

Mass at Cuban Consulate, Noon Today; Demand Release of Heroic Cuban Workers!

Daily Worker

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Detroit Meeting Sunday To Fight Ban On May Day

Alabama Workers Plan May Day Rally With Or Without Permit

CHICAGO TO MARCH Workers to Defy Police Ban on Parade

DETROIT, April 19.—Detroit workers are mobilizing their forces to hold their May Day demonstration in Grand Circus Park, despite refusal of a permit by Heinrich Pickett, Prussianized police commissioner who took office under the slogan "Might is Right."

A mass protest meeting has been arranged for this Sunday, 2 p. m., under auspices of the May Day Unity Conference representing 55 organizations, at Danceland Auditorium, Forest and Woodward, to fight against the police ban on May Day, and the arming of gangs by Pickett for an attack on the Michigan stove strikers.

Pickett's actions clearly indicate the whole policy of attack on the civil rights of the workers under direction of the Michigan Manufacturers Association in an attempt to crush the rising militancy of the workers.

The main speakers at Sunday's meeting will be J. Wilson of the Auto Workers Union; Reverend John Bollen of the Civil Liberties Union; A. Gerlach of the International Labor Defense; William Weinstein of the Communist Party, and others.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 19.—Unlike previous occasions, the City Council here has not dared to refuse a permit outright for the May Day demonstration here, which will be held in Capitol Park, directly beneath the barred windows of the cells where the Scottsboro boys lie.

This will be the first open demonstration held in Birmingham in a year.

Last year, the authorities attacked

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Scottsboro Rally Tonight Will Hear Report on L. Blum

Several Cities Preparing Giant Demonstrations for April 25

NEW YORK.—A report from a delegation which recently visited Leon Blum, militant leader of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, jailed for his activities in the strikes of Bronx laundry workers, will be given at the Scottsboro-Blum protest demonstration tonight at the Nat Turner Hall, Third Ave. and 170th St. Arthur Hirsch, head of the delegation, will make the report.

The indoor meeting will be preceded by four open-air meetings and a giant protest parade starting from the main open-air meeting at 161st St. and Prospect Ave. at 7 o'clock. Three other meetings, at Wilkins and Intervale, 172nd St. and Third Ave., and Claremont Parkway and Washington will feed the parade.

Joseph Brodsky, chief of the legal staff of the International Labor Defense, and Richard B. Moore, general secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, will be the main speakers at the indoor meeting.

The Bronx demonstration is a preparatory action for the mighty city-wide Scottsboro protest demonstration in Harlem at five o'clock next Wednesday, April 25, International Scottsboro Day.

Meetings in the needle trades market and the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn are being held all this week to mobilize the workers for April 25.

Boston Workers Prepare Giant Protest

BOSTON, April 19.—Boston workers will hold a big Scottsboro-Hernon protest parade and demonstration on April 25, starting at Douglas Square at 5 p. m. Church and house-to-house collections for the Scottsboro defense will be conducted this Sunday.

DEMPESEY TO BE EDITOR

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 19.—From fictitious to literary aspirations—so runs the course of Jack Dempsey's life. The former world's heavyweight boxing champion has purchased a half interest in a Texas newspaper, and says he is "going to do a little writing."

Kensington Asks Jobless Council To Act on Board

KENSINGTON, Pa.—The relief board here has asked the Unemployment Council to elect a committee to sit on the relief board at certain intervals. The Council, fully realizing that this is an attempt to force the Council to adopt a conciliatory attitude toward the relief officials in place of struggle for relief, accepted the offer, but will use the position on the board to expose the relief officials to the workers, and force concessions through the board, and will continue to lead the fight for demands of the unemployed.

Free Thälmann Call to Sound At Nazi Meet

Workers to Mass Where Nazis Celebrate Hitler Birthday

NEW YORK.—The New York workers' demand for the freedom of Ernst Thälmann, leader of the German Communist Party, will be sounded outside the Brooklyn hall where local Nazis are to gather to celebrate the birthday of the fascist butcher, Adolf Hitler.

The workers' meeting is called for 7 p. m. in the park opposite Selwyn Hall, Knickerbocker and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn. It is called by the Anti-Fascist Action League and the Anti-Fascist League, and is supported by the Communist Party, the American Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, and the American League Against War and Fascism.

PARIS.—Thälmann's release is demanded by the town council of Malakoff, a people's meeting in the 14th Paris District, the French Workers International Relief, and the Inquiry Commission on Hitler Terror.

SAARBRÜCKEN.—In Burbach, workers marched through the streets shouting "Release Thälmann."

MOSCOW.—The first Union conference of Soviet German writers has been held here. Among the representatives of Soviet literature were Gladkov, Tarassov and Judin. The conference resolved upon an appeal demanding the immediate release of Thälmann.

SOFIA.—Thirty Bulgarian lawyers have entered a written protest against the incarceration of Thälmann, which has now lasted more than a year. A declaration of readiness to go to Berlin to undertake Thälmann's defense in the coming trial.

Bedacht to Speak at the IWO Membership Meet

NEW YORK.—Max Bedacht, national secretary of the International Workers Order, will speak tonight before a membership meeting of the I.W.O. on "The Negro Question in Connection with the I.W.O."

The meeting will be held at the Russian National Mutual Aid Hall, 122 Second Ave., and will start at 8 p. m.

May First "Daily" to Feature Almost 50 Leading Writers

NEW YORK.—Close to fifty outstanding writers, the largest list of contributors ever appearing in the Daily Worker since its establishment, will have special articles and features in the 24-page May Day edition of the "Daily."

These articles, cartoons and pictures will present practically a world-wide picture of the upsurge of the revolutionary working class.

A Soviet doctor will describe the health of its workers. There will also be correspondence from Soviet workers picturing the conditions in the Soviet industrial plants. "The First May Day in Odessa," will be a description of the 1928 May Day Celebration in that Russian city as seen by an eleven-year-old girl. This demonstration was brutally broken up by the Czar's Cossacks. The Soviet "Trud," official organ of the Soviet Trade Unions, will have a special page in the "Daily."

In "The Garden of Forgotten

Monday Is Dead Line on May Day Greetings

NEW YORK.—All May Day greetings to the Daily Worker must be received in the New York office not later than Monday, April 23, in order to be published in the 24-page May Day edition.

300 Austrian Workers Go to Soviet Union

PRAGUE, April 9.—Three hundred Austrian Socialist Defense Corps men, refugees in Czechoslovakia after the February uprising, are leaving Monday for the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the Soviet government.

Only the Soviet Union offers them asylum. In Austria they would face imprisonment, and perhaps death; in Czechoslovakia they can find no work and face starvation.

Immediately after the Austrian uprising, the workers of the Soviet Union contributed more than 1,000,000 schillings, which were sent into Austria through the international relief committee set up in Paris by the International Red Aid.

All attempts to obtain permission for any victims of Austrian fascism, even children, to leave Austria to go to the Soviet Union have been rejected by the Dollfuss-Heimwehr dictatorship.

Railroads Refuse Restoration of 10 P.C. Wage Cut

Gwyn, Express Official, Calls for Compulsory Arbitration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation Joseph Eastman told the press yesterday immediately after his conference with President Roosevelt and a group of railroad magnates, that the railway employers are standing pat on their refusal to restore the 10 per cent basic wage cut which ends June 30, 1934.

Asked about the probability of a strike by railway employees to obtain a living wage, Eastman replied: "I don't see any possibility of a strike for some time. Nobody has threatened a strike."

Carl Gray, President of the Union Pacific, the road controlled by W. Averell Harriman, one of the leading N. R. A. executives, preceded Eastman out of the conference. He said that the employers had just "discussed the general situation with the President." Profits for the first two months of this year were much better than for the same period of 1933, he volunteered.

To Aid Compulsory Arbitration

Louis R. Gwyn, Vice President of the Railroad Express Agency, informed the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce which is holding hearings on the Bill providing compulsory arbitration in railway disputes, that such disputes should be handled "across the table in a man-to-man fashion" instead of through boards which include a third party who doesn't know anything about the problem. Furthermore, Gwyn said, the present railway labor law is adequate. He meant, of course, adequate to compel arbitration.

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In "The Garden of Forgotten

Baltimore Seamen In March On Washington

Demand NRA Drop Plan to Shut Relief Project Controlled by Seamen

BULLETIN
Federal relief officials late today were notified by telephone by the Baltimore Seamen they would arrive late and would march to Relief Headquarters tomorrow to present their demands.

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Shortly before four o'clock this morning I jumped into a friend's car and sped out of Washington to meet about 80 sailors and longshoremen who were marching on foot all the 45 miles from Baltimore to the Capitol to demand that Federal officials drop plans to shut down the Seamen's Relief project, the only public unemployment relief outfit in the United States that has the hard-won distinction of being run entirely by workers.

To support the demands of these unemployed seamen, we knew, the crews of four ships in the Baltimore Harbor and two docks went out yesterday, the longshoremen marching to the Seamen's meeting to contribute to the march. The more than 700 marine workers represented by these marchers are in complete control of relief.

Their Marine Workers Industrial Union waterfront Unemployment Council and Seamen's Administration united all seamen, regardless of union affiliations, color and political beliefs, and set up a centralized shipping bureau which controls 85 per cent of the shipping jobs in Baltimore.

We found them bivouacked in a Maryland meadow about half way along the night's walk.

Get Merchant's Support
They carried a resolution adopted by organized small business men along the Baltimore waterfront—a resolution calling for continuation of the Seamen's control on relief because, said the business men, "With the present system we can continue in business. With the new system contemplated we will have to close our doors."

The three chief demands of the marching seamen were endorsed by the small business men. They are: No discrimination of self-administration of relief; no more police terror, intimidation and provocation along the waterfront; and enactment by Congress of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). The marine strikers too raised these same demands. The business men's association, the Lower Broadway Merchants, Restaurants and Hotel Keepers, declared in their resolution that self-administration of relief had brought a decided improvement in the conduct, health and attitude of the seamen. Drunkenness has decreased. . . . We know from our dealings with elected committees of seamen that their administration has been honest and efficient and in every way superior to any other relief system or admin-

Unemployed Union, Led by Socialists, Endorses H.R. 7598

Rank and File Forces Action of City Committee

NEW YORK.—The City Central committee of the Workers Unemployed Union, led by Socialists, Muscietas and renegades from Communism, endorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) at its meeting of April 13.

The rank and file members of the organization have been pressing for endorsement of the bill for many weeks, and finally forced the Socialist leaders such as David Lasser, to come out for the bill. Lasser in the past has refused to speak in favor of H. R. 7598, on the ground that he was not familiar enough with its contents.

The Workers Bill now goes to the locals of the Workers Unemployed Union. The Unemployed Councils have called for unity of all organizations in the fight for the bill, on a neighborhood and local scale. The locals of the Workers Unemployed Union are urged to carry on united action with the Unemployed Councils on a local scale, for the endorsement of the bill.

The City Central Committee of the Workers Unemployed Union decided to mimeograph the bill, to send it to all locals of its organization, and to congressmen, as well as to Mayor LaGuardia.

Aircraft Strikers Reject AFL Heads; Browder to Speak

Communist Party Sec'y Talks in Hartford Tonight

HARTFORD, Conn., April 19.—Efforts of the A. F. of L. officials here to muscle in on the strike of the 1,500 aircraft workers of the Pratt & Whitney Aircrafts and the Hamilton Propeller failed when the strikers rejected them at a meeting yesterday.

The strikers have been able to force negotiations directly with the company which will go on today. All indications are that the men will win their demands. If the company does not grant the demands soon, the Chance Vought plant, an aviation factory, will be called out on strike. This will bring 2,000 men all told out.

Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, will speak Friday night at the Polish National Home here at Oak and Governor Sts. All workers, employed and unemployed, as well as strikers, are invited to attend this important meeting.

LEAD POISONING LEADS
COLUMBUS, Ohio (P. P.).—Lead poisoning was the leader in occupational diseases in 1933, according to a report in the Ohio Industrial Commission Monitor.

Machine Gun, Gas Squad Sent To Ala. Strike Area; Tool Strike Endangered

Smith Working With NRA Against Interests of Rank and File

SPY, SCOTT, ACTIVE Fight Move Towards Compulsory Arbitration

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., April 19.—When you strike against low wages and for wage increases—such a strike would be a "calamity and endanger recovery." Such is the philosophy of Mr. Mathew Smith, secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society of America. When the tool and die makers organized in the M.E.S.A. were talking strike and preparing for action, Smith sent a wire to Washington, stating that a strike would be a "calamity for recovery."

But when his opposition could not deter the tool and die makers from taking strike action, he went along. But his going along was for the sole purpose of weakening the strike. Disorganizing it and finally handing it over to the N.R.A. boards—boards whose task it is to make the country safe for recovery, safe for the enormous profits of the automobile manufacturers and avert strikes which would be a "calamity" to the boss greedy profit recovery.

Mathew Smith is now openly working with the Detroit Regional Labor Board of which he is a member and the Automobile Labor Board against the interests of the striking stove workers and tool and die makers.

Asks Board to "Settle"
It is announced today that Smith put the fate of the strike of the Detroit Michigan Stove workers in the hands of the strike-breaking Regional Labor Board. It is further announced that at today's Regional Labor Board he will also ask the board to "settle" the strike of the tool and die makers. Smith is now moving more openly to break the strike of the stove workers and tool and die makers organized in the Mechanics Educational Society of America. Smith, who opposed the strike of the tool and die makers, has from the very start thrown in all his energies to narrow the strike and by all of the adopted methods of delay and promises hamper the militant rank and file from using all of its forces to deliver smashing

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Irish Red Leader To Speak Tonight

Sean Murray at Meeting in Bryant Hall

NEW YORK.—Sean Murray, the leader of the Communist Party of Ireland, which in its existence of less than one year has led great struggles of the Irish masses, will be the chief speaker at a mass meeting in support of Irish national independence, at 8 o'clock tonight in Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. at 42nd St.

Comrade Murray, who has been a leader of the struggles of the Irish masses for many years, and took a leading part in the armed struggles against the Black and Tans after the World War, is at the beginning of a tour of American cities in which he will discuss the Irish question and Ireland's revolutionary path to freedom.

2,000 Filling Station Workers Tie Up Many Cleveland Gas Pumps

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 19.—When the companies refused to negotiate their demands, 2,000 filling station workers here walked out on strike Tuesday, effectively tying up all but independent gas filling stations.

The strike took place after an all-night meeting of members of the newly formed A. F. of L. union. The men are demanding a minimum scale ranging from \$115 to \$150 a month; a five-day, forty-hour week, and union recognition.

Revolutionary Traditions of Trade Union Struggles Spur Preparations for May Day

By JACK STACHEL
WITH the approach of May 1, the international day of struggle of the workers, of all toilers, one can see this year that the traditions of militant struggle of labor in this country are making themselves felt more and more. The workers are becoming increasingly disillusioned with the N. R. A. and the class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L. leadership, and are entering into open struggle. The revolutionary traditions of May first, born when workers in all parts of the United States downed tools in their struggle for the eight-hour day, live and grow!

Almost without interruption the struggle movement has been going on. For a million workers struck last year. Hundreds of thousands of workers who did not participate in the strike struggles last year and who are now striking are already involved in the strikes of the first months of this year. In the last few weeks we have witnessed the rapid growth of the strike struggles. Five thousand workers in the Mellon Aluminum plants struck; smaller struggles are taking place in the steel mills; thousands of auto workers are already on strike with tens of thousands in the mood to go, in Detroit and other centers. The general strike of the taxi drivers in New York City is of the greatest significance. The railroad workers, thru their strike, votes and protests, making it mighty difficult for the bureaucrats to put over the

extension of the 10 per cent wage cut.

Jobs Struggles Grow
Side by side with the increasing strike struggles there is taking place a mass movement against the C.W.A. layoffs; the fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) is gaining new support daily and especially among the locals of the American Federation of Labor.

Despite the efforts of the N. R. A. apparatus to stop the developing struggles last year, the strikes spread very rapidly. Similarly now, the government, faced with the exposure of the N. R. A. before the workers as the instrument of the capitalist, is trying to stop the growing struggles through the Wagner Bill and other anti-working class

General Electric Co. Morgan Monopoly, Gets 61% Profit Rise

NEW YORK.—Reflecting the aid given it by the monopoly character of the N.R.A. code for the electrical industry, the General Electric Corporation, a Morgan Company, and one of the largest industrial monopolies in the world today reported a 61 per cent increase in profits for the first three months of this year as compared with the first three months of last year before Roosevelt took office.

The Corporation showed profits of \$2,639,000 as compared with \$2,639,000 last year. After payments on a special stock, stockholders of the common stock will get the major proportion of this profit increase. Wages have been kept at starvation levels.

Rank and File Make Gains at AFL Steel Meet

Force Right to Put the Resolutions at Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 19.—A very important victory was won by the opposition delegates on the second day of the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, A. F. of L. union, now in session here. The committee on convention rules reported, and a battle was on once more. At the opening session, the rank and file delegates unanimously defeated efforts of the "figh machine" to unseat delegates from locals which had not paid per capita tax.

The rules committee, sensing the temper of the new delegates, brought in a report giving new resolutions until Saturday noon. Mike Figue, president, then ruled that general resolutions do not include anything pertaining to wage scales, or any changes in the union constitution.

Delegates immediately offered an amendment that resolutions presented from the floor within the next three days must be considered by the convention. The vote on

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Demonstration at Cuban Consulate At 12 Noon Today

N.Y. Workers to Demand Release of Prisoners, Repeal of Decrees

NEW YORK.—New York workers will mass in front of the Cuban Consulate at 17 Battery Place today at 12 noon, in a demonstration of solidarity with the fighting Cuban workers, to demand the immediate release of all class war prisoners now held in the jails of Cuba.

By mobilizing their forces against the terror and strike-breaking decrees set up by Mendieta on orders from Yankee imperialism, the demonstrators will also be hitting at the strike-breaking apparatus of the "New Deal" government in the United States.

A delegation of twelve will be sent from the meeting to visit the Cuban

IRISH REPUBLICAN SEIZED

CORK, Ireland, April 19.—Tom Barry, Republican leader, was arrested here last night, charged with possession of a machine gun and 384 rounds of ammunition. He will be tried before a military tribunal.

Consul to denounce the cooperation of the Cuban ruling class with Wall Street and present the demands of the New York workers.

Among those scheduled to address the meeting are Robert Dunn of the Anti-Imperialist League, Henry Shepard of the Trade Union Unity Council, Armando Ramirez of the Cuban Club Julio A. Mella, and Peter Caccione of the Workers Ex-Service-men's League.

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Ala. Bosses Whipping Up Race Hatred to Break Strike Unity

WHITE MINER SHOT Council Opens Fight to Keep Wage Differential

(Special to the Daily Worker)
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 19.—Tear gas squad 16 of the National Guard has been sent from Montgomery against the mine strikers. The National Guard was rushed to Porter mines, Northeast of Birmingham.

The militiamen have sandbag barricades and machine guns. The strikers were prepared to march on Porter, but the United Mine Workers of America leaders rushed there to prevent them.

Around 21,000 miners are on strike demanding higher wages, and union recognition.

Two pickets at the Porter mines were arrested on Wednesday. Both are Negroes, Leon Simpson and Will Frazier. A white miner, Gordon Blee, was wounded by fire of deputy gun thugs and police, directed at Ed England, Negro miner who was murdered yesterday at the Red Diamond mines at Leeds. Blee may die also.

William Mitch, district president of the U. M. W. A., gave out a statement on the death of England, blaming it on the "lawless miners" who carry concealed weapons.

"I would hesitate to pass judgment," he said. "We have repeatedly urged our mine workers to refrain from violence in any form, and in no case to carry fire arms. I regret the shooting of both of these men, and feel that if good judgment had prevailed it would not have occurred."

The Southern States Industrial Council meetings in Birmingham Wednesday is planning a campaign throughout the South in favor of the differential wage. The U. M. W. A. leaders are following a conscious policy on their own part of attempting to smash the united strike and the splendid unity of the Negro and white workers, while foreshadowing an attack on the Negroes.

A telegram to Roosevelt yesterday by the 300 industrialists at their meeting said: "Racial strife is imminent." The Age Herald says editorially: "The fact that the Negro miner has become conspicuous in the clashes with officers is fresh, and a bedeviling factor."

Leaflets and shop papers, issued by the Communist Party, urge the spread of the strike to all mines and to the steelworks. They urge mass picketing, despite the U. M. W. A. leaders' treachery.

They call on the workers to elect rank and file strike committees. Send the guardsmen and deputies home, declare the leaflets. A sharp attack is made on the Southern differentials in all industries. They urge the pulling out of all maintenance crews. The leaflets urge the Negro and white workers to continue their splendid unity.

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Detroit Meeting Sunday to Fight Ban on May Day

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The May Day demonstration, clubbing many Negro and white workers, on the basis that there was no "physical barrier" between black and white in the meetings. The Negro and white toilers fought back. Ned Goodwin, aged Negro worker, and Jane Speed, young Southern white girl, were arrested.

The City Council this year 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 7th Ave. North, 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.

Capitol Park, on whose steps the May 1 demonstration will be held, 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. Six of these have been suffering the tortures of solitary confinement for weeks—part of the never-ending effort of the jailers to break their spirit and even to try 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, in a mass violation of the Jim Crow park regulations: "Set the Scottsboro boys free!"

The International Labor Defense has called on all Scottsboro demonstrations and meetings throughout the country, and especially the special demonstrations scheduled for April 25, Scottsboro Day, to support this demonstration in Birmingham with resolutions and wires demanding "hands off" the May Day in Birmingham, addressed to Governor B. M. Miller, and the City Council of Birmingham.

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Workers of Chicago are determined to march through the Loop May First despite the second flat refusal of the police to issue a permit. When a delegation of 35 representing the May Day united front conference called on Commissioner of Police Allan Wednesday, the excuse given by Allan was that the march would "block traffic."

"This denial of the right of the workers to demonstrate on their International Day of struggle," stated the May Day Committee yesterday, "is an attempt on the part of the city government to stifle the growing militancy of the working class, in line with the growing Fascist attack on workers' rights."

Starting from Union Park at 3 p. m., the line of march is to go East on Madison Street to Michigan Boulevard, then South to Congress and East to Grant Park.

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Juggle Shoe Vote to Spike Biedenkapp Victory

Lovestoneites Aid Mackesy Clique to Violate the Union Constitution and Count Out Biedenkapp

NEW YORK—Deliberate violation of the constitution and juggling of votes by the Inspectors Committee of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union resulted in declaring William J. Mackesy elected as general organizer of the union in the place of Fred G. Biedenkapp, who was originally elected and received the highest vote.

A report has just been issued by the Coordinating Committee of the union, after a re-election in one local of the lasters in Boston, by means of which the original vote of the membership is distorted in order to displace Biedenkapp. Originally Biedenkapp received 4,301 votes as against Mackesy's 4,213. The statement of the Coordinating Committee declares that Mackesy received 4,813 and Biedenkapp 4,090.

A Silver, representative of the New York local of the union, representative on the Inspectors Committee in a letter to the Coordinating Committee protests against the juggling of the votes and the violation of the union constitution. "Several acts of the election inspection committee have been clear in violation of the very spirit and of the rules and regulations of the constitution," says Silver in his letter.

Engineer Re-vote
The violations refer to the fact that according to Article 7 Section 7 of the constitution, the duties of the election inspectors committee is only to count the ballots. Instead, the election inspectors committee ordered a new election in the lasters' local. They thereby switched the whole results of the vote. Not only that, in counting the ballots in other locals, they deliberately switched votes cast for Biedenkapp to Mackesy in order to swing the election to Mackesy.

Silver declined to sign the majority report of the committee, and in the name of the New York local registered his protest against the order acts, and held that the entire election inspection is unconstitutional.

Baltimore Seamen Present Demands in Washington March

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istration we have known or heard of.

As dawn broke, we handed them bandages we brought along for blistered feet. They passed them first to Elbert Lahue, a slight young seaman. He had walked the last five miles barefoot.

They swung into the open road singing. They were too buoyant with the brook's coffee. The business men had promised. Negro and white, they marched two by two. And they flung out to the quiet waves a sturdy yell—"Stand 'em on their head—Stand 'em on their feet. Seamen, seamen, can't be beat."

They would reach Washington sometime late today. They would go to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and to President Roosevelt to protect against three weeks' futile efforts by Federal, State and City relief officials in Baltimore to break up the Seamen's Control and give absolute power to Harry Greenstein, State Relief Administrator in Maryland.

"We've been fighting to get control of our own relief for more than two years," Leonard Patterson, young Negro seaman told me. "We got it last January, and we're going to keep it. A few weeks ago, the relief officials brought down a bill and said he was in charge. But he was a king without power. The seamen just told him, 'We only recognize our own sub-committee.'"

Patterson, of the Seamen's Sub-committee elected by the rank and file to run the relief project, was one of the three leaders of the march—slow-spoken young man who could bring every seaman to attention by calling, "Hey, guys." The other leaders were James Kennedy, who checked the accuracy of every figure he uttered, out of experience as director of the clothing department of the Seamen's project; and Walker Tack, the clean-cut young leader from the M. W. I. U.

The marchers stood around several dying campfires on the wet green field. Here they had stopped at midnight, about a mile this side of Laurel. They had marched this distance, resting 10 minutes at 50-minute intervals, since 3 p. m. Several times they were overtaken by automobiles bringing coffee in milk cans—coffee from cars sent to overtake them by the business men. Most of their shoes were broken by the march, but they didn't seem to mind, standing on the wet ground.

"Are you tired?" I asked one. "Don't you know?" he grinned. "Seamen are used to walking, on the decks, or on the beach?" To be "on the beach" is to be unemployed.

LECTURE LECTURE
DR. HOFFER
"MAY FIRST"
Friday, April 20th, 8 P. M.
COMRADE RINGS HOUSE
2164 - 76th Street
Auspices: Tom Mooney Branch 817
— I. W. O. —

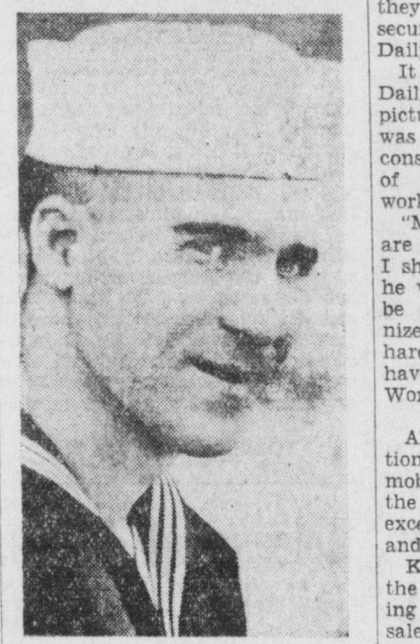
GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



The voice with the smile

Former Navy Man Criticizes Lack of Action in Sub Drive

NEW YORK—A former Navy man, now living in Kenosha, Wis., who has secured nine subs for the Daily Worker in a month and a half, levels sharp criticism of the



failure of the comrades in that town to take the "Daily" sub drive seriously. This criticism is especially pertinent in view of the fact that in Kenosha there is a Nash motor plant, with the workers there talking strike, yet little or no effort has been made to reach these workers with the "Daily."

Smith Arbitration Moves End Agner Tool and Die Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

organization. Within the M.E.S.A. there are also open A. F. of L. strike-breaking elements who are raising chauvinist issues to divide the native and foreign-born workers.

"Today's Detroit News features a long story by Arnold Scott, who it is rumored is a spy. This tool of the manufacturers ostensibly attacks Smith, but the purpose of the interview with this stool pigeon is to attack the rank and file and the militant leaders in the M.E.S.A. The stools and reactionary elements are directing their efforts against the popularly elected militant leader of the production workers, John Anderson.

Smith, as it is natural for a leader of his type, who covers up his strike-breaking deeds with pious gestures and left militant phrases, is tacitly supporting the attacks made by the reactionary A. F. of L. elements against the militants in the organization. He raises his fists against the militants in the M.E.S.A., but smiles humbly and acts like a perfect gentleman when confronted with the reactionary chauvinist strike-breaker A. F. of L. elements. Smith keeps silent on the decisions of the top officials of the A. F. of L. against strikes made at their last Sunday's conference in Pontiac.

The cunning deceitful Smith is very dangerous. If the strike of the militant tool and die makers is to end in victory, an open struggle against Smith's compulsory arbitration policy must be taken up. Only these will keep the strike well-organized, develop the splendid militancy of the striking tool and die makers and insure their victory against the tool and die manufacturers.

Brassmen Win Strike (Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., April 19.—The strike of nearly 100 workers of the Roberts Brass Manufacturing Co. auto and aircraft parts, was settled yesterday with real gains for the workers.

The workers were granted a 10 per cent increase, and more next week; recognition of shop committee; adjustment of piece work rates; and to help finance organization work in their plant.

N.Y. Furriers Drive Scabs From Market

Lovestoneites With the Cops Attempt to Break Strikes

NEW YORK, April 19.—Thousands of furriers stormed the market yesterday in two demonstrations against the bosses and their agents of the Joint Council and the Lovestoneites.

The first demonstration was on the picket line in the morning, when detectives, gunmen and a few misled Yipsels were bringing strike-breakers to the Bader & Kaufman shop, 350 Seventh Ave., against whom the Industrial Union has been conducting a strike for the last few months.

The mass of furriers met the scabs and their protectors with such determined resistance that they had to flee. From there the mass picket line moved over to the Zimmerman & Sher shop, 150 West 30th St., where the notorious Lovestoneite, Weiss (Turk), at the head of a strong police force, brought in daily a few scabs.

The Lovestoneite, Weiss, having such a strong police force behind him, was very provocative. A clash broke out and, despite the riot call for more police and detectives, the thousands of furriers succeeded in driving away the scabs and the Lovestoneites from the Market. Five workers and three of the Council gunmen were arrested.

At 2 o'clock today the Union is calling an Open Forum to organize big committees to stop overtime and work on Saturdays.

2,000 N.Y. Telegraph Messengers Strike Against Slave Pay

Vote for Strike After Demands Are Refused by Company Officials

NEW YORK—Two thousand telegraph messengers, employed here by the two major companies, Western Union and Postal Telegraph, and led by the militant Telegraph Messengers' Union, walked out on strike this morning in protest against the miserable slave wages and conditions under which they have been working.

The strike action was unanimously voted for at a mass meeting held last night after demands for a \$15 a week minimum wage and better working conditions, which were presented to the officials of the telegraph companies yesterday for an immediate and definite answer, were refused.

The messengers, most of them young boys, have been earning as little as \$7 a week, working in all kinds of weather. They are striking for union recognition, minimum wage of \$15 for messengers on foot and \$30 for messengers, who have to provide their own gas and oil, in automobiles, free insurance for bicycles, free uniforms and other equipment, carfare for ten blocks and over, preference to be given operators when positions as clerks, messengers, etc. are open, and recognition of all office committees.

Last week the telegraph messengers of Cleveland, Ohio, went out on strike and won wage increases which ranged from 15 to 20 per cent.

Rank and File Make Gains at AA Nat'l Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

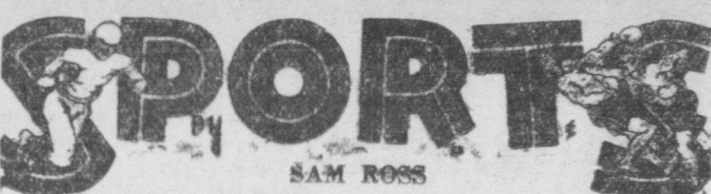
This point showed the strength of the opposition. Seventy-nine delegates voted for the amendment, and 48 opposed it.

This is a very important victory, as the constitution provides that the convention will consider no resolution unless presented before the convention, in time to be incorporated in the printed program.

This victory opens the way for a rank and file program. The four-point program of new lodges, which was presented in the regular manner, in time for incorporation in the program of the convention, did not appear in the program.

Tighte is quoted as having told the lodges presenting these resolutions that: "It would be a waste of paper to print this."

The four-point program contains the proposal for the immediate presentation of demands for union recognition, and a 25 per cent basic wage increase. It provides for a ten-day ultimatum to the bosses, and a general strike of the demands are not granted. It further provides for the industrial form of unionism; the six-hour day, five-day week.



Baseball's in the Air!

BIG LEAGUE baseball burst forth in all its glory on opening day with something like 180,000 fans cheering the traditional tossing of the first ball by the mayors, or aldermen of each team's respective city. And with it came the color of brass bands, marching players, flags strewn across the stands, yells and thrills.

And the following day, opening day spenders took a terrific drop. The Giants, who, the day before, packed 40,000 spectators into the stands, played before 5,000 fans. The same thing occurred (like a fade-away ball) in other cities. But the baseball season goes on despite the fact that maybe the scribes of the press who stream headlines across the sport pages that this is going to be a bigger and more prosperous year, might be a little wrong.

Opening day was impressive, but it's the days in between that count for the purses of the big leaguers.

I remember when opening day was as grand a thing to look forward to as watching the world series championship. Forty thousand fans' least much of a crowd, considering that the stadium could hold much more, and that many workers would have wanted to see the game.

ALONG with the big leagues, softball teams will begin functioning on the sandlots throughout the hot months. Kids will be playing on the streets between towering buildings and will be intermittently stopped by the passing of automobiles. They will be drifting out to the open lots every time someone gets hold of a ball and bat. The parks will be holding thousands of spectators every Saturday and Sunday, watching baseball of another caliber.

The Labor Sports Union will soon begin organizing soft ball baseball tournaments. It will build teams in the cities and farm lands.

NOTICE, wherever I go, that the fans don't only want to see a sporting event; but also, they would like to get into it. You can't really wholeheartedly enjoy a game unless you play it. The only reason I can give for a healthy person going to a contest which he is interested in is for him to watch better technicians in the game. In turn, he develops his own craft. In playing the game himself, he tries to learn from what he has seen. In learning and getting better, the joy of mastery and fun is developed.

There's one thing better than watching some big league pitcher put some dope on the ball. That is to go out yourself and throw that ball until you get the right hook or drop or curve. You get the idea of the thrill in participation after watching a finished sportsman when you listen to some kids. One boy who had seen Johnny Weismuller swim, ran before me in a swimming pool, swinging his arms and telling another, "That's the way Weismuller swims. Watch me. I know how now." He cleaved the water and swam—just like Johnny Weismuller, the kid said.

Another time I watched another boy standing in a peculiar position

Baseball Inning-by-Inning Score AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	R	H	E
New York	0	10	13
Philadelphia	0	11	11
St. Louis	0	10	10
Cleveland	0	10	10
Boston	0	10	10
Chicago	0	10	10
Washington	0	10	10
Pittsburgh	0	10	10
St. Paul	0	10	10
Minneapolis	0	10	10
Detroit	0	10	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	10	10
New York	0	10	10
St. Louis	0	10	10
Cincinnati	0	10	10
Boston	0	10	10
Chicago	0	10	10
Washington	0	10	10
Pittsburgh	0	10	10
St. Paul	0	10	10
Minneapolis	0	10	10
Detroit	0	10	10

Article on Trotzky in "Daily" Tomorrow

"The bankruptcy of Trotzkyism," an historical and analytical study by L. Magyar, will appear in tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker. This article is of special value because it traces the 30 years' development of Trotzkyism from a species of opportunism to a counter-revolutionary current.

Rank and File Make Gains at AA Nat'l Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

AMUSEMENTS SATURDAY April 21st

3 SOVIET FILMS

1. Pavlov's Mechanics of the Brain (Complete Version);
2. Problem of Fatigue;
3. Ich for a Higher Life (Satirical Sound Film).

TENTH ANNUAL CONCERT of the FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA

Assisted by a Group of the Freiheit Gezang Verein
JACOB SCHAEFER, Conductor
Saturday, April 21st - 8:30 P. M.
Town Hall
43rd Street, East of Broadway

THE MODERN BAKERY

was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the Food Workers' Industrial Union.
691 ALBERTON AVE.

SHERIDAN VEGETERIAN RESTAURANT

(Formerly Shildkrauts)
235 WEST 36TH STREET
Between 7th and 8th Avenues

DANCE RECITAL

GIVEN BY **WORKERS' DANCE LEAGUE** BENEFIT OF **LABOR DEFENDER**

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 8:30 P. M.
FE ALF, GUEST SOLOIST
Tickets 35c - 55c - 85c - 95c - On Sale at Box Office Workers Bookshop, I. L. D. Sponsored by United Front Supporters. All Subways to Atlantic Avenue Station.

Relief Heads in New Fight on Minneapolis Jobless; Trial Ends

City Council Backs Down on Demand for Jobs; Welfare Head, Admits Relief Cuts; Chamber of Commerce Endorses Clubbings

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—As the trial of the first 19 workers who were arrested in the demonstration of jobless and C. W. A. workers on April 6th came to a close, the court, after centering its attack upon S. K. Davis, fired C. W. A. worker and leader of the C. W. A. union, turned its attention to trying to convict the other 18 workers. The trial of the 19 workers who formed the committee which placed the workers' demands before the City Council was concluded, and sentence was reserved by Judge White until Friday, April 20.

During the testimony, the police attempted to place the charge against the workers that they had carried tear gas bombs. Levinson exploded this charge by asking the police where any private citizen could buy police equipment, scoring the new appropriation of the City Council of \$800 for buying additional tear gas equipment.

Forces Court to Grant Blanket

Levinson forced the court to grant blankets to the prisoners who remained in jail, bringing out in court that the prisoners had been forced to sleep on the bare tile floors of the jail. As a result, the city provided blankets and pillows for the prisoners.

Repeatedly the state brought up the "red scare" issue, and a campaign of terror is being prepared and organized by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Board.

Out of the assembled thousands of workers who took part in the April 6th demonstration, the police are being instructed to testify that individual workers now on trial had started the attack although worker after worker took the witness stand and testified that the first attacks were begun by the police.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Board marshaled their forces for an attack upon the jobless. I. S. Joseph, chairman of the Board of Welfare Relief Committee, in addressing a joint meeting of those two bodies stated the position of the city in continuing its starvation policy toward the unemployed. Joseph said, "They think they won a victory before the council last Friday. They can consider it a victory. But they have still got to come before the Welfare Board and we're going to stand pat. You've got to back us up, gentlemen." (On Friday, April 13th, the City Council reversed its promises to the unemployed on the orders from the Chamber of Commerce, and voted for the forced labor schemes.)

Admits Relief Cuts

Joseph continued to outline the relief situation in Minneapolis, showing how relief has steadily been cut, pointing out that with the increasing number of jobless applying for relief, the relief appropriations have not been increased. Taking his own figures, 18,000 will be on relief in April, or 22 per cent of the city's population.

To the jobless, Joseph said, relief amounting to \$23.19 was given to family heads, plus a \$4.68 grant in clothing.

To insure that the demands of the unemployed will not be granted, Joseph stated that he had telegraphed Hopkins in Washington, instructing him in what to answer the delegation which was meeting with him.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Board, after adopting a resolution backing up the police in their clubbing of the workers, elected a committee of three to organize "all good citizens" to support the starvation plans of the city.

PHILADELPHIA

SPRING FESTIVAL and DANCE

Phila. Branch, Nature Friends
Saturday, April 21st
8:15 P. M.
Kensington Labor Lyceum
2914 N. Second Street
Nature Friends Dance Group—Dram Group—Concert and Dance Orchestra
Tickets 35c in advance; 40c at door

Mass Conference On "Daily" in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—To stimulate the subscription drive, the circulation drive and to make the final mobilization for the 25,000 copies of the May Day edition which District 7 ordered, a mass conference is being called for Sunday, April 22, at 10 a.m. at Finnish Hall, 5989 14th Street. Every Party unit every workers' mass organization are urged to send delegates to this conference.

Greet the Daily Worker on International Solidarity Day MAY DAY Greetings

NAME..... AMOUNT \$.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY..... STATE.....

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

The Shining Light That Failed—"Captain" Shaw, Co-Stool Pigeon of Sherwood and Williams

By HARRY RAYMOND

One of the most notorious stool pigeons and labor rats operating in recent strike struggles in New York is a gentleman known as Nathan S. Shaw, for years associated with Max Sherwood, head of the Sherwood Detective Bureau, 1457 Broadway.

Like Sherwood's co-worker George Williams, who sent thugs into the Parmelee garages to slug striking taxi drivers, Shaw helped to supply gangsters to the hotel owners to break the recent hotel and restaurant strike.

Shaw, who styles himself as Capt. N. S. Shaw (Crying Nat), appeared on the scene as the head of an organized strikebreaking machine in 1928, when he launched a stool-pigeon venture known as the Industrial Assurance of United Industries and set up an office at 154 Nassau Street.

Following the teachings of his master, Max Sherwood, Shaw got out a little booklet telling of the benefits of the open shop. He told the capitalists he could keep out the unions for a price.

This booklet, advertising Shaw's racket was mailed to the leading factory owners throughout the country.

Quoting Warren G. Harding, Chas. E. Hughes and John W. Weeks, then Secretary of War, on the blessings of the non-union shop, Mr. Shaw in his booklet then proceeded to scare his prospective capitalist clients into handing him sums of money with lurid pictures of "the evil effects of Communism."

"The way to peace and plenty in industry" was the slogan blazoned forth on the second page of Mr. Shaw's red baiting booklet.

He went on to tell what his "Industrial Assurance" organization stood for.

"The Industrial Assurance stands for an open shop that stays open, that is, a shop where workers are employed, not as union or non-union men, but on individual merit, on their willingness and ability to do good work and to do an honest day's work for an honest day's pay."

This is how Mr. Shaw advertised. Now about his methods of work.

Shaw was always closely associated with the Eagle Detective Association, Max Sherwood's venture, and in the year of 1926 worked with Jacob Nozovitsky, who forged the red-baiting Mexican documents, which Sherwood and Albert McDonald used to frighten manufacturers all over the country.

A Provocateur

Facts gathered by the Labor Research Association in 1926 prove that Shaw worked for certain shoe manufacturers during a strike in

Terror Reigns in California Berry Growing Section

1,000 Pickers Strike Under C.A.W.U. for 5c. Increase

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Picketing autos manned by striking strawberry pickers were moved away by sheriff's deputies in armed cars in the Florida district, near Sacramento, and on two occasions the strikers have been bombarded with tear gas.

The strikers, nearly 1,000 strong, are all Japanese or Filipinos. The strike is being directed by Pat Chambers, of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union and leader of the San Joaquin Valley strikes last year.

3 Bathrobe Shops Go on Strike in N. Y. C.

NEW YORK.—In line with its decision of the last membership meeting, held a week ago, that the union initiate a campaign for immediate increases in wages, and prepare for a general strike to establish the 35 hour week and minimum wage scales, the Bathrobe Workers Union has declared strikes in the following three shops: Hanchow Robe Company, National Robe Company, and Catalano.

Due to the determination of the workers, the first two shops of the above mentioned have already settled with the union. The workers gained increases from 15 to 40 per cent. In addition to the campaign for increases in the union shops, the union has also announced a drive to unionize the open shops, which will begin with the coming week.

PHILADELPHIA

12th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION of the "Morning Freiheit"

Saturday Eve., April 21st At MERCANTILE HALL
Broad and Master Streets
CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Editor
Daily Worker, Main Speaker
Freiheit Gesangs Ferein, Hall
Johnson Quartet, A. Rabofski, Baritone

Plotted With Nozovitsky, Notorious Forger, To Plant Bombs in Textile Mill; Was Part of Gang That Is Suing "Daily" Writer

Raymond To Answer Libel Charge Tues.



HARRY RAYMOND

NEW YORK.—Harry Raymond, Daily Worker staff writer, who has been charged by George Williams, notorious strikebreaker and labor spy, with criminal libel, in an attempt to halt the "Daily's" exposure of Williams' criminal activities, will appear in Jefferson Market Court, 425 Sixth Ave., Tuesday, April 24, at 10 a.m. to answer the charges.

The charges against Raymond are based on the Daily Worker's exposure of Williams' activities in supplying strikebreakers for the Parmelee Co. during the recent taxi strike. While directed personally against Raymond, the libel charges are part of an attack launched by an ill-famed strikebreaker and forger ring, headed by Max Sherwood, against the Daily Worker, the only daily working-class newspaper in America.

Raymond will be represented in court by Joseph Brodsky, head of the legal staff of the International Labor Defense, and Edward Kuntz, outstanding I. L. D. attorney.

Workers are urged to protest this attack on their paper by packing the courtroom Tuesday morning.

Brooklyn. His specialty was to send men in to create a disturbance and then to blame it on the strikers. His is a record of a professional provocateur.

The strikebreaking activities of

Nathan Shaw reached a climax in 1926 during the strike in the Botany Textile mill in Passaic, N. J.

Worked With Nozovitsky
Soon after this strike began Shaw and Nozovitsky were to be found in conference with the mill owners, J. Katz, a justice of the peace in Passaic, then appeared on the scene.

Judge Katz told the whole story of how these two scoundrels concocted all kinds of swinish schemes to break the strike in a signed statement, which is now in the possession of the Daily Worker.

According to the judge, Shaw had approached Nozovitsky and asked him to help break the strike. Then Nozovitsky, who was a distant relative of the judge's wife, came to the judge and asked for help.

"He knew I was well acquainted in Passaic, having been elected Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket and having many connections with the working people there, particularly the Polish elements," said the judge.

Shaw was then introduced to the judge by Nozovitsky. The three discussed the strike.

Concocts a Bomb Plot

"They discussed various ways of breaking the strike and discrediting its leaders," said the judge. "One of them was to plant bombs and guns on some of the strike leaders, to have these captured or discovered by the police, and thus to discredit the strike officials. I told them I would have nothing to do with such a plan."

The two provocateurs continued to plot. They took the judge into their further plans, one of which he describes as follows:

"They suggested another scheme whereby I might be of service in ending the strike. This was for me to go to Passaic and gather some of the Polish people around me in a committee that would oppose the workers' union committee."

The judge knew better, however, than to participate in any of the shady schemes of Shaw and Nozovitsky.

Forged Documents

Mr. Shaw then trotted out the forged document racket. He approached the mill owners, Messrs. Johnson, Davis and Scheel. He told them that he had a man who could prove by documents that the strike was led by Communists and that there was a plot brewing to destroy the mill owners.

Nozovitsky was brought in and introduced to the mill owners as "Mr. Sanders." "Sanders" promised the documents, but said that he would have to go to Chicago to get them. For this trip he received a sum of money. Nozovitsky and Shaw were promised \$20,000 if they

were successful in breaking the strike.

But Nozovitsky's documents were too obvious a fake even for the mill owners. The forgery plan fell through.

Nozovitsky was away for about a week, presumably in Chicago," said Judge Katz. "When he returned he was noticeably better dressed and left. He apparently brought back documents of some kind, but evidently they were not satisfactory to the mill men, and they have not yet used or published them, to the best of my knowledge."

So all the schemes of the two famous detectives met with defeat. The strike went on. The mill owners, however, paid a good price for the "services" of these gentlemen.

Today Nathan Shaw, however, continues to ply his dirty trade in co-operation with Max Sherwood and George Williams. He no longer has an office. His old "Industrial Assurance" racket failed. But wherever there is a strike he tries to stick in his dirty paws. His most recent address was 191 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

He is also a member of the Sherwood Association, or organization of professional strikebreakers, of which Max Sherwood is the guiding light, and which meets every Tuesday at the Victoria Hotel, in New York.

Why does Mayor LaGuardia allow this gang of professional racketeers to operate with impunity? The Daily Worker would like to know.

Watch for the next article on G. I. Bergoff, one of the oldest strikebreakers in America.

Strike Threats Win Rise for Cleveland Metal Co. Workers

Call Meeting of Steel Workers in Youngstown Friday

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 19.—A half day strike won a general 5 per cent wage increase for all workers at the National Copper and Smelting Co. here. Last February they won a 10 per cent increase by threatening to strike. This is a third wage boost by the company since the workers organized into the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union eight months ago.

By threatening to call a walkout at the Chase Brass and Copper Co. plant in Euclid Village in order to stop discrimination against members of the union, the company agreed to a conference with representatives of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union on Monday, April 16th.

The S.M.W.I.U. demanded immediate reinstatement of all union men laid off for union activities, and recognition of the union. After a two hour conference the company agreed to "put back to work within reasonable length of time several union men as proof that they are not discriminating against the union" and "to recognize the shop committee of the union when proof is given that the union represents the majority of the plant." The conference took place at the plant and further negotiations will take place on Wednesday.

Weirton Strikebreaking Decision Is Handed To Them

NEW YORK.—Another futile decision of the National Labor Board has been rendered in Washington in the case of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co., which has forced its workers into a company union and fired the most active union members, belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motorcoach Employees.

The National Labor Board decision is similar to one rendered in the Weirton Steel strike last September, and still a scrap of paper. It provides that the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. reinstate all workers fired for union activity, hold an election, and recognize the elected representatives of the workers for the purposes of collective bargaining.

An election was called March 1 by the New York Regional Labor Board, but because the company had the polling place heavily guarded with its spies, the workers did not vote.

Frederic T. Wood, president of the company, declared that the National Labor Board decision did not mean anything to him, and he would ignore it. The bosses know from experience that such decisions are meaningless, and aimed to raise illusions among the workers so that the National Labor Board can more effectively smash strikes.

The meeting is sponsored by the Republic Local 601, S.M.W.I.U. Joe Dallet, district secretary of the union, will be the main speaker. There will be also speakers addressing the meeting in Slavic.

All mills in Youngstown are hiring and laying off simultaneously. Most departments of most of the mills are madhouses—with the men never knowing when they are going to work, and sometimes being called upon to work 3 turns within 48 hours, then being laid off for several days. The S.M.W.I.U. demands weekly posting of working schedules to meet this situation.

Police Jail 21 Pickets in Tele-Radio Co. Strike

NEW YORK.—The militant strike at the Tele-Radio Engineering Corporation, 57 Wooster St., continued Tuesday with a mass picket line of 50 in front of the establishment early in the morning.

The boss of the plant came down with several taxicabs loaded with scabs. The strikers staged a demonstration calling on the hackmen not to bring the strikebreakers to the plant.

Immediately police in radio cars surrounded the pickets and arrested 21. The remainder of the strikers

UMWA Heads Jim-Crow Negro Miners In "Victory" March

Rank and File, However, Carry Fighting Slogans in Parades

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On April 2 marches of coal miners took place in many parts of the country. These were organized as "victory" marches and on what is called "Mitchell Day." The most important of these marches were in Uniontown and Greensburg, Pa. In these marches the policy of the officialdom and that of the rank and file stood out in sharp contrast. While the rank and file carried fighting slogans, the U. M. W. A. officials organized two dances, one for the Negro miners and one for the white miners.

Ready for May First

The stirring manifesto of the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party to the American toilers is ready for distribution. This historic document which clearly and simply puts forward the position of the Communist Party can play a tremendous role in rallying the workers for the May 1st demonstrations.

Orders should be placed at once. Millions should be distributed. The cost is low. A four-page, neatly printed leaflet for \$1.00 per thousand. Districts, sections, units and individual readers of the Daily Worker. Funds must accompany all orders. Send the orders to A. Benson, P. O. Box 87, Station D, New York City.

At the meeting in Uniontown many thousands of coal miners from all over Fayette County were in the march. At the meeting, while Max Fitchot was speaking one of the "Independent Miners Brotherhood" miners, the company union of the H. C. Frick Coal Co. shot a few rank and file miners and was rescued from the angry miners by the police.

After the meeting the miners were asked to go to dances, one for the white miners and the other for the Negro miners. This is their policy of dividing the Negro and white coal miners. In the same way they divided the miners into "commercial" and "aggressive" and the company would have an easier time in breaking the strike.

Seaman Auto Body Strikers Return With Wage Gains

AFL Heads Bring Heavy Pressure on Third Vote to End Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 19.—The Seaman Body Strikers yesterday voted 794 to 224 to return to work ending the strike here. In Racine and Kenosha the workers also voted to return.

Settlement terms provide for a 10 per cent increase, with a 50 cents an hour minimum for men and 44 cents for women. Most of the women voted against going back, without the demand for equal pay for equal work.

Two rank and file demands were included: That work resumes in all departments simultaneously, and every striker is taken back regardless of when hired. The first offer of the automobile labor board and the company was voted down when the company insisted on keeping scabs. The second was rejected when it provided for rehiring of only those employed before November 1st.

After the second refusal, the board brought tremendous pressure on the workers through A. F. of L. officials, newspapers and business men.

Racine and Kenosha officials threatened to smash plants there unless the Seaman strikers settled. President Schutz of the United Auto Workers' Union of Milwaukee worked hand in hand with the company to force settlement. He threatened to expel every militant worker as a Communist unless they voted yes in the third strike vote. The rank and file is going back into the shop to organize all departments and carry on a struggle in the union against the bureaucracy. A total of 4,700 men are going back in three cities. The strike lasted seven weeks.

Protests Banning Of Daily Worker

Delegation Demands End of Prison Jimcrowism

NEW YORK, April 19.—Protesting the banning of the Daily Worker, Labor Defender and Grace Lumpkin's book, "To Make My Bread," from the New York City prisons, and against segregation of Negroes, a delegation of 22, representing various New York labor organizations, appeared yesterday afternoon before First Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Correction David Marcus at the Municipal Building, Room 2400.

The delegation demanded to know by what right the department was banning publications from the City Prisons, which are permitted to go through the U. S. mails.

The commissioner blandly answered that when a man enters prison he loses all his rights and the authorities do not permit opium and razor blades and therefore he has the right to bar literature.

When members of the delegation pointed out that there is a great difference between opium, razor blades and literature, Mr. Marcus agreed to study the question a week and then make a reply.

In answer to the segregation of Negroes, Mr. Marcus said that the Negroes had a rhythm and music which does not harmonize with other prisoners.

reformed their ranks and continued picketing.

The arrested strikers were taken to Bleeker St. Station where they were held on trumped-up charges of disorderly conduct.

There are 70 out of the 90 workers employed in the plant out on strike. They have been striking for one week for increased wages and recognition of their union.

Twenty more strikers were arrested Wednesday.

Arkwright Strikers Defeat Speed-Up Plan

FALL RIVER, Mass. (F. P.)—Abolition of the speedup has been agreed to in the strike at the Algonquin and American textile printing companies' plants in Fall River, Mass., and the strikers have returned to work. All issues henceforth will be settled by an arbitration board of six, equally divided between employers and workers.

But the strike continues at the Arkwright Corp.'s No. 2 mill, where the owners have refused to eliminate the speedup.

5% Restoration Explained By Western Union Worker

Catch Is That Company Will Probably Cut
Employee That Has Extra Day Off

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Anent the notice appearing in the New York Evening Journal issue of April 16th stating that the Western Union employees were to receive five per cent of their remaining ten per cent deduction. That's great news to the general public. But is it good news to the employees?

Well, yes and no. There have been all sorts of rumors around the building lately, one being that we were to receive the whole of the 10 per cent deduction and restoration of full vacation time. In lieu thereof, we were to receive one day a week off. That was pretty far news if it was to be true. Everybody was hoping that it was going to be true. But now the announcement comes that the "restoration" would be only 5 per cent without any strings attached, so vacations are still three-quarters time, and it looks as though the extra day a week off will also come to burden the employees.

Here is perhaps the reason why the 10 per cent didn't get the full approval of Wiggins. If the company restored the 10 per cent and took off a day from each employee, the employees would gain a few cents from the way the thing is handled now. Consequently the company offers a restoration of 5 per cent. Now then, after everybody will be sitting back and think that the 5 per cent will be OK, and that here won't be any additional time off, the company probably has up its sleeve the fact that the 5 per cent should not be taken from the employees, and they will cut the 5 per cent, and they will cut the poor employe with the extra day off, thereby giving the company the break between the 5 and 10 per cent restorations.

Will give you more stories when we get the final lemon handed us. Editor's Note: This worker is quite correct when he feels that there's a catch to the return of the 5 per cent. The Western Union hopes that by this move it will be able to appease the employees and put additional burdens on their shoulders. However it should be remembered that the only reason that there was an increase in wages was due to the

efforts of the United Committee of Action, a rank and file organization of the Plant, Traffic and Commercial Employees of the A.W.U.E. (company union) which has been continuously carrying on the fight for the full and unconditional return of the 10 per cent. This Committee of Action will continue to carry on a militant fight for the return of the full 10 per cent with no catches. The employees should also carry on the struggle for vacations with full pay and no forced extra day off. By giving full support to the activities of the United Committee of Action the workers will be able to better their conditions.

Telegraph Bosses Try to Put Over Co. Union

By a Western Union Correspondent
In an effort to break up the growing Telegraph Messengers' Union, the Western Union Telegraph Company is herding all of the messengers into the Association of Western Union Employees which is a company union. This decision was reached by the company after they saw that all of the New York messengers were flocking into the T. M. U. and were determined to build it up into a powerful union. In the hope that they will be able to stifle the messengers once they are in this company union which has never done anything for any of the workers, the W. U. company is sending officials around to sign up all the boys. The boys have shown what they think of this by refusing to join the A. W. U. E. and by coming down to the Telegraph Messengers' Union in ever greater numbers.

Another way that the W. U. is trying to break up the messengers' union is by suddenly arranging swimming meets, hikes and baseball games for the messengers, so they will forget their miserable conditions.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. may think that they've been pretty wise in these two moves but they underestimated the intelligence and militancy of the messengers. It will take much more than this to squelch their struggle for decent conditions.



"Amor Matris" Gets a Break in the Soviet Union

"IN RUSSIA," wrote my mother to me some time ago, in horror at my having embraced the Communist credo, "babes are torn from their mothers' arms and children are sold." Inasmuch as she had always holly insisted (even though I was legally "married") that I bear no children because I was impoverished, her retelling to me the above slant newspaper slander was highly ironic. And such "arguments" against Communism to the younger by the older generation become more and more futile and ironical as the snatching of babes from mothers becomes ever more widespread in the "good old" U. S. A., while in the Soviet, all women are enabled to bear and keep their children.

That fascist-minded news sheet, the New York Daily News (April 13), in an unusually caustic piece of reporting, tells how a "Mother Attempts Suicide as Court Seizes Children." It begins:

"Maybe it was best that they should take the two children of Mrs. Mary Apostolou, of 391 Madison St., away from her yesterday and drive them off to the Gould foundation as 'neglected cases.' 'They' are the law and the law is a complex and wonderful thing, made up of big men in blue uniform and trim, tallored, be-speckled young women who look at you and your children and call themselves 'social workers' and 'case histories,' and judges who sit on big chairs behind high desks and say, 'It is the judgment of this court that these children be taken from the mother's care and placed in the Gould foundation, where they will get the necessary care.'"

After which, according to this sweet story in the News, Mrs. Apostolou tried to jump out of the window. How irrational of her! Now why hadn't she learned to control such primitive emotions, like the polished bourgeoisie? Here is the concluding paragraph of the report:

"When the bus arrived to take the children away, Mrs. Apostolou and the relatives of the other girl threw themselves against the gate leading to the alley through which must pass all charges of the court."

"They refused to move for the bus attendants, and it was necessary to call radio police."

"Mrs. Apostolou was taken to the Psychopathic Ward of Bellevue Hospital for observation."

"There it was found that she was suffering from an ailment which is pretty wide-spread, not only in Madison St., but all over the world. Its scientific name is 'amor matris,' but common people — like Mrs. Mary Apostolou — know it as 'mother love.'"

Yes, it's our emphasis. And we quite agree that the law sure is a "complex and wonderful" thing when it first drives people mad and then drags them off to the psychopathic ward to see whatever is the matter with them. One of these fine days, the workers, tired of such monkeyshines, will set up a revolutionary Psychopathic Ward of

Chicago Cab Drivers Militant, But They Must Learn Solidarity

Rail Roundhouse In Portland, Me., Full of Smoke

Lack of Organizations Exposes Workers to Constant Layoffs

By a Worker Correspondent
PORTLAND, Me.—It is only a few years ago when the Portland railroad shop called Rigby was full of life. There are only about 75 men working at present, and even these are afraid to be fired every day. Men are being laid off every week.

There is not a trace of sanitation. The roundhouse, a costly building, is so dark and full of smoke that one can hardly find his way through. In winter, when the steam and the smoke block your way, one must feel the wall with his hand to reach his destination. A few weeks ago, the company ordered the men to wear special goggles, for safety's sake. In reality these goggles distort your vision, you cannot look sideways. Especially, using a heavy hammer, you can hardly see where you hit. When a few men complained about the goggles, they were told that unless they wore the goggles they would have to quit.

The blacksmith's shop at the same shop, Rigby, is made of tin and looks like a tin box full of smoke. The noise is simply nerve-racking. The other day one of the boys fell down and almost killed a woman. It is hot in the summer like an oven and in winter it is cold as an ice-box.

Since the last lay-off, they started to speed the men up. The men used to quit at a quarter to three to pack their tools away. Notices were posted: Any man quitting before three will lose his job.

The place is full of grievances but it is hard to get the men organized. They are bitter against the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhood; they cannot forget the sellout of 1932. In 1928 the A. F. of L. attempted to get this place organized, but the company with the help of the company union, drove the A. F. of L. out by giving the men an increase of 5 cents an hour and the workers were fooled.

The company union consists of six men, all officials, but at the same time the workers just wouldn't join the Brotherhood's union, which started an organizational drive lately. There's no special organizer here to work among the men. The organizer who arrives from Boston to attend a meeting once in a while is just another job-holder, and the drive is coming slowly.

Only last week, 192 men were laid off at Waterweek. Me. another Rigby shop. More lay-offs are expected and there is no organization to fight against them.

43c. an Hour for Engine Watcher on New Haven Road

Rank and File Must Prepare Struggle At Elections

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent
BRONX, N. Y.—In the New Haven Railroad Van Nest shops a question was asked by a worker, "Who and what is the Railroad Brotherhoods Unity Movement?" The R. E. Unity Movement was born in struggle originated by a group of engineers in Chicago. Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to organize the rank and file after the sell-out and betrayal of the workers by Whitney and the other misleaders of the 21 standard railway unions in their acceptance of the 10 per cent wage cut without the sanction of the workers or a vote being taken on such.

United action of all railroad workers, organized and unorganized, under rank and file leadership, will force the bosses to return the 10 per cent wage cut, also a corresponding increase to off-set the rising living costs, and get for the common laborer a \$25 a week wage.

An engine watcher cleans and starts new fires and keeps up steam on a locomotive, 265 pounds of steam, is rated as a common laborer and paid 43 cents an hour less 10 per cent. This worker has 25 to 30 locomotives to keep up steam and water in the boiler for eight hours.

The most exploited of any are the railroad workers, engine and car cleaners and wipers, clerks, freight handlers, maintenance of way men, laborers, porters, puimen and station workers, all working on the starvation cooile basic rate of wage-workers making up the majority of employees but who are completely forgotten when wages are discussed. Beyond the maintenance of way men, the bulk of these workers were left unorganized and left to shift for themselves by the 21 standard unions. Not even the company union committee would have anything to do with these workers. The wages of these workers rate from \$6 to \$15 a week—the blessings of the N.R.A.

A general election will be held this coming June for the election of all officers in the Mechanical Departments Association, of the New Haven Railroad. The M.D.A. is a company union supported by the workers and dominated by the bosses. Steps must be taken to put forward the rank and file leaders and make the M.D.A. an instrument in the hands of the rank and file that will work and fight for the interests of the workers.

Must Stand Together To Defeat Charges For Gas

By a Taxi Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—In the restaurants, around the stands, in meetings, everywhere where we meet other workers, the challenge is flung at us: "When are you guys going to do like the New York cab-drivers?" We try to think up an intelligent answer. We try to look tough and in earnest, and counter with: "We're doing our damndest."

Are we losing our old-time fighting capacity? Who does not know of the numerous, bloody Chicago "cab wars" as they were called? They were nothing but labor struggles skillfully converted into gang wars by the fleet operators. No, we are still fighters. We are a better bunch of men now than we ever were before, but we are divided, shackled, hamstrung, bluffed, duped.

That is our problem now. To bolster our nerve; not to exhaust each other militantly; but to convince the men that only a few of us are company men and that the great majority of us will fight together, shoulder to shoulder as buddies, for better wages and working conditions; to build the idea that we drivers are class brothers, that we have common interests, and that these interests are flatly opposed to the interests of the bosses; to show that we must discuss with each other our grievances, our proposals for organization of the drivers, and as to how we can beat down the fleet operators' underhanded tricks of keeping us divided, disorganized and suspicious of one another.

Let's throw these things out with our fellow drivers wherever we have a chance of getting two or more heads together. Discussion will lead to understanding and confidence in each other and then organization will not seem so impossible.

Some day we will not feel so sheepish when the New York strike is thrown in our teeth. Some day the operators will discover that we stand together solidly against paying for gas and against the use of company sluggers.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS!

The names of workers who write to the Worker Correspondence Department of the "Daily Worker" are never published unless we are especially authorized to do so.

The staff of the "Daily Worker" understands that to print these names might mean local persecution. Hence every precaution is taken to make absolutely certain that all names are kept secret.

However, we request that all letters sent directly to the paper be signed.

We ask this because frequently letters arrive from important shops and industries from which special information is urgently needed. Valuable information concerning the activities of labor racketeers, secret war preparations, and similar events are frequently obtained from worker correspondents with whom we are able to get in touch when any hint of this information comes into our office.

The effectiveness of the "Daily Worker" can be tremendously increased if we are able to get in touch with correspondents in various sections of the country and in various industries as occasion demands.

Editor's Note:—This is a fine report. The only criticism one can make is about the honorable mention given to the New York Evening Post. This bosses' paper has taken the line of printing "exposure" stories now and then to give the appearance of being on the side of the workers, but when a real struggle takes place, as in the taxi workers' strike, then the paper joins the other bosses' papers against the struggling workers, and then the Post becomes even a more dangerous enemy of the workers than the more outspoken reactionary papers.

And every day, the Post, despite its "exposure" stories is full of the same capitalistic propaganda as the other capitalist sheets.

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IRT Company Union Hires Army of Dicks

\$194,622 Charged as Expenses to Fight Workers

By a N.R.T. Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—I buy your valuable paper daily, and pass it on to other papers when I am through with it. It is the only paper, with the exception of the Evening Post, that prints anything in favor of the worker. I am an I.R.T. worker and glad to see you expose their company union, and that one must join or be dismissed. In the application for a job one must sign that he will not join any labor organization except the I.R.T. Brotherhood, the company-dominated union.

The men have to pay dues to it. Thousands of men pay about \$8 to \$10 per year to it or lose their jobs. Any man who asks to know where it all goes is dismissed on some pretense or other. The men have to buy uniforms in a certain place—Schreiber and Meyer, 740 Broadway—bringing back receipts to the dirty I.R.T. Company union, so that he and the company both get their graft out of it.

The Interborough still has the 12 hour day in force and not a word is said about it.

I think it was April 2 that the N. Y. Times printed the expenditures of the receivers since they took office. It had charged up these to the city before the city gets anything out of it. Conspicuous under the items is that \$194,622 is spent for the upkeep of a piece of property—that is, along with all they make the men pay into it. Why, the company keeps a standing army of about 20 delegates of their company union doing nothing except secret service work for the company in order to keep out a union.

The notorious strike-breaker, P. J. Connelly, is its president, along with P. T. Grosso, a bitter foe of your paper and all you stand for. At one of the fake meetings Grosso denounced your paper for a piece in it about the company union. You certainly have their fake down pretty fine.

I think that if the city objected to paying or allowing that \$194,622 there would not be 20 men of the I.R.T. employees who would not be glad to see the union broken up. Occasionally they discharge a man on purpose, then take him back. Then the delegates go through the different terminals spreading the propaganda of having gotten so and so back again and so try to make us believe the brotherhood is powerful.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Co. is about to get valuable franchises from the city, and that's a company that discharged 17 men for joining a labor organization.

We men of the I.R.T. would feel thankful if your paper will not forget to expose the fakery of the I.R.T. company union, and their 12 hour day for the N.R.A. in the heart of New York.

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New Shop Paper Makes a Stir

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—I have been buying the Daily Worker every day in front of my shop and I thought I'd tell you about "The Oven" which is a shop paper that the Communists are putting out in our shop.

It appeared for the first time two weeks ago and well, it certainly made a stir. It was in everybody's mouth all day. And, let me tell you, Otto, the rat, isn't wearing his horn-rimmed glasses any more. The rest of the stool pigeons there also watch their step.

You've got to hand it to the Communists! And don't think the blood-sucking bosses aren't trying to grind more profit out of us. Many workers have been laid off on each Monday and are rushed the rest of the week to put out the same work.

I'll be writing you from time to time about conditions in this shop.

justice for a poor working man under the present laws. The workers of America, wake up, unite and organize, and drive the whole rotten law and system into the lake, and establish a workers' and farmers' and a Soviet government, so those fakers, lawyers, judges, and insurance companies can be gotten rid of for good, so they should not be able to give such dirty deals to the working class. I only hope that will not happen to any working man any more.

PARTY LIFE Worker Gives Valuable Points on Recruiting New Members

Convince Workers to Join Party by Concrete Action, Not Merely Words

Points on Successful Recruiting
Within a period of seven weeks, I have recruited into the Party five fishermen, one member of the A. F. of L., one C. W. A. worker, and a few others, a cement worker and several agricultural workers. This makes an average of more than one a week.

It took me three weeks or more to sign up the first fisherman. I took me two weeks to recruit the A. F. of L. member. The rest of them took a matter of ten or fifteen minutes.

In a number of cases, other comrades had approached these contacts. Some of them had been in our T. U. U. L. unions, or Unemployed Council, for a year or two. Why hadn't they joined the Party before? Was it that they were not ready for the Party?

All the workers to whom I talked, with one or two exceptions, were ready to join the Party. The main trouble was that the Party was not presented to them in the correct manner. Our comrades did not tell the workers that, first of all, our Party was a Party of ACTION. They did not show the workers where our program of action concretely INCLUDED that worker and the workers in his industry. In other words, our comrades agitated GENERALLY without bringing the question of the Party home to the prospective recruit.

Another reason our comrades did not succeed in their recruiting although I did after them, was failure to simplify the role of the Party to the workers. Whenever I talked to a worker, I showed the Party in its simplest terms, stressing its program of action, showing how it worked through units and fractions; and how it constantly moved toward its main revolutionary objective. I did not try to teach them historical materialism, surplus value, and Leninism overnight.

I always made it my business to have an application card on hand, and never failed in the course of the recruiting to bring it out. If the worker hesitated at all, I always asked him to tell me what objections he had to joining at this time. We discussed the objection.

Often, I found that the worker understood the main role of the Party but held back for trivial reasons, lack of initiation fees; the question of dues; the question of fear of exposure; the question of lack of time, family complications, etc. Take the case of the C. W. A. worker. A unit organizer had talked to him without success and then asked me to help in the recruiting. I discovered two reasons why he had not joined. One, the Organizer had not asked him to sign an application card; second, he had no money and said he could not afford the dues. He told me he had a check coming in a week or so. I asked him if he knew how much the dues were. He said no. Needless to say, when I told him he signed up. Afterward, I spoke to the Organizer and asked him why he did not tell the worker about the dues. He said "Well, he never asked me." If our Organizer had tried to find out what the obstacles were, he could have overcome them himself.

My first recruit was a fisherman whom our comrades had been trying to recruit for six months. The first week, I talked to him twice. I did not ask him to join, but outlined to him our plan of work in the fishermen's union. I attended

union meetings with him, helped him in the work; offered him suggestions, helped him write a leaflet and letters. I analyzed the meeting with him, showed him the weaknesses and explained how a Party fraction could overcome them. The second week went along much the same, except that I told him at that time, in view of the situation, I thought he could for the time being, carry on the work without joining the Party—although I explained it would be much better if he did. We drew several other comrades into the activities of the union and things began to pick up. One day I gave him an application card. A few days later, he turned it in with his initiation fee. We had convinced him not with talk, but with action.

An important point in recruiting is to place responsibility upon the worker himself. A cement worker, who had been an agricultural worker, came to the Party and told us that the agricultural workers in his vicinity were ready for organization. Being familiar with the situation, I showed him that our Party had no unit in his town, but units in two other towns nearby. Then I proposed that he join the Party, and take the responsibility of organizing the workers himself by building up a fraction in his town and working with the other two units near by. This plan appealed to him and he joined. This same line has proved effective in recruiting the fishermen. I pointed out to them that only fishermen can effectively organize fishermen; and since they are class conscious and interested, the responsibility lies between them and the Party. They recognize that responsibility. A worker likes to shoulder responsibility, to be a leader. If you point out to him that joining the Party means simply that, he will understand what that means and will join.

In the course of recruiting, very seldom do I use the word "I." It is more effective to say "The Communist Party believes, says, does, etc."

In recruiting, it is most important to listen to everything the worker says. In most cases, he will on his own initiative, recruit himself into the Party. By this, I mean that we must not try to tell the worker what he should do or must do. First I find out what he thinks the Party must do; then I show him how he can help to do it. One time, I asked a worker what he thought of the Party. He said, "It talks too much. I want action." This gave me an opportunity to go into our program. Finally, I asked him to join. He said "Well, I talk it over some other time." Then I bluntly told him "The Communist Party believes in action, not talk."

Most of our comrades who try to recruit talk too much. G. G., San Francisco.

Join the Communist Party
35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
Name
Street
City

Municipal Lodging House

By a Longshoreman Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—While unemployed I have frequently gone to Union Square and there picked up copies of your paper, the Daily Worker. It seemed to be very fearless in exposing graft and corruption.

On April 1 I registered at the Municipal Lodging House and there I noticed how systematic graft is being carried on and how it works. They gave me a ticket on Thursday, April 5, for the Glenmore Hotel, 4 Chatham Square. The ticket is a requisition for seven nights' lodging. When I applied for my last and seventh night at the hotel, they told me my seventh night was up already. I talked with many of the workers and they told me that they had experienced the same thing.

They all agreed it was a system of graft whereby through the connivance of the Central Registration Bureau and the lodging house, the houses steal one night out of seven. I reported this to one of the registrars at South Ferry and he smiled and said, "It is a mistake all you guys make."

They send us to lodging houses on the Bowery, and for each meal we must walk to South Ferry. By the time we get back from South Ferry we are hungry again and it is time to start down for dinner. The food is horrible. For breakfast, one half an ordinary bowl of what is called oatmeal. No milk

or sugar. Three small slices of usually stale, moldy bread. For dinner and supper—beef stew, a horrible stinky concoction. It seems to be made of chickens' legs, cows' tails, fish heads, etc. One worker said he thought there were a couple of horse hoofs in it.

There are always cops watching the line and the cops are pushed and kicked around like a bunch of animals. The hotels are full of lice, bed-bugs and other vermin. For dinner we stand in line at least two hours.

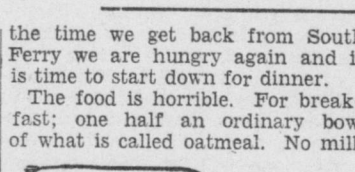
read, passed on, read and passed on again, and everyone who works and suffers can recognize in it accounts of the same bitter problems as harass his or her own life, with the result that the influence of the paper steadily spreads, due to the fact, I suppose, that it is easier to convince a person that a spade is a spade, and not an automobile.

I guess that is the psychological reason behind the steady growth of world revolt, something that grows out of the instinct of self-preservation, added to an awakening sense of outraged justice, which awakening can be credited in large part to the courageous men and women like yourself and staff, all over the world and through the ages, who have constantly opposed wrongdoing. I will close now with warmest fraternal greetings. A. McK., Chicago, Ill.

NO JUSTICE FOR THE WORKER UNDER CAPITALISM
Comrade Editor:
I wish you would print the statement I make in the "Daily" so the workers of the U. S. A. would wake up and get rid of these damned rotten laws we have in Chicago and all over the U. S. A.

Some two and a half years ago I had an automobile accident, the result of which I am a cripple for my natural life. I went to a lawyer by the name of W. E. K., located at —. He grabbed the case, filed a pauper law suit against the Racine Paper Box Co. The firm had insurance with the Glens Falls Insurance Co.

Finally the case came, at the 21st day of March, 1934, at Judge Kavanaugh's court. The jury was selected without me or the judge being present. The case lasted all day. The next day it got into the jury's hand. The jury was out for five and a half hours, could not agree on the verdict. The judge, I think, wanted to go home, so he called out the jury for instructions (or his dirty work) and asked them how long it would take before they came to an agreement. The answer of the jury was, "It may take all night." The judge gave some rotten instructions and in less than ten minutes the jury came out with a verdict that the defendant was not guilty.



Dear Sir:
Please find enclosed \$1 to help in the new press drive. I certainly do like the Daily Worker, with special emphasis on Michael Gold's column, the Editorials, and the brilliant analysis of the world situation to be found in the reports of the Communist conferences and Plenums.

It keeps one abreast of the times; and what stirring times these are! More than that, the Daily Worker enables one to help others understand the tremendous events which are transpiring all around the world today, their cause, and probable outcome; and there is no doubt about the fact that people today are taking interest in political economic matters, whose minds never rose above an interest in baseball, boxing or betting.

The great job of getting that interest guided into the right channels, and it sometimes seems like a tough job, with the enemy controlling practically every avenue of communication, but where the ordinary newspaper is glanced over and sent down to the basement, papers like "Worker" are avidly



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

Doctor Luttinger Advises

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Stammering
We have received a large number of inquiries, from various correspondents, regarding certain aspects of the problem of stammering, particularly among children. An article on this subject has appeared several months ago in this column. In addition, we have lumped in the following paragraphs the answer which covers the rest of the questions asked, as it is impossible to answer each correspondent separately.

There are over half a million stutters (including stammerers) in the United States; most of them being children. Several thousand adults who are thus handicapped owe their unhappiness mainly to the easy-going, but ignorant, friends and even physicians who told the parents to let the child alone: "He'll outgrow it."

Stutterers are the same as any other people. They feel and act like others. Physically, intellectually and emotionally they are often far above the average. The only difference is that when the stammering child attempts to express his thoughts, he finds that his normal flow of words is interrupted, instead of flowing smoothly and rhythmically.

One of the most outstanding characteristics of stutterers is that their physical condition has a strong influence on their inability to express their emotions smoothly. Thus a fever, disturbance in the digestion, fatigue, undernourishment or over-exertion will increase the stuttering. As we pointed out in our former article the majority of stutterers have no difficulty in speaking or reading when they are alone. It is, therefore, safe to conclude that the personality of the listener and other

factors of the environment have a lot to do with the hesitant speech of the stammerer. We have known many children who stutter more in the classroom than at play; others have more difficulty at home than at school. We have also observed adults whose speech is relatively smooth at all times, except when they telephone or have to ask for some information. There are some adult stutterers who show their handicap when they speak to their bosses or to somebody in authority over them; but exhibit no trace of stuttering when speaking to either children or to anybody over whom they have a feeling of "superiority."

Many children begin to stutter as a means of holding the attention of their mothers or nurses or to obtain privileges or delicacies which would not be forthcoming otherwise. Sometimes a nervous, sarcastic or irascible teacher or parent will cause a child to begin to stutter. Accidents, severe scoldings, jealousy of the newly arrived baby, have often been the starting point for lifelong stuttering.

Sometimes children imitate stammerers and when the parents are foolish enough to encourage them in their "cuteness," they contract a lifelong handicap which they are unable to overcome in spite of their wish to do so.

(To Be Continued)

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.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD



TO THE FAUGH BALLAGH BOYS

Feed me steel
The hot steel of revolt
Let me eat the pigs
Crier and glowing in the mold
Let me lead the demonstration
Put me in the front of the ranks
And when the cops come
On the run
Looking for easy meat
Feed 'em to me—
I am O'Shaughnessy—
Winner of a thousand brawls—
I'm hungry—
And I've just waked up!

JOHN EMMET

A YOUNG Irish worker diffidently handed me this poem a little while ago when I was speaking in Boston.

Technically, esthetically, and maybe even politically, the poem has many faults. But it has one precious thing one does not find in the slick sonnets of Edna St. Vincent Millay, and that is the spirit of proletarian struggle.

Wave after wave they come, to be crushed and to rise again. And they learn from their very defeats; when they rise again they are wiser and stronger; the Paris Commune is drowned in blood, but from its lessons Marx teaches Lenin how to lead the Soviets to victory.

The spirit of the undeveloped Irish worker is in this little poem—heroic, impulsive, emotional and rather individualistic. It is good raw material from which Communists can be made—and in Ireland today, there is at least a Communist Party to fuse this hot proletarian steel into a keen weapon against capitalist-imperialism.

The Usual Sell-out

THINGS are moving fast in old Ireland. The British imperialists thought they had neatly sewed up the situation in 1922, when as a result of the epic struggle of the Irish Republican Army and the workers and peasants united behind them, the British established the Irish Free State.

It was the usual sell-out, of course; the masses did the fighting, but the bourgeoisie took the spoils at the conference table. We have seen what is happening in Cuba, where the masses will not accept a similar betrayal.

And the Irish masses have never been satisfied with the hypocritical treaty and sham Free State. They knew they had gained nothing from it, and for a time, de Valera was able to trade on this feeling, and at last ride into power. But if Cosgrave was the Machado, de Valera is the de Céspedes of the Irish revolution. And now, since last June, an Irish Communist Party has taken the field to fight British imperialism and Irish fascism. It is growing every day, and will make world history one of these days.

Nazi Propaganda

IN COLLIER'S magazine for April 21, you will find a story about a *dachshund*. "The German," written by that British stuffed shirt, Hugh Walpole. This Walpole has always been one of those "spiritual" types of British author, above the battle, a friend of love, Jesus, flowers, cathedrals and kind hearts. Yes, indeed, and a most popular lecturer before women's clubs in America, and an "authority" on literature in such places as the Saturday Review.

Well, it may be Berlin gold, or it may be that St. Hughie has genuinely seen a light on Damascus Road, or it may be that he was always this way under the false, smirking mask of a tolerant liberal, but the gentleman has turned Nazi with a bang!

He tells us a story of a sentimental bourgeois family that are always taking up causes. During the war they are pacifists and defend the Germans. Later, as a result of Versailles, they adopt a *dachshund* to show their friendship to Germany. But the Nazis come into power, and they turn the dog over to a Jewish family, which is too "coarse" and "vulgar" to understand a sensitive dog's soul.

Then what happens? The family goes to several anti-Nazi meetings and are suffocated by the bad smell and boredom. Also they read in the papers that Hitler really is a pacifist. Also, after all, "Hitler is restoring German hope and confidence." So they go pro-Hitler and take back their poor dog from the unfeeling Jews.

"And at this same moment Hitler was saying to Goering: 'We will make a new world!'"

"And in Berlin, Hitler was taking the salute from one hundred thousand passionate-hearted men."

Thus writes Mr. Walpole. If a Communist author tried to slip such bare-faced and mawkish propaganda into a story the liberal editors of Collier's would of course reject it indignantly. It wouldn't be art. It wouldn't be what the public wants.

It might be a good thing if some of the readers of the Daily Worker also read Collier's write a letter to these editors.

They Are Petty Snobs

THIS lie that Hitler is building a new world comes most attractively to the ears of many bourgeois intellectuals.

Confronted with the enormous evidence on every hand that capitalism is a horrible ruin, they find it impossible any longer to go along the accustomed ways. They know some social change is inevitable. But the working-class repels them, because essentially these authors are the most stupid snobs. Yes, there is no other real reason; and they are vulgar, petty, mean-hearted snobs, with all this implies. And they need the familiar hierarchy of capitalism to preserve them in their snobbery, so they find a thousand evasions for not accepting the working-class world.

But, it is fatally necessary that there be change. With a class instinct that is really admirable, they discover virtues in the Ku Klux Klan of Hitler and Mussolini. They discover great economic programs, faiths, mysterious new worlds. You can do anything with rhetoric, if you are an intellectual.

Intellectuals Turn Left—Also Right

THIS drift to fascism among American intellectuals is still going on. It is something that must not be underestimated. It reflects wider currents among the middle classes, and is undoubtedly a drift Mr. Ku Klux Hitler is stimulating with cash, as was suggested by the case of Dr. Wirt, and his Nazi friend, Rumely.

But at the same time other intellectuals are beginning to discover that the only hope of the world, the only way to end war, poverty, and the insanity of nationalism, is the Communism of Marx, Lenin and Stalin.

And masses of workers are discovering this, too. John Emmet may express this crudely in his poem, but the intellectual Hugh Walpole expresses his fascism in a vulgar form that would sicken any worker to read. And Walpole is supposed to be an educated man, not a worker who has to labor with his hands.

Fascism degrades everything it touches. It is noteworthy that not one decent novel or poem has come out of Italy or Germany since fascism took power. Fascist culture is based on bombast, sadism and the perversion of science. It is really the end of culture as we have known it in the history of mankind, but Communism is the true inheritor of the great tradition of the human race, and carries it on with banners flying.

John Howard Lawson To Discuss Plays at the John Reed Club Forum Sunday Night

NEW YORK.—The dying Broadway theatre and the growth of the revolutionary theatrical groups will be discussed by John Howard Lawson, author of "Processional," "Success Story," and other plays, when he speaks at the John Reed Club Forum, 430 Sixth Ave., this Sunday night.

John Wexley, author of "Steel" and "They Shall Not Die," will act as chairman.

Audience Roused by Theatre Union Production of "Stevedore"

Has Monopoly on Name, Hints Irma Duncan in Suit

NEW YORK.—A court order to prevent the New Duncan Dancers from performing at the Workers' Dance League Recital at the Brooklyn Academy of Music tonight was sought in Supreme Court yesterday by Irma Duncan.

The case came up before Judge Aaron Levy in Special Term. Part I, of the Supreme Court yesterday after Mignon Verne and Julia Levine, members of the New Duncan Dancers, had been served with a summons ordering them to "show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the defendants and each of them, their agents, servants and employees, from proceeding with the dance recital at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday, April 20."

In her complaint, Irma Duncan declared that she alone had the right to the use of the name "Duncan," whereas the defendants declare that Irma Duncan has no monopoly on Isadora Duncan's name.

Both defendants are former pupils of Irma Duncan. Mignon Verne toured the Soviet Union during 1931, and was for a time associated with the Isadora Duncan Dancers at the Park of Culture and Rest, as well as dance critic of the Moscow Daily News.

The defendants point out that the Isadora Duncan School of Dancing is in existence under the direct supervision of the Communist Party of Education and is training thousands in the mass dance.

Irma Duncan, who is not related to Isadora Duncan, came to the U. S. in 1928 with a Duncan group, consisting of 11 girls between the ages of 13 and 19, some of them orphaned by the Revolution.

After the expiration of the period set for the group to perform here, she learned that Irma Duncan had sought unsuccessfully to get the children to renounce their Soviet citizenship, and urged them to accept music-hall contracts here.

When the Russian children refused to renounce their allegiance to the Soviet Government, Irma Duncan refused to pay them \$1,000 due them, and left the children in the hands of the orphanages. The day before they were to leave the U. S. she seized their costumes, curtains, etc., that Isadora Duncan had provided when she founded her Moscow studio. Moreover, through a court order she attached the trunks of the young dancers, and had them seized on their way to the boat, but the trunks were later recovered.

The Duncan Dancers from Moscow created a sensation when they came to the U. S. in 1928. At the fourth anniversary of the Daily Worker, thousands of workers crowded into the Manhattan Opera House in New York to witness their performance.

WHAT'S ON

THE NEW YORK WORKERS' BOOK SHOP specials are selling fast. Get your now at 50 E. 13th St. from 2c to 30c.

Friday

MAX BADAHO, General Secretary of I.W.O. speaks on the Negro Question and Youth Work in Harlem at a special meeting of the Youth Sect. of I.W.O. at 123 Second Ave., 2d floor, 8 p.m. All members of I.W.O. invited.

THE WORKERS' Dance League appears in recital with five groups, featuring Fe Alf, One group appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House in "Empire Jones" and others. Brooklyn Academy of Music (all suburbs to Atlantic Ave.), 8:30 p.m. Auxiliaries United Front Supporters. Proceeds to Daily Defender.

GALA American Youth Club Anniversary Celebration presenting the biggest concert ever at Premier Palace, Suite, Ave. and Hindsale St.

ALBERT MALTZ, co-author of "Peace on Earth" lectures on "The Role of Theatre in the Revolutionary Movement." Tremont Prog. Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., 8:30 p.m.

SYNOPSIS "Science of Social Change." Speakers: Dr. Snedden and David Ramsey. Unemployed Teachers Association, 33 2nd St., 8:30 p.m.

ISRAEL AMTER speaks on "Significance of May Day to the Working Class." Harlem Prog. Youth Club, 135 W. 125th St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. free. Unemployed free. Proceeds to Unemployed Councils.

"DO YOU BELIEVE WHAT YOU READ?" The subject of a lecture by Sender Garlin of the Daily Worker Staff at the Boro Park Workers' Club, 11th Ave., Brooklyn, tonight at 8:30. The lecture will be supplemented by showing of scenes contrasting life in the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Proceeds to Daily Worker.

UNITY THEATRE, 24-26 E. 23rd St. presents "Credo," "Death of Jehovah," "Class Collaboration" and "Broadway 1933" at 9 p.m. Adm. 35c.

LAURENCE, French Workers Club, 304 W. 84th St. lectures by Harry Klein on "The Trade Unions and What Kind of Union," 8:30 p.m. Adm. free.

SYMPOSIUM "The Coming War." Speakers: Roger Baldwin, Harry Gaines and Rabbi M. Berman. Office Workers Union, 114 W. 14th St., 8 p.m. Subscription 30c.

UNITY DANCE and Entertainment at Gaiety Hall, 153 W. 44th St., 8:30 p.m. Auxiliaries, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Local 113, F.W.I.U. Adm. 35c.

DANCE given by Smoking Pipe Workers Industrial Union of Am. at 820 Broadway. Social evening, dancing to 3-piece band. Adm. 25c.

MEMBERSHIP meeting of Steve Kavotz B. I.L.D. Manhattan League, 65 E. 4th St., 8 p.m.

SPECIAL meeting Film & Photo League, 12 E. 11th St., 8:30 p.m. sharp. All members present.

OH WONG lectures on "The War Danger in the Far East" at 1401 Macombs Road, near 10th St., 8:30 p.m. Auxiliaries. Mt. Eden Br. F.S.U. Adm. 15c.

RICHARD E. MOORE speaks on "The World Today" at East New York Workers Club, 608 Cleveland St. corner Blake, 8:30 p.m. Adm. 10c.

SCHWARTZ lectures on "What Does Soviet Medical Service Mean to the American Workers and Physicians." Prospected Park Br. 1071 Bergen St. near Nostrand Ave., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

RUBY BATES and her lawyer on the Scottsboro Case at Social Youth Cultural Club, 278 Broadway, Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m.

Play of New Orleans Negro Longshoremen Seethes With Struggle

"Stevedore" Ranks High in Revolutionary Drama; Outstanding Negro Cast

By HAROLD EDGAR

There are too many important aspects to the production of "Stevedore" the play by Paul Peters and George Sklar which the Theatre Union opened on Wednesday night to deal with adequately in a first review. We shall probably have occasion to come back to it many times in the course of future articles. Let it suffice for the moment to say that it is an intensely exciting, thoroughly rousing, and in every respect provocative play. Argue about it as one may, pick flaws here and there, it has a steadily mounting dramatic line that reaches a climax to which no one can remain indifferent. To put it mildly, it gets you.

The special merit, moreover, of this play is that for almost the first time in the recent history of our social drama, we are presented with the image of successful revolt in immediately effective, plausible American terms. The spectacle of temporary defeat from which one may derive a bitter determination to carry on the struggle is, of course, the natural and realistic ending to most plays which set out to describe the beginnings of any revolutionary movement. But there comes a time when an audience in the theatre demands the even more inspiring picture of the struggle at the moment of high hope, direct action and concrete advancement: the moment which symbolizes for them in the most inescapably graphic terms the possibility of achievement, the break from suppressed discontent to the flame of combat and triumph.

The final scenes of "Stevedore" and the whole spirit of the acts which precede them have a forward rhythm, a forceful movement toward what, one feels, cannot but be a decisive confrontation of issues with the sense of victory in the very act of that confrontation. The spirit of "Stevedore" is young, sensitive, almost gay. It laughs with the confidence of fresh power. It shows the proletarian movement (and incidentally the new theatre) moving onward with the assurance of undeniable strength. This is "Stevedore's" first contribution.

Its second is its expert treatment of the Negro problem as part of the vaster problem of the working class. Its purposes, one might say, is the embodiment of Earl Browder's statement, "The cause of the emancipation of the Negro from their special oppression is inextricably bound up with the cause of the emancipation of the working class from the oppression of capitalism." No play that we remember has so clearly dramatized this connection between Negro persecution and the economic causes for that persecution.

FIRST one sees a white girl beaten by her lover, and in fear that her husband might discover her infidelity, takes refuge in the safest place she can think of—the Negro quarters. We then see the brutal, wholly illegal methods by which the police try to fasten onto an imaginary crime of "rape" onto almost any Negro whom they can possibly brand with it. Finally, we are introduced to the Negro's place of work—the New Orleans docks—and we are shown the utterly slavish condition in which the white bosses resolutely keep them. All sorts of Negro workers are pre-

sented: the "good" Negro whose refuge and gospel is the bent back and the cringing acceptance of every humiliation the white employers impose; the playful Negroes who are content to laugh and sing everything off in the way certain white dilettantes most enjoy to picture them; the slow-thinking Negroes whose minds are still unformed but in whose arms and hearts there resides great power and heroic deeds—and the increasing minority who are aroused to consciousness by militant union organizers as well as by the stirrings of their own pride and understanding. The native humanity and decency of this seething group of people is outraged by the savage "man-hunt" that follows the barbaric cry of "Rape," and the inevitable pressure of events acts as a lever to hoist them to the level of defiance and resistance, led by the class-conscious Negro and aided by their comrade "dock-walloper" from the union.

If "Stevedore" has no other scene in it but the one in which we first meet the colored workers during their lunch hour on the wharf, it would still be a distinctive addition to American drama. The whole of the Negro situation is lucidly, entertainingly, unforgettably drawn there. It contains the most creative work in the play and easily ranks as one of the leading pieces of dramatic writing in our steadily growing revolutionary literature.

EXCEPT for the closing moments of the play—which we have already spoken-of—and the general lustiness of temper which the scene represents, nothing quite touches the peak of the first dock scene. Some of the weak spots here and there, we believe, could be eliminated by cutting—occasional sacrifice should be made of speeches too obviously stating thoughts which have already been demonstrated in action. Also there is a tendency to achieve both suspense and comedy relief by funny lines in the midst of tense dramatic developments. These comic moments—some of them at the very end completely right—defeat their purpose. They halt the action and produce an effect similar to the use of an emergency brake on a speeding train; they also dissipate the tone of earnest reality which the play must never lose, for when it does it becomes "theatre" in the conventional sense of the word. Finally, in the scene before the last, the concern with the Negro who is being pursued is almost completely dropped from the play, which diminishes the soundness of the ending.

STAGE AND SCREEN

"Stand Up And Cheer," New Film At Radio City

Warner Baxter and Madge Evans head the cast in "Stand Up And Cheer," the new Fox musical film now showing at the Radio City Music Hall. Other players include John Boles, James Dunn and "Aunt Jemima."

"Impressions of Spring," directed by Leonidoff, a fantasy in four parts, is the chief stage item this week. Caroline Andrews, Lucille Page, Mildred and Maurice, and the

Rocketts have important roles in the production. Beginning Saturday, the Jefferson Theatre will show "The Lineup," with Marian Nixon and William Gargan, also "Hold That Girl," with James Dunn and Claire Trevor.

Lou Holtz in "School for Romance," "The March of Champions," a Grantland Rice reel, head the screen program at the Trans-Lux Theatre this week. The program also presents "Jest of Honor," a Sogolow cartoon, and the Newsreels, which includes Ambassador Trovanovsky welcoming the first Soviet crew to enter this port.

"The Mikado" Returns Monday For Another Week

The Gilbert and Sullivan players at the Majestic Theatre, where "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore" is now playing, will revive "The Mikado" again for one week beginning Monday. William Danforth, Roy Cropper, Herbert Waterous, Hitzi Koyle, Vivian Hart, Vera Ross, and John Cherry head the cast. "Tonlanche" will be the fourth production in the current revivals and will open on April 30.

Theatre Guild To Present "Jig Saw" On April 30

"Jig Saw," by Dawn Powell, will be the sixth and final Theatre Guild production of the current season opening at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre April 30. Helen Westley, Ernest Truex, Spring Byington, Cora Witherspoon and Elliot Cabot are the principal players.

Greet your fellow workers this May Day through the columns of the "Daily." All greetings mailed to us before April 22nd will positively appear in the May Day edition.

Boston

12th Anniversary Entertainment and Dance given by Y.C.L. at 113 Dudley St., Roxbury, Adm. 35c. Good time for all. Friday, April 20, 8 p.m.

LECTURE "The Dance: A Marxist Interpretation" by Beatrice Gewirtz, Workers' School of Boston, Washington St., 7:30 p.m. Friday, April 20.

12th Anniversary Entertainment and Dance given by Y.C.L. at 113 Dudley St., Roxbury, Adm. 35c. Good time for all. Friday, April 20, 8 p.m.

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In Recital Tonight

Fe Alf, noted German dancer, who will be guest soloist at the recital of the Workers' Dance League at the Brooklyn Academy of Music tonight. Groups that will participate include the Modern Negro Dance Group, New Dance Group, New Duncan Dancers, Red Dancers and Theatre Union Dance Group. Proceeds of the affair will go to the Labor Defender.

TUNING IN

BELOW 200 METERS

By SHORT WAVE RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA

Tuning in on the Short Waves for the last two weeks, we came to the conclusion that the 25 meter band will be the best band for foreign reception this Spring. Expecting for two days on the 25 meter band, we had very good reception from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. The best Station heard was FRA, Toulouse, France. It's signal was steady with plenty of volume. England, Germany and Italy were not bad either.

There will be very little to say about Moscow until they change their time and wave-length. We suggested to them the 32 meter Wave and the time should be from 8 to 10 p.m. (The same time Germany comes in on the 49 meter Wave). Sunday, April 18, at 9 a.m. (N. Y. Time) we heard the Moscow Station RNE re-broadcast through the NBC Station WEAF. The reception was especially directed at New York.

The reception was fair, but after 15 minutes of the Soviet broadcast WEAF cut them off. We listened to the Moscow program up to 9:45 a.m. and it seems that RNE did not know that they were so abruptly cut off, as they kept on announcing to the American listeners.

This is another argument in favor of our Clubs' policy that we should have a "Questionnaire" for Receivers for enthusiastic Soviet reception, and no favors from NBC or any other company.

We heard the Moscow Station RNE re-broadcast Sunday, April 22, and also Sunday, May 6. Consult with the newspapers for the time and Station.

The Technical Bureau of the Short Wave Radio Clubs of America is ready to give technical assistance to all of the Radio Clubs. Address: Address all mail to the Radio Editor, care of the Daily Worker, 80 E. 13th St., N. Y. C. If a lecturer or coordinator will be wanted, requests should be sent in a week or more in advance.

All those who are interested in Sound and Music, please send their names and addresses and also the time they are free for such work to the Radio Editor of the Daily Worker.

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Baseball Retumee
7:15—Billy Bateman—Sketch
7:30—Trappers Music
7:45—New—Booze Rush
8:00—Concert Orch.—Jazz, Dragomitic, Soprano, Male Quartet
8:15—Lynan Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano
8:30—Variety Musicals; Pic and Pat, Comedians

10:00—Dramatic Sketch
10:30—Jack Benny, Comedian; Bestor Orch.
11:00—Billack Orch.
11:15—New—Pollock Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports Resume
7:15—Front Page Dramas
7:30—New—Booze Rush
7:45—Stories of the Sea
8:00—Jones and Har, Songs; Selvin Orch.
8:15—Novelty Orch.; Vee Lewnhurst, Songs; Walter Hull, Baritone
8:30—Oboyer Orch.
9:00—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Quince, Contralto
9:15—Godfrey Ludlow, Violin
10:15—Current Events
10:30—Marie Gerard, Soprano; Walter Ahrens, Tenor; Valvesons Trio
11:00—Moonbeams Trio

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—New—Booze Rush
7:30—George Gratchin, Piano; Concert Orch.
7:45—Arlene Jackson, Songs
8:00—Walter O'Keefe, Comedian; Ethel Shutta, Songs; Dolan Orch.
8:15—Dangerous Paradise
8:30—New—Booze Rush
9:00—Lash Ray, Songs; Harris Orch.
9:15—Phil Baker, Comedian
10:00—Stories that Should Be Told—Pulitzer Outlets
10:15—Mario Cosci, Baritone; Lucille Mann, Soprano
10:30—A National Program for Social Security—Senators C. C. Dill of Washington and Hugo L. Black of Alabama. Speaking at National Conference of American Association for Social Security, Hotel Shelton, New York

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Mint and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Armbruster Orch.
7:45—New—Booze Rush
8:00—Men About Town Trio; Vivian Ruth, Songs
8:15—New—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—New—Booze Rush
9:00—Ermy Esting, Violin
9:15—Ruth Esting, Songs
9:30—Jack Whiting, Songs; Jennie Lang, Songs; Denny Orch.
10:00—Variety Program
10:30—Conflict—Sketch
11:00—Columbian Orch.
11:45—Edith Murray, Songs

Do You Believe What You Read?

Lecture on the Press by SENDER GARLIN at Boro Park Workers' Club 18th Ave. and 47th St., Brooklyn

TONIGHT at 8:30

When Editors Urge Action Against 'Reds'

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

FRESNO, Cal. — "The Imperial Valley Anti-Communists have somewhere between 3,000 and 10,000 members, expecting to reach the latter strength by next week, and it is to be hoped that they do. It must not be forgotten that the Communists drive is not a labor disturbance but the genesis of a revolution; it is not improved wages, hours and working conditions which are the ends sought, but the overturn of the government and that from a Communist standpoint it is better to lose strikes than to win them, since to lose a strike promotes discontent and bitterness. The workers who are dupes of the agitators do not understand this, nor is it explained to them. For this reason, defensive organizations against Communist agitators is absolutely necessary.

"The San Joaquin Valley folk, who were plagued with the Communists last summer, and the Valencia orange growers, likely to have a similar affliction soon if steps are not taken to prevent it, will do well to form similar defensive organizations.

"The action that is needed is to get rid of the Reds in the most expeditious manner. Disputes as to wages, hours and working conditions can be compromised. No compromise with Communism is possible.

This from an editorial in the vicious Los Angeles Times.

It is quite apparent that the hint to use armed force is present in this editorial, and the organization of a true fascist body which assumes the powers of the state is apparent in this Anti-Communist Association.

In the news columns all anti-Communist activities by state, county or the vigilante committees are chronicled with big headlines, especially the current tendency to pass local ordinances prohibiting meetings, ordinances admittedly designed to stop organizational activities among the migratory workers.

As an illustration, both of the way news is presented and exactly what these ordinances prohibit, I quote one story from a San Jose paper:

"Santa Clara County orchardists today were armed with legal weapons to combat recurrence this year of Communist agitation, striking and rioting in Valley fruit orchards, which were a feature of last year's pear harvest.

"Two county ordinances, one regulating the holding of parades and processions on any public highway, sidewalk or alley in the unincorporated area of the county, and the other regulating the establishment of camps on county ranch properties outside the incorporated limits of cities and towns, were adopted by the board of supervisors.

"The ordinances were prepared with the co-operation of the Santa Clara County Pear Growers' Association.

"The first ordinance makes it unlawful for any persons or groups of persons to sit, loiter or stand on public highways, alleys, sidewalks or cross walks in the unincorporated areas of the county so as to obstruct free passage of persons or vehicles or to create an annoyance.

"It further provides that it is un-

lawful for any persons or groups of persons to sit, loiter or stand on public highways, alleys, sidewalks or cross walks in the unincorporated areas of the county so as to obstruct free passage of persons or vehicles or to create an annoyance.

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Daily Worker

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

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FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1934

Wage Differentials in the South

A COUNCIL of class war was held in Birmingham, Alabama, comprising 300 of the leading Southern exploiters Wednesday. Their main consideration was to smash the growing strike wave of Southern coal miners for higher wages, and to prevent this strike from spreading to other industries against the wage differentials between North and South.

The N. R. A. codes, and President Roosevelt specifically, legalized the wage differentials for the South. Southern and Northern capitalists, whose interests are interlocked and intertwined in textile, coal, iron, railroads, use the lower wage scales of the South to play Northern against Southern workers, and Negro against white. There is a double differential, both recognized by the N. R. A. First there is the differential which keeps the wages of the Negroes in the South lower than that of the white workers. Then there is the differential that holds wages of Southern workers below those of Northern wage slaves doing exactly the same work.

The purpose of the differentials is to keep the standard of living of the whole American working class at a low level. The lower the Southern capitalists can drive the wages of the Negro worker, the cheaper is their purchase of white labor power. If the Southern and Northern bosses can keep the differential of the Southern workers down, they can always drive the Northern wages towards the level of the Southern differentials.

It is not, as the capitalist press tries to make out, purely a matter of the South. The Northern textile manufacturers are heavily interested in Southern plants. During the years 1923-1927, \$100,000,000 of Northern textile capital migrated to the South. There they found cheap labor, low living standards, which they exploited to the utmost. By this means, they were able to drive the living standards of both Northern and Southern textile workers down to starvation levels. The N. R. A. perpetuated this method of hitting the whole working class and trying to keep them divided on race and sectional lines.

The U. S. Steel Corporation, with its subsidiary, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., follows the same practice. It has set up its feudal empire in coal, steel and iron ore. It rules over the workers with the power of life and death. The company towns are absolute domains of the Morgan steel trust. Here wages for miners and steel workers doing the same work as their Northern brothers is kept down, and is now legalized by Roosevelt's steel code, endorsed by the A. F. of L. officials.

THE Southern coal miners, Negro and white, took up the cudgels against the differentials, and despite their U. M. W. A. leaders, who work with the bosses to enforce the slave differentials, went out on strike. Fearing a general coal strike throughout the country, the N. R. A. granted both Southern and Northern miners certain concessions on April First. The concessions still kept the differentials in existence. But the Southern bosses, closely interlocked with Wall Street, the Morgan steel and coal empire, declared war to the death against any attempt of the miners to narrow or abolish the differential wage.

That warfare has reached the stage of the most bitter and cruel terror against the Southern coal miners and steel workers. Four companies of the national guard have been sent against the miners. One Negro miner, who militantly stood his ground on the picket line, was outrageously slaughtered by deputy gun thugs of the Morgan steel trust.

The Southern coal operators are now negotiating with General Johnson to widen the differential. The whole history of the New Deal shows that these Southern exploiters, related by ties of gold to the capitalists of Wall Street, will achieve their objective and will get the aid of the Roosevelt regime.

The battle of the Southern workers, their militant fight, is a struggle of the whole American working-class at its weakest point. If the Southern

capitalists are able to drive the living standards of the Southern workers lower, and keep the differentials as they are, it will mean a wedge to still further lower the living standards of the whole American working-class.

Every worker in the North must rally behind their Southern brothers, in a united struggle of Negro and white, against the wage differentials. Northern mine locals should immediately pass resolutions of solidarity and support with their Southern brothers. Protests should be sent to Governor Miller at Montgomery, Alabama, against troop shipments, against the murder of miners.

The Southern coal bosses have declared war, even civil war, against the workers who are fighting the feudal conditions under which they work. The whole American working-class must take up this challenge, must take up this fight as their fight, and defeat the efforts to perpetuate the miserable, low, discriminating wage standard imposed by Wall St. on Southern labor.

United Action for HR7598

PRESSED by the rank and file membership, the New York City Committee of the Workers Unemployed Union, on April 13 endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598). This action is significant chiefly as proof of the growing mass support for the workers' bill.

The leadership of this organization which consists, in the main, of Socialist Party leaders, renegades from Communism (Lovestonites) and leaders of Musie's American Workers' Party, did not want to endorse the workers' bill. For many weeks this leadership has refused to come out for H. R. 7598. But the rank and file membership has finally forced them to endorse the bill.

The chief concern of these misleaders, such as David Lasser, the socialist leader, Harris, the Musteite, Welsh and other Lovestone followers, has been to prevent the workers in their organizations from carrying through any united action with the Unemployment Councils, and to stifle any militant fight for the demands of the unemployed workers.

In the very act of forming the Unemployed Union, Lasser and other leaders of this organization, split their followers away from, and refused to take part in united front action with such fighting organizations as the Unemployment Councils and the Relief Workers' League. Lasser and the other leaders of the Unemployed Union kept their followers out of the united front actions of the unemployed against C. W. A. firing, refused to take part in the Madison Square Garden meeting and the City Hall demonstration of March 31 against C. W. A. firing and for adequate cash relief. Earlier, when the rank and file followers of Lasser forced him to take part in the united front demonstration at Union Square, Lasser refused to speak for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), saying he was not familiar with its contents.

It took Lasser and most of his fellow leaders of the Unemployed Union many weeks to "become familiar" with the contents of the Workers' Bill. He finally was forced to act by the demands from the membership in the locals.

The Daily Worker hails the action of the rank and file in forcing this action for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. The Unemployment Councils have called for a united fight on a local scale for the bill, H. R. 7598. The next step is to cement the united front struggle for the Workers' Bill in the neighborhoods. The Workers' Bill (H. R. 7598) has been sent to the locals of the Unemployed Union. Now what is required is not only a formal endorsement, but an aggressive, united campaign for the bill's enactment. Unity in the locals, of the workers in all of the unemployed organizations, Unemployed Councils, Workers' Unemployed Union, and all others, will advance the fight to wrest from Congress, real unemployment insurance.

The rank and file in the Workers' Unemployed Union, which has shown such splendid working class solidarity, and such fighting spirit by forcing endorsement of the Workers' Bill, should now take the next step, to set up neighborhood united front actions through their locals in the campaign for the bill's enactment. These united front actions can be extended to include not only the fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, but also the demand for jobs and for more relief, and other demands for which the unemployed workers, no matter what their organization, are desirous of fighting.

Lasser and the renegades now leading the Workers' Unemployed Union have shown that they are trying to prevent such a united front of the rank and file, a united front on the relief jobs and in the neighborhoods. They attempt to have narrow "demonstrations" with delegations composed of top leadership only, and not based upon rank and file local struggle of the masses. The rank and file in the Workers' Unemployed Union must watch these misleaders, and over their heads, carry through the securing of solidarity and unity in the fight of the unemployed in New York City.

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N. Y. Anti-Nazi Conference Supported by Many Unions

Mass Arrests Are Prelude to Vienna May 1st

Workers Preparing for Demonstrations and Strikes

VIENNA, April 19. — The energetic preparations of Austrian workers to turn May Day into a mass anti-fascist demonstration, and to respond to the call of the Communist Party for a general strike against the Dollfuss-Heimwehr dictatorship have thrown the fascist government into a state of alarm.

This is accentuated by the admitted fact that less than four percent of the Austrian workers have joined the fascist trade unions after the outlawing of all other trade unions, despite the fact that staying out of the fascist unions carries serious economic disabilities.

A new terror wave, with mass arrests, is the fascist answer. More than 200 workers were arrested in a single day last week in Vienna alone. Hundreds of arrests are being made in all the industrial and political centers of the country.

As a counter-demonstration, Dollfuss has ordered that 20 children from each school class must be sent to an official "May Day" demonstration in the Vienna Stadium. The children's parents are not to be consulted.

Greek Railwaymen In General Strike

Tie Up All Traffic in Political Protest

NEW YORK.—Dispatches from Athens, Greece, report a complete tie-up of all railway traffic in Greece for 24 hours, in protest against the provisions of a "workers' insurance law." The nature of the law against which the railwaymen have carried out a general political strike is not indicated in the dispatches.

The report also states that the garrisons of Athens and its port, Piraeus, have been ordered to remain under arms until further notice, and that fascist leaders are attempting to organize a coup.

Land, Sea, Air Forces Collect for Practice Battle in Canal Zone

CANAL ZONE, Panama, April 19.—Giant submarines moved toward here from the South to "defend" the Canal Zone against the armada of the U. S. fleet, the greatest ever to engage in any naval battle, in a 36-hour battle maneuver.

Air and land forces, the First and Fourth Coast Artillery Regiments, the 33rd and 14th Infantry Regiments and Army Air Corps, are participating in this "peace-time" display of military power.

The army, navy and air fleet need practice in defending this strategic position.

Chinese in Cuba Plan Anti-Imperialist Meet

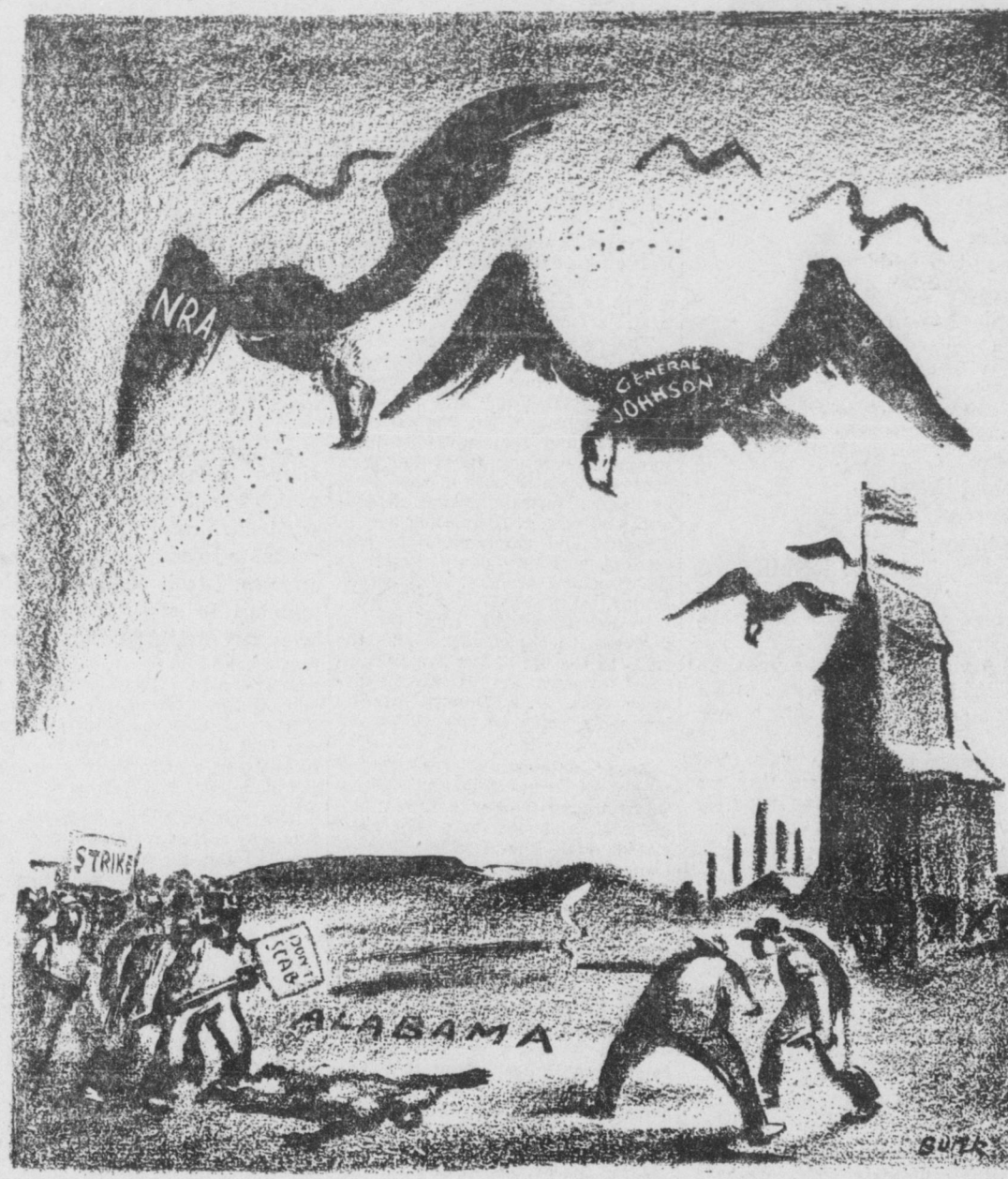
HAVANA.—The Chinese Anti-Imperialist Alliance of Cuba is calling a convention of all Chinese anti-imperialists in Cuba, to take place in the month of June.

The Chinese Anti-Imperialist Alliance of Cuba, which is collecting funds for the heroic struggle of the Chinese workers in China, has already sent thirty dollars to the Chinese Red Army.

In Guantanamo, Cuba, the Chinese Anti-Imperialist Alliance together with other Cuban workers took up the fight of a worker from Jamaica, discriminated against because of his being a Negro, and demanded his reinstatement on the job.

MEAT FOR THE BLUE BUZZARDS!

by Burck



Soviet Workers, Farmers Plan For Great May Day Celebration

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 19.—The workers and collective farmers of the Soviet Union are in the midst of vast preparations for the celebration of May Day.

Many factories are developing competition for the right to be the

first in the lines of march, and to speak from the tribune about their achievements.

Many factories are inviting groups of collective farmers to the May Day celebrations. Some factories are preparing to hold international entertainments in proletarian solidarity with the participation of worker delegations from other countries.

Celebrate Socialist Competition

May Day this year will be celebrated with special reference to the fifth anniversary of the institution of socialist competition. This great idea of Lenin was carried into practice for the first time in 1929 on the initiative of Comrade Putin, a worker in the "Krasny Voborjets" factory in Leningrad.

The Moscow Soviet has approved the plan of decoration of the city for May Day celebrations, in which the most prominent artists of the red capital are taking part. Since many streets and squares have been excavated for work on the new subway, special attention will be given to the illumination of the derricks over the pits. There will be illuminated slogans and emblems carried by airplanes overhead.

Open-Air Theater Performances

Decorated open-air stages for mass performances by the Moscow theaters are being built on the chief squares. The shop windows will contain exhibits of the architectural plans for the reconstruction of the city, and new pictures by Soviet artists.

Each square and main street will carry out a special theme in its scheme of decoration. In Red Square the theme will be the dictatorship of the proletariat; in Revolution Square, the defense of the Soviet Union; in Pushkin Square, culture and the press.

The workers of the Moscow electric apparatus plant are showing great resourcefulness in the artistic decoration of the city for May First.

Barricades Go Up As Police Attack Danish Seamen

Many Hurt in Drive to Smash Strike of the Marine Workers

COPENHAGEN, April 19.—Barricades were thrown up in the waterfront sections of this city last night as police carried out an armed offensive in an attempt to break the strike of Danish seamen and firemen.

Police opened their attack on a mass meeting in solidarity with the striking seamen, and in protest against the police terror. Many were injured, several seriously, among them some of the attacking police.

The struggle continued outside the hall, and when massed police forces swarmed into the waterfront neighborhoods, the workers threw up barricades to defend themselves. The police sent trucks crashing through the barricades, and many more workers and police were hurt in the struggles.

A one-day general strike at Esbjerg, in sympathy with the strike, paralyzed the whole city. The reformist leaders broke the strike after one day, however, using the police attacks in Copenhagen as the pretext.

Sterilization to Be Made Constitutional

NORMAN, Okla., April 19.—The so-called constitutionality of Oklahoma's sterilization program, will soon be tested, due to the action of two of the nine women who were yesterday sentenced to this operation. The fate of three thousand inmates of state mental and penal institutions is expected to hang upon the decision of the courts in which the action is taken.

AFL, TUUL, Independent Unions Join

United Conference for May 5 in Irving Plaza Hall

NEW YORK.—A call to establish a strong, unified anti-fascist movement, embracing all organizations and individuals opposed to Hitler fascism and the growth of fascist organizations in the United States, was issued by the United Anti-Nazi Conference Committee, 870 Broadway.

The conference to unify this movement in the New York Metropolitan area will be held Sunday, May 5, at noon, at the Irving Plaza Hall.

Already 65 organizations have signified their readiness to actively participate. These include the following A. F. of L., Independent and T. U. U. L. trade unions:

- United Neckwear Workers Union
- Dry Goods Workers Union, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union
- Bonnaz Embroidery Union, Amalgamated Food Workers Union
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, Building Maintenance Union, Millinery Rank and File of United Hatters Cap and Millinery Workers Union, Independent Carpenters Union, Waterproof-Garment Workers Union of the International Garment Workers Union, and the Trade Union Unity League.

Nine Workmen's Circle branches, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society and International Workers Order branches, Anti-fascist organizations, many language workers' clubs, including the French, German, Chinese, Scandinavian, Jewish, and many religious, philanthropic, cultural and other organizations are joining in this broad united front against Hitler fascism.

"For over a year," the call states "the Hitler fascist government of lies, suppression, brutality and execution has continued in power in Germany. Thousands of men, women and children, have been brutally mistreated. The concentration camps are filled with trade unionists, pacifists, Socialists, Communists, Jews, and even Nazi storm troopers who dare to oppose the fascist regime, which is inflicting torture and even murder upon innocent men and women.

"All rights of labor have been denied by the Hitler government and the unions have been destroyed. Women in fascist Germany have lost their hard won equality with men and today are being subjected to the savagery of the middle ages. Culture has been uprooted and a vicious campaign of anti-semitism has been launched against the Jewish people, forcing thousands of them to leave their native Germany, committing them to slow starvation.

"The Hitler government, with its forced labor, accentuation of national hatreds and militarization, is driving headlong into another imperialist war," the call continues.

Summarizing the four-point program suggested for the conference, the call lists:

1. To aid all victims of the Hitler Fascist regime.
2. To arouse public opinion and action against the Hitler fascist government and against the spread of Nazi propaganda and organization by Hitler agents and supporters in the United States.
3. "No time can be lost. We must unite our forces and act at once against the growing menace of fascism! We call upon every organization opposed to Hitler Fascism to elect delegates to the United Anti-Nazi Conference May 5," the call concludes.

Down tools May 1 against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union and Soviet China!

REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS OF TRADE UNION STRUGGLES SPUR PREPARATIONS FOR MAY DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

effect upon the workers of this country. The workers are in larger numbers becoming aware of the threatening danger of fascism and the imperialist war. They have shown this by rallying in support of the workers' struggles in Germany and Austria, and to a lesser degree to the revolutionary struggles of the masses in Cuba. What is important for us is to point out how this danger is becoming more menacing in the U. S. and that the leaders of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party are, just as in the European countries, preparing the way for the fascist through their splitting of the working class, through their class collaboration policies through their backing the fascistization measures of the New Deal.

It is necessary to rally the workers in struggle not only against the attacks of capital on the living standards of the employed and unemployed workers, but also in the struggle against fascism and imperialism war. As part of this task we must especially exert every effort to fight for the needs of the most exploited and oppressed, the Negro toilers, and through the united actions and black and white, deal a blow to the whole program of the capitalists. It is also necessary for the trade union militants everywhere to take into consideration in every action, in every struggle, the special needs of the young workers whom the capitalists are especially trying to win with dema-

gogic appeals and through this weaken the resistance of the working class. Similarly with the growing danger of fascism and a new imperialist war the necessity for winning the working women for the struggle, especially for the trade union front, becomes more urgent than ever.

Soviet Union—Powerful Example

One of the greatest weapons toward winning the masses is bringing forward the example of the Soviet Union. Here is the land where there is no unemployment, where wages are constantly rising, where the workers have full freedom, where there exists full freedom for all minorities. Why? Because through the working class is in power. Because the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union smashed capitalism and are through their own efforts building Socialism. This lesson must be brought home to every worker, to every trade unionist—no lesson of struggling for Soviet power!

More than ever, we must oppose the splitting policy of the capitalists and their agents by the broad and basic united front of the workers. In every shop, in every industry, we must establish the fighting united front of the workers against the attacks of capital, for wage increases, for shorter hours, without reduction in pay, for the right to organize and to strike, against injunctions, against company unions, for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), for equal rights for the

Negro toilers, etc. Irrespective of their trade union and political affiliations. Such a united front, to be effective, must, however, be based on the program of the class struggle and carry on the most stubborn fight against every labor bureaucrat.

Finally, in our preparation for May Day we face the test of exposing the false slogan of neutrality and no politics in the trade unions. The acceptance of such slogans means in reality to accept the politics of the capitalists. We must show to the workers that the logic of the struggle for even the most elementary needs of the workers leads to the struggle against capitalism, that the workers must prepare themselves for this struggle, and that the Communist Party is the only Party of the working class which fights both for the immediate interests of the workers, and at the same time prepares them for the abolition of the whole system of capitalist exploitation.

For a united front of struggle against the Roosevelt program of hunger, fascism and war preparations.

For struggle against the socialist A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders—pavers of the road to fascism.

For a broad united struggle with the A. F. of L. and Socialist workers, our class brothers, in the fight against capitalism.

For the revolutionary way out, for the destruction of capitalism—the Soviet power—for a Soviet U. S. A. Down tools on May First!

Rising Struggles In Background of Italian Plebiscite

Struggles Greater Than Ever As Italian Crisis Deepens

By EREOLI

THE recent fascist plebiscite in Italy was a shrewdly planned and organized attempt of fascism to influence the worker and peasant masses of the country in a period when the situation is very serious and indignation of the masses are increasing from day to day.

Italian fascism also seeks to impress international public opinion, to give it an exhibition of power which at the same time might serve to accelerate fascist development throughout the world. But this secondary purpose is secondary to Mussolini's urgent need to dazzle with a "stunning" electoral success, the worker and petty bourgeois masses, in order to attempt to put a brake on their radicalization, to paralyze their movements.

Critical Economic Situation The gravity of the Italian situation arises first of all from the ravages of the crisis in the country's economy. Italy's international trade has dropped in five years to one-third of what it was; the export industries are largely idle. The fascists have been compelled to admit for three years the existence of a million permanently unemployed. The state budget has had an admitted deficit of three to four billions, and

the public debt is more than 100 billion lire!

And all this despite the fact that wages have been cut on the average from 40 to 50 per cent, despite the fact that practically none of the unemployed receive any relief!

Class Struggle Within Fascist Organizations

How can wages be further cut, after slashing them already 40 to 50 per cent, when the indignation of the masses is growing, and the number of mass actions, all of them starting with the defense of the workers' living conditions, continues to increase?

Let no one imagine that in fascist Italy the class struggle has been suppressed. The mass movements develop in a different manner than in other countries. The fascist terror has seriously weakened and hampered the leading role of the Communist Party and the red trade unions. The terror puts a brake on the militancy of the masses, but the development of a mass movement continues nevertheless, seeking to utilize every possibility offered by the very organizations of fascism, as does the Party in its mass work.

New Wave of Struggles

In this field, some new events have been recorded in recent weeks. Economic demands of the workers have been raised openly in some of the great assemblies which the fascist bureaucrats arrange for the purpose of spreading their "corporative" demagoguery to make prop-

aganda for their "theory" of class collaboration which they borrowed from social-democracy.

This has occurred in Rome, Bologna, and elsewhere. In Turin, in a mass meeting called by the fascists, the elementary economic demands of the unemployed were raised.

Many Spontaneous Actions

At the same time, the wave of small actions which burst out spontaneously, sometimes without preparation, in the factories and the villages, a wave which began to rise last year, continues. It is accompanied with a constant increase of what fascism calls "individual turns," that is to say, individual protests by the worker against reductions in his wages.

At times, these actions develop into violent outbursts of popular anger, as in the instance a few days ago in the South, when the municipal hall was invaded by rebellious workers.

How Voting Was Forced

In reality, its fear is demonstrated by the very method by which the so-called "popular consultation" was organized. In order to vote, each voter received two ballots, one for "Yes," the other for "No." The two ballots are different! The first is tri-colored, the second is white, and the difference is easy to see even when the slips are folded. And the

voting takes place in the presence of the armed black-shirts, who fill the whole polling place.

In a whole series of places, particularly in the countryside, the masses were led to the polling booths by fascist guards, who put the ballot in their hands and watched them until the whole job was done.

"Vote No" Was C.P. Slogan

Despite this, our Party had issued the slogan of voting "No," and not the slogan of boycotting the elections, which would be a slogan of capitulation and desertion.

The manner in which the fascist terror raged in the two months preceding the elections demonstrates the fascists' fear of our action. In Turin, the arrests began at the beginning of February; hundreds and hundreds of workers, comrades out of prison, former socialists, non-party workers were thrown into "preventive" prisons in all the great industrial centers and in the country, without any charge being made against them. Despite all this, the call of the Party reached the masses; in many places it aroused enthusiasm.

Socialist Leaders Aid Fascists

The campaign organized by the fascists around this plebiscite will have its repercussions in the ranks of the social-democracy. Many former social-democratic functionaries took part in the fascist campaign of the glorification of the "corporative" regime. Some well-known elements, who until now had pretended to

Mass Intimidation Was Fascist Effort to Stem Unrest

maintain a resistance to fascism have gone over to the pro-fascist organization, "Problemi del Lavoro" (Problems of Labor). In the cadres of the social-democrats in emigration, demoralization and disarray grows greater and greater. Before the threat of an explosion of mass indignation, a new layer of social-democratic leaders is preparing to give its help to fascism in a still more active manner than before.

Great Task of Party

But what is equally sure is that the steady increase of mass indignation against the fascist dictatorship cannot be halted. It will accelerate to the degree in which our Party succeeds in linking itself to the masses, in leading them, in carrying their present struggles for partial demands forward toward greater and more radical struggles. Our task is very great, and not easy. But as in 1929, at the time of the first fascist plebiscite, the correct position and the activity of our Party have given the signal for the renewal of the activity and struggles of the masses.

Today, in a far more serious situation, far more tense in every respect, we must be prepared for explosions of indignation, for open mass movements, which will have the deepest effect on the situation in Italy.