lewis, Hillman and Collins with the Wagner Board and the host of Roosevelt's other strike-breaking instruments, the workers cannot be held back.

Never before in the history of the United States have there been such opportunities for Communists to penetrate great sections of the working class engaged in the most important struggles, economic and political. Their task is to speed the conscious development of the workers in the significance of their struggles, and to organize them along class struggle lines. The Communists must lead in exposing the N. R. A., the Roosevelt regime, the National Labor Board and the maneuvers of the A. F. of L. This cannot be done from the sidelines. It must be done in the thickest ranks of battle.

Comrade Browder in his report to the 8th Convention of the Communist Party pointed out very clearly the relation of the struggle for immediate economic demands to the revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of capitalism: "If our fight for higher wages now, hastens the coming of Socialism," he declared, "hastens the coming of the working-class revolution, then so much the better. We will fight all the harder for higher wages."

Wherever the situation is favorable, we must win the workers for the revolutionary trade unions, building these as the centers of the class struggle unions that will the most speedily develop the strike struggles to higher political levels. We must develop clearly defined opposition movements in the A. F. of L. and independent trade unions.

HERE we must stress the fact that in the huge strike wave new tens of thousands of workers are flocking into the A. F. of L., especially into the federal locals, on a more or less industrial base, immediately entering into struggle or clamoring and fighting for struggle. The Communists have the best opportunity to penetrate their ranks, organize oppositions and in many instances win leadership. We must penetrate every A. F. of L. union and independent union, crystallizing around the revolutionary opposition a broad rank and file movement to defeat the strike-breaking tactics of the N. R. A. assisted by the A. F. of L. officialdom.

Our job now is to struggle more energetically than ever before to place revolutionists, the best fighters for the interests of the workers, at the head of the strike movement. We must become the active force to give greater momentum to the strike movement.

The Anti-War Struggle

THE New York Times, defender of capitalist private property, is forced by the great sweep of the anti-war strikes of the students all over the country to take notice of this new mass evidence of hatred for war.

But it notices this significant anti-war movement among the students only in order to trick it back into the imperialist war machine.

The Times finds that the "emotions displayed are praiseworthy." But it objects that they are "misdirected" when they take the form of mass demonstrations on the campuses and the streets. Further it objects that mass demonstrations "against all war" are "futile," and it proceeds to urge the anti-war students to whom it up for the League of Nations and the World Court, "demanding that the country join these international agencies designed to prevent war."

If any proof was ever needed that the League and the World Court are hopelessly futile as agencies of peace, and that they are both pawns in the hands of the imperialist war makers, it is the role

these two agencies played in the recent rape of Manchuria by Japanese imperialism.

These two "international agencies" recommended by the Times to the anti-war students stood by while Shanghai was bombed and Chapel was destroyed. They became active in the Far East only to urge a counter-revolutionary war against Soviet China and the Chinese Red Army. The League and the Court are part of the imperialist war machine.

BUT the warning of the Times to the students that passive resistance to "all wars" is "futile" contains more truth than the Times probably intended.

The greatest danger to the effectiveness of the student anti-war movement, and in fact the anti-war movement in general, is the notion that imperialist war and the imperialist war makers can be defeated by the simple expedient of folding one's arms and refusing to fight. Such, for example, is the doctrine of the War Resisters' League, the Socialist Party, and many other pacifist organizations.

Such doctrines can only play into the hands of the war makers. They certainly cannot be effective in stopping the war makers.

A handful of anti-war people folding up their arms and refusing to fight are easily swept aside by the immense imperialist war machines. The experience of the last world war with the conscientious objectors is an illuminating lesson of the futility of passive resistance to "all wars."

THE pacifists resist "all wars, including civil wars," to use a phrase of Kirby Page, a phrase which expresses the political platform of pacifism, the Socialist Party, the War Resisters League, etc., etc. This platform, however "radical" sounding, is utterly reactionary and menacing to the fight against war.

For, let us assume, as the passive resisters to "all wars" contend, that millions will fold their arms in time of war (although this is extremely unlikely due to the immense weight of the jingoistic war hysteria at the opening of the war), then will this stop the war?

In such a case two things can happen. Either the capitalist war makers will smash the movement through their tremendous State apparatus of violence, or else the passive resisters will be inevitably drawn into armed struggle against their capitalist enemies seeking to break their movement by the violence of their capitalist state power.

Which is to say that the passive resisters will find themselves faced with the alternative of open civil war against the imperialist war makers, or else face extinction.

But when the masses take the road of civil war against the war makers, then they will already be fighting the pacifist "resisters against all war."

It is an inescapable fact that in the fight against the war makers the masses will be contending against those who are opposed to "all wars." For it is a dead certainty that this theory, if carried to its logical conclusions, leads its proponents to the other side of the fence against the masses waging civil war.

THOSE like Kirby Page, Norman Thomas, and other pacifists who preach the fight "against all wars" are, in reality, disarming the anti-war masses, leaving them unprepared for the inevitable civil war against the war makers, and thus giving incalculable aid to the imperialists who are wasting no time getting their machinery of violence fully ready.

Any form of real mass resistance to the imperialist war makers must become civil war against them, or else perish in a bloodbath of counter-revolutionary violence. That is a lesson that the passive resisters refuse to see, but which history teaches the masses in bitter lessons of blood and fire.

THE road of real struggle against imperialist war is the road that leads toward proletarian revolution against the capitalist system, which is the cause of war; for the smashing of that system and the setting up of a proletarian dictatorship in the form of a Workers' and Farmers' government.

On May 1, day of international solidarity of the working class, let the anti-war students take their places in the ranks of the marching working class, let them pledge themselves to be fighters in the great war for the liberation of humanity from the yoke of capitalism—then they will be truly playing their part in the fight against war. Then they will be fighting under the leadership of the only class that will end war, against the very root and source of war—capitalism.

A Soviet Epic

A TREMENDOUS epic of human heroism and nobility was completed yesterday as the last Soviet plane took off from the ice floes of the frozen wastes of the Northern Bering Sea.

With the last trip of the Soviet planes to this lonely, storm-swept point of the Arctic, the last of the 109 marooned members of the Soviet Arctic expedition were finally snatched from the cracking ice and carried safely to the mainland.

But there was even more than splendid individual heroism in this thrilling epic of Arctic heroism. In the bravery of the rescuers, in the wonderful discipline and fortitude of the marooned expedition, led by the heroic soldier of science, Professor Otto Schmidt, there was embodied the qualities of the new humanity that is being created in the Soviet Union in the greatest epoch of history, the epoch of the struggle for Socialism, for the classless society of Communism.

THERE is no parallel to the bulldog persistence with which the Soviet Government flung all its energies to protect its 109 marooned citizens. From every possible point the Soviet Government sent its messengers to the rescue. From Siberia, from New York, from around the Panama Canal, came Soviet planes, Soviet ice-breakers, ships, etc., all converging with undaunted persistence upon the tiny point where 109 Soviet citizens were facing a frozen death. And the Soviet Government won. It won because it is the first government in the history of the world that is not the oppressive whip of a ruling class, but embodies the full humanity of its whole laboring population.

It won, to use the eloquent words of the "Izvestia," central organ of the Soviet government:

"For the same reason that the Bolsheviks won and maintained power, for the same reason that the ragged Red Army of a hungry country ruined by capitalists completely repulsed the invasion of counter-revolution, and led by its Party of steel has built numberless first-rate factories, remodeled the countryside, uprooted the kulaks."

"For the same reason that our country is the country of the proletarian dictatorship, the country of Socialism, where the toiling masses have become the masters of life, where they themselves are making their own destiny, where they themselves are forging their own happiness, and the happiness of all humanity."

The triumph of the rescue of the Cheliuskin expedition is a tribute to the proletarian discipline of the refugees as well as the Soviet Government. Under the Soviet Government leading the march to Socialism, humanity marches upward. All honor to the Soviet aviators, the Cheliuskin expedition, and the Soviet Government!

Graz Workers Paint Road Red for Dollfuss Arrival

U.S.S.R. Bonds Are Bought by Forty Million Soviet Workers

Prosperous Workers Invest in Socialist Construction

MOSCOW, April 16 (By Radio).—A decision of the Soviet Government to issue an internal state loan for the Second Five-Year Plan (second year series), is published here. The total of the loan is 3,500,000,000 roubles, for ten years, maturing on October 1, 1944.

Soviet loans occupy a firm place among the sources of socialist accumulation. Since the first Soviet industrialization loan of 200,000,000 roubles, Soviet loans have developed into a big organization of government credit, having now over 40,000,000 subscribers, and providing 8,500,000,000 roubles in the past two years to finance socialist construction.

Great Growth of Subscriptions
On what is based this remarkable growth of the internal government credit of the U.S.S.R. while the money and credit mechanism of the entire capitalist world is shattered to its foundations? How explain the fact that subscribers to state loans in the Soviet Union in 1927 were 6,000,000 persons; in 1929, 10,000,000 persons; in 1930, 12,000,000; in 1931, 33,000,000 more persons than in 1927?

The first reason for the successful development of internal loans," writes "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "is the growth of the socialist organization of the country, the attraction of the broad masses of the people into active socialist construction."

"The second reason is the gigantic growth of the economic power of the country, and on this basis, the growth of the income of the population. In the Soviet Union, the wage fund of the workers increased from 8,000,000,000 rubles at the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan to 37,000,000,000 in 1934. The income of the villages, especially in last year's consolidation of the collective farm system, has increased tremendously."

Highest Security
"The toilers of the Soviet Union want and have the possibility to assist their government to finance socialist construction."
"The third cause of the successful development of Soviet loans is their undoubted security and high profits for bond-holders. Soviet loans are not subject to the danger of stock market bankruptcies. They are secured by all the possessions of the mighty Soviet Government, which guarantees a full return at the appointed date."

"It is sufficient to mention that in 1933, 560,000,000 rubles were paid out in repayment of loans, and in 1934 over 800,000,000 rubles are to be paid out. Without oppressive loans and credits from abroad, the toilers of the Soviet Union have constructed the foundations of Socialism. Without oppressive credits and loans from abroad, they are completing the construction of a classless socialist society."

"The bonds of the Soviet loan are for every toiler the honorable symbol of participation by his savings in victorious socialist construction. In strengthening the defenses of the great proletarian fatherland."

500 Women Strike in French Municipal Plant

PARIS. — Four hundred women and 50 men working in the Champlain war-munitions factory, at Pantin, went on strike against a wage cut and held the factory so well that they drove off a squad of police called by the management.

The Champlain factory is just now working on a big order of machine gun cartridge webs. It also produces gas masks.

Dimitroff, Gorky, Litvinoff Greet Cheliuskiners' Heroic Rescue

Reichstag Hero Cites Class Heroism of Arctic Pilots

This is the second of a series of articles on the heroic rescue of the stranded crew of the Soviet Arctic steamer "Cheliuskin" and the widespread celebrations which followed it throughout the Soviet Union.

Special to the Daily Worker
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Cable).—When the news reached Moscow that the last of the stranded Cheliuskiners had safely been removed from the ice floe off the Siberian coast, on which 109 men, women and children had been marooned for more than two months, the capital of the workers' republic experienced a sense of pervading joy and pride in the achievement such as is never known in capitalist lands.

This spirit moved outstanding leaders of the U. S. S. R. and the international working class, as well as the great masses of the Soviet Union, to express their profound and ever-strengthened faith in the working class and its great cause, which motivated the rescuers while they were on their dangerous mission.

Dimitroff Praises Feat
George Dimitroff, whose words in the Nazi courtroom at Leipzig so long ago resounded through the entire world, declared:
"The saving of the Cheliuskiners

"IT LOOKS SCAREY FROM HERE!"



United Front of Socialist, Communist, and Non-Party Youth Turns Seattle 'Army Day' Parade Into a Demonstration Against War

SEATTLE, Wash.—Striking an effective united front blow against the war machine, four youth groups of Seattle, the Young Communist League, National Student League, Legion of Youth Against War (a local group), and the Young Peoples' Socialist League, disrupted and exposed the jingoist "preparedness day" parade and program held in Seattle Friday evening, April 6th.

Fifteen thousand handbills pointing out the purpose of the parade and program were distributed throughout the course of march. A truck was entered by the "young patriot's league" bearing chauvinistic signs, torn off by the truck crew when well into the parade to reveal banners with these slogans: "Bills for War, \$1.20 a Week for Unemployed," and "Preparedness Never Prevented War." The truck passed the reviewing stand and was stopped by legionnaires who, crying "lynch them!" beat the boys unmercifully and turned them over to police. Outside the auditorium speakers were hoisted up by the crowd and dragged down by legionnaires armed with saps and clubs.

Anti-War Banners at Jingo Meet
Within the hall banners were hung simultaneously around the balcony railings attacking the patriots for profit and inviting the small audience to go to a nearby hall for the anti-war meeting and 2,500 throw-aways bearing similar legends were hurled down on the audience.

Vigilantes, legionnaires and police beat demonstrators and bystanders brutally and threw 13 youths and one girl into jail. After the demonstration a stirring anti-war meeting was led by Jack Tayback, district organizer of the Y.C.L., at a nearby hall where Y.C.L., N.S.L. and Communist Party speakers pledged continuance of the militant united front against war.

With determined mass pressure open federal charges against five of the arrested youths were dropped and all 13 were released on charges of disorderly conduct, Saturday morning at 2 o'clock.

Police Judge Bell in his kangaroo court sentenced Earl Halonen to 60

days for "inciting to riot." Halonen, a Y.C.L. member, was the first speaker at the demonstration. During the trial he spoke as a Y.C.L. member, bringing forth the organization's stand against war and attacking the patrioters. Three of the defendants were released and the rest, including the organizer of the

N.S.L., the president of the Legion of Youth Against War, several Y.C.L. members, and a girl member of the N.S.L., were sentenced to 30 days each.

The case has been appealed and the defendants are out on bail. The International Labor Defense is aiding in the defense.

Speed "Daily" Sub Drive to High Peak With May Edition

NEW YORK.—All class conscious workers and their organizations are urged to speed up the Daily Worker circulation drive by linking up this campaign with preparations for the broadcast mass sale of the 24 page May Day edition.

The following three points are recommended for immediate adoption.
1. Every class conscious worker to approach his or her friends and fellow workers and tell them to make sure of getting a copy of the 24 page May Day issue by subscribing to the Daily Worker at once. All those taking a trial monthly subscription now at the introductory price of 50 cents will also receive a copy of the May issue.

2. Follow up all those whose subs are expiring and urge them to renew their subscriptions at once so as not to miss receiving the 24 page May Day edition.
3. Prepare lists of your friends and fellow workers whom you will approach with the May Day edition. Canvass these workers immediately after May Day for subscriptions to the Daily Worker.

New subs received last week totaled 592. Of these 276 were for the daily edition. In the previous week new daily subs totaled 300. New Saturday subs last week showed an increase, reaching 226, compared with only 174 in the week before.

Help your District win the National Daily Worker banner by immediately intensifying the sub drive. Urge every worker you know

to subscribe now, to make sure of getting a copy of the history-making 24 full size page May Day edition.

The table below shows the number of new daily and Saturday subs sent in by the Districts from the start of the drive up to and including April 15th.

District	New Daily Subs	New Sat. Subs	Quota
1 Boston	226	200	175
2 New York	314	—	61
3 Phila.	384	500	194
4 Buffalo	109	150	113
5 Pittsb'g	143	300	82
6 Cleveland	261	500	235
7 Detroit	225	500	98
8 Chicago	478	750	648
9 Minneap.	168	200	195
10 Omaha	128	100	86
11 N.E.S. Dak.	57	100	86
12 Seattle	60	300	66
13 Calif.	95	350	254
14 Newark	191	300	46
15 Conn.	82	200	48
16 N.E.S. Car.	12	50	6
17 Alabama	50	50	22
18 Milwaukee	98	200	55
19 Denver	62	150	60
C. & F.	67	—	4
TOTALS	3,368	5000	3273

Communist Mayor Is Re-Elected in Greece

SEERES, Greece.—At the second municipal elections (the first were annulled), the Communist Mayor Menychtas received a plurality. He declared that he would carry out the program of the united front, and divide the whole of the land belonging to the municipality among the poor peasantry.

Rotten Eggs Greet Him at Mass Meeting

Chancellor Says He Is in 'Full Agreement' With Heimwehr Chief

GRAZ, Austria, April 16. — When Fascist Chancellor Dollfuss arrived here for a speech yesterday, he found the highway painted red, all the way from the airport where he landed to the city limits.

On the pavements were painted the slogans, "Down With Fascism!" and "Down With Dollfuss!"

Rotten eggs splashed the uniforms of some of Dollfuss's retinue, and a smoke bomb went off close to where he spoke.

When he spoke, the broadcast which had been arranged "failed to work," and radio listeners throughout the country caught only disconnected snatches of his speech.

This is the way the workers of Graz greeted the "all-powerful" head of the "authoritarian" state.

In his speech, Dollfuss declared that he had reached a "full agreement" with Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, leader of the fascist Heimwehr, once more giving the lie to the Social Democrats, who told their followers before and during the February fighting that Dollfuss was not in sympathy with the fascists, and who up to the last moment sought to "negotiate" with him against the Heimwehr—even, during the fighting, issuing orders to the workers to fight against the Heimwehr men but to spare the state police and soldiers.

Nazi Courts Grind Out Terror Terms For Many Workers

Hearings for 74 Workers Are Reported in One Week

BERLIN.—Fascist courts reported a veritable "field day" of arrests and prison sentences for revolutionary workers last week.

In Lubeck, 11 members of the Reichsbanner were given sentences ranging from six months to four years.

In the high court at Breslau, eight Communist workers were given sentences ranging from six months imprisonment to two years penal servitude.

A workman was arrested near Kustrin charged with firing on a Storm Trooper.
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reported the arrest of a refugee from Munich as he was about to carry some Communist newspapers across the border near Zweibrücken.

Nineteen Communists, on trial for "treason" at Stuttgart, were found guilty and sentenced to six months to two years in prison.

Twenty-six communists went on trial for treason at Koenigs Pomerania. In most cases, the charge of treason means that the defendants continued Party activities contrary to law.

In spite of the utter collapse of the Government's case against six Dusseldorf Communists, charged with a "poison plot" against 18,000 Storm Troopers, there is a strong likelihood that they will be given sentences of two, three and four years in prison.

For calling Minister Goering a "Reichstag incendiary," two Berlin workmen were given sentences of six months and ten months.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is a fight, fierce and ruthless, of the new class against an enemy of preponderant strength, against the bourgeoisie, whose determination to resist has been increased tenfold by its overthrow.—Lenin.

"Pravda" Says Deed Is Example of Power of Soviet Union

the handful of Soviet people upon the ice floes. This great fighting firmness of our Lenin staff reached with equally great firmness in the detachment at Schmidt camp. It was as though the leader of our Party and the head of the minute army of Cheliuskiners were eying each other across a distance of a thousand miles.

Referring to the fighting preparedness of all the workers of the Soviet Union to go to the rescue of people on remote ice floes, "Pravda" writes further:

"The Soviet airman flew without being deterred by the risks, with the art of a high degree of efficiency. They felt the responsibility of the task entrusted to them by the government. All of the airman demonstrated the wonders of their heroism, demonstrated what a nation of 170,000,000 people are capable of doing when the question of the defense of the country arises. Millions of people throughout the world watched this struggle, catching their breath. The overwhelming majority of workers throughout the world watched with great attention and deep sympathy. The Cheliuskiners were dear to them because they were not merely sufferers, but fighters for the beloved Soviet Union."

(To Be Continued)