

May Day Appeal Issued To Socialist Workers

Fear of Unity Led S. P. To Give Up Union Sq. Meet, Says Committee

DETROIT WORKERS FIGHT BAN

Unity Committee Shows Ban Was Instigated by Auto Bosses

NEW YORK.—Abandonment by the Socialist leaders of their plans to use Union Square for their May Day meeting is further evidence of their mortal fear at the very possibility of the fraternization of Socialist and Communist workers on the day of International working class solidarity.

In its statement, the Committee called to the attention of the workers of New York, "especially of the members of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor unions," the consistent rejection by the Socialist and trade union leaders of the committee's plea for working class unity this May Day against Hunger, War and Fascism.

"The Socialist leaders announced their abandonment of Union Square when they saw the hopes of keeping the revolutionary workers out of the Square with the aid of the police, completely shattered. Their abandonment of the Square is further evidence of their fear and distrust of their own membership and followers whose desire for united action with the revolutionary workers is growing.

"The United Front May Committee does not give up the fight of the working class on this great day, of effecting one united May Day demonstration for the burning needs and rights of the workers against the menace of Fascism and War."

Final Plans Made
Final plans for the giant United Front May Day parade and demonstration were adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Front May Day Arr.

Picket Office of Hodson Today for Jobs, Union Wages

To Protest Killing of Child Thru Neglect of Relief Bureau

NEW YORK.—While fired C. W. A. workers and unemployed continue picketing Public Welfare Commissioner Hodson's office this morning at 50 Lafayette St., demanding reinstatement on C. W. A. jobs and rescinding of the wage cuts, two other unemployed delegations will converge on Hodson's office this morning. The jobs from the Gold Dust Lodge will appear at Hodson's office to secure an answer to demands made on the Welfare Department Thursday. In addition, a delegation will visit Hodson in connection with the death of seven-month old Russell Flores, killed as a result of the neglect of the Home Relief Bureau.

Child Killed by H. R. Bureau
A delegation elected by the "clients" of the Home Relief Bureau

Messengers Vote for Negotiations

NEW YORK.—Four hundred and fifty messenger boys voted to continue negotiations for better working conditions at a meeting of the Telegraph Messengers' Union held yesterday. After a report made by the elected representatives of the Union the boys decided to prepare for further action if their demands are not granted.

Editor's Note: The story printed in yesterday's Daily Worker erroneously announced a strike of messenger boys. The information was derived from a strike leaflet issued by the Telegraph Messengers' Union. At a meeting after the Daily Worker went to press the original strike order was rescinded.

United May 1st Demonstrations

NEW YORK.—Union Square, 2:30 to 5 p.m., preceded by two monster parades.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Capitol Park, facing Jefferson County jail.
DETROIT.—Grand Circus Park.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Public Sq., at 3 p.m.
CHICAGO.—Grant Park.
PATERSON, N. J.—Sandy Hill Park, at noon.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Berger's Park.
RACINE, Wis.—Lake Front Park.
VIRIDEN, Ill.—City Hall.
BELLEVILLE, Ill.—In front of Court House.
ZEIGLER, Ill.—City Park.
PEORIA, Ill.—Court House Sq.
OAKLAND, Calif.—Chabot Park, 11th & Jefferson St., at 2 p.m.
EAST OAKLAND, Calif.—Mass meeting at 8 p.m.

940 Workers Jailed in Paris Demonstration

PARIS, April 20.—Tens of thousands of workers battled police today in a united front demonstration before the City Hall, against the wage-cuts, wholesale lay-offs, and slashes in veterans' pensions by which the Doumergue government is attempting to balance its war budget.

Police reported that 940 had been arrested. Hundreds were injured in the fighting which began when heavy lines of police barred the way of the demonstrators, and refused to allow their delegation to enter the city hall.

Thousands of workers struck late this afternoon in order to march to the city hall, where the demonstration was called for 5 p.m.

The police and mobile guards, armed with rifles, thousands strong, charged the workers and veterans again and again in front of the city hall and in all the adjoining streets. A group of several hundred veterans, led by three one-legged war victims, was furiously attacked by police and mobile guards.

At a late hour today, fighting between the police and workers continued in many parts of the city.

Solidarity Strike On Chicago Front Called by M.W.I.U.

Daily Worker Midwest Bureau
CHICAGO, April 20.—A call to strike in solidarity with the Buffalo Marine Workers against the Lake Carriers Association was issued to men on the Chicago waterfront by the Marine Workers Industrial Union yesterday.

The M.W.I.U., with headquarters at 1833 West Madison St., has called a meeting for this Sunday, 2 p.m., at 9518 Commercial Ave., where strike action will be planned to better conditions on the Lake boats and for rotary hiring through rank and file committee.

The great bulk of the iron ore provided for war purposes through the Vinton Bill is handled through the Chicago and Gary, Indiana, ports.

At the same time in Gary the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial

Hear Trial of Thälmann Has Begun Secretly

Rumor Is Widespread in Berlin Workers' Districts

NEW YORK.—Rumors that the trial of Ernst Thälmann, leader of the Communist Party of Germany, has begun secretly are widespread in Berlin, according to a report received by the International Liberation Committee in Paris, and relayed to the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, in New York.

"Since March 20," says the international committee's representative in Berlin, "there have been persistent reports in the workers' districts of Mosbit, Wedding and Neukolln that the trial of Ernst Thälmann, leader of the German Communist Party, has already begun in secret."

"It was impossible for me to verify the truth of this and the basis for this widespread uneasiness. I observed considerable emotion among the workers who are indignant against the complete absence of any legal guarantees for the anti-fascists, and who curse the government."

Gorki Telegraphs Protest
Maxim Gorki, world famous Russian writer, sent the following telegram to the Deutsche Volkszeitung: "I consider the imprisonment for over a year of Ernst Thälmann, the leader of the German workers, as a shame to Germany stop I hope that the representatives of all civilization will raise their voices in protest against the juridical crime which is being prepared."

Tens of Thousands Fight Police in Pay Cut Protest

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—A clique of officers of C. C. C. 1281 Orange, N. J., succeeded in breaking up a mass meeting called by the Young Communist League at which two former C. C. C. boys spoke.

The meeting, which was arranged as part of a state-wide tour by the Y. C. L. New Jersey district, was well under way with about 75 C. C. C. boys from the nearby camp listening intently to the speakers when an officer leading a gang of boys rushed into the hall with a shout of "Let's get them." A number of the boys at the meeting protected the speakers and succeeded in getting them safely out of the hall without serious injury.

The police arrived just at the moment when the fight ended, and in order to cover up their collaboration with the officers of the camp, arrested eleven of the boys for disorderly conduct.

This is the third meeting of the tour broken up. The other two were smashed by the Newark police, and four Young Communist League members were arrested when they attempted to go through with a meeting in spite of the police.

The Communist Party and Young Communist League are planning a state-wide campaign against the increasing terror, which is bound up with the intense war preparations throughout the state.

Union is issuing a call to the Gary workers to act in solidarity with the Buffalo and Chicago men. Many steel workers of Gary ship out in the summer months.

representative to the meeting to propose united action.
(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—"We don't want a lovers' lane; what we want is a fighting picket line." This was the cry of a youthful picketer of the Michigan Stove at last night's meeting at the Deutsches Haus, called by the Mechanics Educational Society to protest the hiring of gangsters to attack the Michigan Stove pickets.

The cry of the Michigan Stove youthful picketer was taken up by the rank and file at the meeting and a challenge to the Smith machine which is secretly conspiring with the Detroit Labor Board to break the strike of the tool and die makers and the Michigan Stove workers.

The spark which released the militancy of the assembled 1,500



Seamen on the March
Unemployed marine workers on the march from Baltimore to Washington, to demand retention of workers' controlled relief administration. They were told that relief is run in the interest of employers, and would be maintained that way.

Relief Is Run to Suit Bosses, Federal Head Admits to Seamen

700 Pickets Dispersed By Ala. Troops
Use Militia To Help Scabs Go into Coal Mines

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 20.—Guardmen and deputy gun thugs broke up the picket lines of 700 striking miners here at the Red Diamond Coal Co. today. A Negro miner Ed England was killed here a few days ago, and a white miner, Gordon Rice, was dangerously wounded by the chief of police and deputy sheriffs when they drove pickets away at the point of guns.

National Guardsmen were rushed to the mine when the operators reported that the striking miners were massing to keep out all scabs. When the deputy sheriffs ordered the pickets to disperse, they refused to do so.

Around 21,000 Alabama Negro and white miners are on strike demanding higher wages and union recognition. On Wednesday, 300 Southern capitalists met and declared they would mobilize all property owners, business men, industrialists and business men in the South to enforce the differential wage and to combat union organization and the demand for higher wages.

CCC Officers, Cops, Raid Communist Meeting; Jail Eleven

CCC Youth Protect the Speakers Against Fascist Raid

700 Anthracite Miners Strike.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 20.—Seven hundred miners in the Spring Mountain colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. went on strike today. The men are under the leadership of the United Mine Workers of America. The strike was called when the men charged that the company has been using men who work on a monthly basis to do the work that should be done by miners on an hourly basis.

There are now altogether 3,600 anthracite miners on strike. The Anthracite Board of Conciliation, formed under the code, is attempting to break the strike.

Toilers Mass Today at 5th Av. Bus Co.; Fight For Jobs for Negroes

NEW YORK.—New York workers will mass this Saturday noon in front of the office of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co., 132nd Street and Broadway, to demand that the company end its racial discrimination policy and give employment to Negro conductors and motormen.

The demonstration, called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, will be preceded by three open air meetings in Harlem: in front of the League's office, 119 West 135th Street; the International Labor Defense, 126th St. and Lenox Ave., and the Liberator office, 2162 Seventh Avenue.

workers, that is being choked by the Smith machine, was the fighting speech of production workers' organizer, John Anderson, Anderson,

who was warmly greeted by the workers, charged in his speech that the District Committee did not make real efforts to tell Detroit workers

Baltimore Marchers In Stirring Unity of Negro and White
(WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The Baltimore seamen lined up late today, still singing and lifting high their fighting banners, to wait for Federal buses promised them to travel home in. They elected a committee to stay over in Washington and take their demands tomorrow to the White House. Refusing to accept even medical aid on a jim-crow basis, they forced Federal officials to send a physician to treat the blisters and bruises of white and Negroes at the same time and place. This was the third time they dramatically turned down government offers to meet dire physical needs under jim-crow rule.

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, April 20.—Singing workmen's battle songs to soldier tunes played on harmonicas, Baltimore seamen who walked fifty miles to fight for workers' control of unemployment relief, marched into Federal Relief Headquarters today and heard a top Government relief official turn down all demands cold with the explanation that the seamen were correct in saving relief, like everything else, is run by the Government in the interest of the ruling employers.

William J. Plunkert, Federal Director of Transient Relief, listened to the seamen's demands and their declaration that Plunkert has been acting at the command of ship owners, and replied: "No, I can't do what you demand. . . . Since things are as you say, why don't you go elsewhere? T' the polls, or somewhere else."

The seamen's answer rolled back in a deep, resentful laugh, above which Leonard Patterson, Negro leader, called: "Sometime, Mr. Plunkert, we workers are gonna force you and all Government officials to do what we say. But in the meantime, this is not the end of our fight on this particular relief question. Let me remind you that 2,000 textile workers struck in Baltimore yesterday to demonstrate in support of us, and that four ships struck for our demands. You'll hear more of that. We're going to fight on, and so are seamen in every port and workers in other trades."

Will Go Elsewhere.
"We're going elsewhere" Walter Stack, Marine Workers' Industrial Union representative and another leader of the march, told Plunkert, "but we hold you responsible for this."

Plunkert did accede to the seamen's demand for transportation home at the expense of the Government. He provided medical attention also, without jim-crowing. He accepted without any answer whatsoever the seamen's protest against his efforts to split their ranks. Their mass conference with him was a victory; he had tried day long to force them to send in a small com-

Arrest 27 Furniture Men for Picketing Despite Injunction

Boston Workers' Trial Set for Next Thursday

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—Twenty-seven workers, members of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union were arrested this morning while engaged in mass picketing of the Columbia Meyers Upholstery Co. They were released on \$100 bail each, and the cases will come up Thursday, April 26.

Warrants for contempt of court are being used against the pickets. One hundred fifty participated in the picketing despite an injunction taken out by the company.

The strike has been in progress for five weeks. The owners of the company, in attempting to shatter the opposition of the workers, took advantage of a legal trick to change the firm name, thereby breaking the union agreement. With that it proceeded to cut wages.

A meeting has been arranged for Monday night at Franklin Union Hall, Berkeley St. in order to take further action against this latest co-operation between the bosses and the police. Joe Kiss, national secretary of the Union, will be the main speaker. The I. L. D., the Needle Trades Union and the Marine Workers are helping the Furniture Workers fight.

Talks of Clashes
Harrison cautioned the workers, "that thousands on the picket line" will bring clashes with the police. Spencer told the workers, that "thousands of leaflets resulted in flogs in other places." Hunter made a provocative speech against militant trade unions, slandered the workers who were killed in the Ford

10 P.C. Cut For RR Men Stands, Roosevelt Rules

U. S. Orders Halt on Sale of Steel Scrap for Japan Munitions

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper has ordered the United States Shipping Board to stop the sale of old ships to prevent Japan from acquiring more scrap iron to increase its armaments.

The Roosevelt administration itself enlisted in the imperialist exploitation of China, is in quite a dither over Japan's recent announcement that she intends to fight to retain her Far Eastern spoils and that she wishes to be understood as the chief imperialist robber of China. It is understood here that Roosevelt is considering negotiation with other nations to draw up a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Wheat prices are falling again because the amount of wheat throughout the world is still at record peaks despite all efforts of the capitalist governments to destroy or curtail wheat stocks. All efforts of the capitalist governments to jack up the world price of wheat through agreements allocating definite quotas of wheat to each country have broken down since each country wants the other to sacrifice its own wheat crop in order to raise the profits of the other.

The need of the Roosevelt government to keep wheat prices high will inevitably force it to inject further shots of inflation into the country's economy. This inflation will be of benefit only to the big wheat speculators since the present crops have been largely sold already by the farmers. In addition the inflation will hurt the vast majority of small farmers who will have to pay higher prices for machinery, fertilizer, gasoline, etc. It will raise bread prices in the cities.

At the hearing the Auto-Lite management stated that such a show of force, if continued, would mean the closing of their plant. The injunction mentions the unemployed council, naming 21 members the Unemployed League, but not naming any members and the Socialist Party, naming one member.

Thomas Ramsey, business agent of the United Automotive Workers Federal Union, consistently turned down all offers of assistance from the Unemployed Council and always carried on a campaign against "violence," and warned the strikers to have nothing to do with the Communists.

It is the plan of the auto bosses to drag out the hearings and investigations until the strike is broken or they have their contracts filled. The union officials are playing into this trap.

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The Brotherhood Chiefs Agreed To It, He Points Out

AIDS R. R. OWNERS

Admits Terrible State of R. R. Workers

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Roosevelt today refused to budge from his February 15 letter to the railroad magnates in which he proposed the continuation of the basic ten per cent cut for six months after June 30, 1934, the date of the expiration of the present agreement between the owners and the Railway Labor Executive Association.

The President's refusal, in the form of a letter to Federal Coordinator of Transportation Joseph B. Eastman, followed weeks of conferences, ultimatums, negotiations, and shadow boxing between the managers and the so-called labor executives.

Roosevelt declared that the ten per cent basic cut is not the main cause of the terrible unemployment and misery among railroad workers. It is rather, he said, the practice of part-time work, demotions and the use of the furloughs.

Brotherhoods Proposed Cut
Pointing to the fact that the present basic cut was voluntarily proposed by A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Chairman of the Labor Executives, and the other twenty railway leaders, Roosevelt characterized this decision as a wise one.

If the decision is not accepted by either the railway workers' leaders or the management, the matter will be referred to a board appointed by the President, which board, said Roosevelt, will be instructed to review the matter without regard to today's letter.

In discussing the capital structure of the railroads Roosevelt explained that he expects them to increase the wages of the lowest paid workers up to the N. E. A. level (a low one—Ed.) and to increase the pay, within reasonable limits, as earnings increase.

Roosevelt also announced that he has asked the Secretary of Labor Perkins, Secretary of Commerce Roper and Attorney-General Cummings to prepare a study of the railroad situation with a view to napping out a national railroad policy.

Communist Party Calls For Fight Against Milk Robbery

ALBANY, April 19.—Milk prices will rise by 1 cent a quart beginning Monday. Commissioner Baldwin of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets announced today.

This rise will cost consumers more than \$1,000,000 a month. At present the big milk monopolies like Borden and Sheffield are reaping huge profits as a result of the Roosevelt milk program of dividing the milk supply into "surplus" and non-surplus categories.

"The announcement that working class mothers will have to buy still another increase in the price of milk for their babies is a capitalist crime against the working class children in the cities committed by a capitalist Milk Board whose main function is to protect Wall Street monopoly profits," the New York District of the Communist Party declared today, following the announcement.

"This raise will in no way solve the problems of the thousands of small dairy farmers who are ground by these milk monopolies just as cruelly as the consumers are. What is needed is a determined fight by a united front of the consumers and the milk producers against the robbery of the richer farmers and the monopolies."

Working Class Women stand for this new rise in milk costs will mean more hunger and disease for thousands of working class children. She issued a call to all working class mothers as well as all others interested in fighting the extortionate prices of the milk companies to assist the National Conference of the Council to be held this Sunday at the Manhattan Lyceum, 63 E. 3d St., New York.

"A Fighting Picket Line," Demands Young Auto Worker

MESA Workers Protest Use of Gangsters Against Pickets

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—The Auto Workers Union today received information that an emergency meeting is being held Sunday afternoon in St. Louis, Missouri, to call a strike Monday of 3,000 workers of the Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants, unless the companies meet the workers' demands, especially reinstatement of 125 men discharged for union activity. These workers are members of the Federated Automobile Workers of America, an independent union. The Auto Workers Union is planning to send a rep-

resentative to the meeting to propose united action.
(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—"We don't want a lovers' lane; what we want is a fighting picket line." This was the cry of a youthful picketer of the Michigan Stove at last night's meeting at the Deutsches Haus, called by the Mechanics Educational Society to protest the hiring of gangsters to attack the Michigan Stove pickets.

The cry of the Michigan Stove youthful picketer was taken up by the rank and file at the meeting and a challenge to the Smith machine which is secretly conspiring with the Detroit Labor Board to break the strike of the tool and die makers and the Michigan Stove workers.

The spark which released the militancy of the assembled 1,500

workers, that is being choked by the Smith machine, was the fighting speech of production workers' organizer, John Anderson, Anderson,

who was warmly greeted by the workers, charged in his speech that the District Committee did not make real efforts to tell Detroit workers

of this protest meeting against gangsterdom. He criticized them for failure to print 100,000 leaflets to arouse the workers in the city against police protected gangsters who attacked picket lines.

The Smith leadership, which hems the strike, which is directing the strike into strike-breaking channels of N.R.A. Labor Boards, refuses to bring the issue of the strike to Detroit workers and ask them for support. When Anderson told the assembled workers that the Auto Workers Union should have been invited to the meeting, and outlined the need for united action, he was roundly applauded.

Anderson urged the workers to develop mass picketing, rely upon their own forces and reject the N.R.A. Labor Boards. His concluding words, "that only through mass picketing, united on a picket line, can we win the strike," were cheered by the

companies and their agents—the A. F. of L. chiefs.
"When the strike sentiment was at its highest pitch and the A. F. of L. officials were playing the companies' game and delaying action, we urged immediate and decisive united action to get the strike movement started. But Smith opposed this

Auto Union Calls for United Action with M.E.S.A. Members

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—United action of all auto workers is proposed to the members of the Mechanics Educational Society in a leaflet distributed by the Auto Workers Union. The leaflet, in part follows:
"We have repeatedly proposed to the M. E. S. A. the unification of the ranks of all militant unionists in a common fight against the com-

panies and their agents—the A. F. of L. chiefs.
"When the strike sentiment was at its highest pitch and the A. F. of L. officials were playing the companies' game and delaying action, we urged immediate and decisive united action to get the strike movement started. But Smith opposed this

Anderson Criticizes District Committee; Urges Mass Picketing

workers. The Smith machine assembled on platform, fearing the effect of Anderson's speech, rushed in with little speeches to poison the minds of the workers and instill fear in their hearts about taking up mass picketing.

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Harrison cautioned the workers, "that thousands on the picket line" will bring clashes with the police. Spencer told the workers, that "thousands of leaflets resulted in flogs in other places." Hunter made a provocative speech against militant trade unions, slandered the workers who were killed in the Ford

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# To Send Locked-Out Workers Back Under Same Bad Conditions

## Left Wing Group Calls Dressmakers To Make Lock-out a Strike

NEW YORK.—Zimmerman, Hochman and other leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who had advised the 40,000 locked-out garment workers not to turn the lock-out into a strike for better conditions in the trade, began negotiations with individual contractors to send the workers back with the same conditions as before the lock-out.

These union leaders are supporting everybody but the workers. First they supported the contractors in their plans for the lock-out until the time they were ready to close the shops. Then they suddenly announced that their support would be given to the jobbers.

**Told To Be Quiet**  
The workers, during all these maneuvers, were left out on the streets to wander around, with the union leaders telling them to be quiet and wait. Sort of a watchful waiting process. But no strike.

At a hearing in Supreme Court yesterday afternoon it was revealed that the N.R.A. and the Court had joined with the union leaders in supporting the jobbers.

In reality it is both the jobbers and contractors who are responsible for conditions in the dress trade. Now the union officials, who are responsible for the so-called scientific wage-cut system, are urging the workers to give their support to one of the groups responsible for the vile working conditions.

The workers must fight both the contractors and the jobbers. All throughout the period of the lock-out and especially yesterday, the left wing group within the union have been exposing the treacherous policy of the union leaders.

The left wing group is urging the workers to turn the lock-out into a real strike for better conditions in the trade.

# May Day Appeal for United Front Issued in N.Y.C.

(Continued from Page 1)  
The Detroit Workers Fight Mayor's Ban (Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, April 20.—The May Day Unity Committee replied today to the statement by Mayor Frank Couzens in the press on the question of the Grand Circus Park on May Day.

The committee declared: "Mayor Frank Couzens has no power to deny workers of Detroit the right to meet in Grand Circus Park on May Day. He is taking this power arbitrarily in defiance of both our established rights practiced for years in using the park on this day and also of a definite decision made by the City Council two years ago granting the park for meetings."

"Mayor Couzens says he has offered any other park or playground in the city for the May Day meeting, but this is only a maneuver to cover up his denial of the right to meet."

"Mayor Couzens knows that no other park is suitable for a central demonstration or able to accommodate the masses that will stream in from every part of the city to the May Day meeting."

"Unable to further cover up the denial of the workers' right to assemble, Mayor Couzens is raising a smoke screen when he says: 'That the Communists will not run this city while he is Mayor. No one raised the question of running the city.'"

"The question is that the workers have the right to meet and assemble peacefully and demand that this right shall not be violated by the Mayor or Police Commissioner. By this smoke screen the Mayor hopes to evade an answer to the charge made by the May Day Committee. And that while workers are denied their just rights, gangsters are permitted to roam around freely in the city with police protection to assault striking workers in the Michigan State strike."

"We make the definite charge that the decision of Mayor Couzens and Heinrich Pickett barring the May Day Committee from the use of Grand Circus Park was made following a meeting held last week of General Motors and other auto employers which decided to clamp down on working class activities."

"Arrangements for Sunday's mass meeting are receiving wide support among workers' organizations. Richard Kroon, Secretary of Painters Local 37, has been added to the list of speakers for the meeting at Danceland Auditorium, Woodward and Forest, Sunday, 2 p.m."

**Newark Police Ban May Day—Start Reign of Terror**  
NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—Culminating a fierce attack of police here upon all working-class organizations and meetings, four young workers were arrested Wednesday night at a meeting held to hear reports on C. C. C. camp conditions.

These public mass meetings have been arbitrarily suppressed within as many days by Chief of Police McFall and Commissioner Duffy. Hall keepers have been ordered not to rent their halls for meetings of workers. A meeting of taxi drivers was prevented this afternoon when the police ordered the hall owner not to open the hall unless the

## Demands "Fighting Picket Line"

(Continued from Page 1)  
hunger march, March 7, 1932. This worthy concluded his plea by telling the workers that to congregate in masses on picket line would constitute a "rabble and will bring no good." When he got through, one could read plain resentment on the faces of the striking workers.

In marked contrast to the speeches of the Smith machine, was the speech of John Mack. He outlined before the workers the danger of the hired gangsters attacking the picket line. The way to fight the gangsters, concluded Mack, is not to hire gangsters, as is practiced by A. F. of L. leaders, but to bring this issue to all the workers and through militant mass picketing drive the gangsters out.

When the floor was thrown open for discussion, every worker, without exception, demanded militant picketing and spoke in favor of bringing the issue of the strike to all labor organizations.

While the workers did not directly attack the Smith machine, it was clear from their brief remarks that they are dissatisfied with the no-strike policy of the district committee and sabotaging of decisions, to strengthen the strike, by the Smith machine.

Matthew Smith, who is the Secretary of the M.E.S.A., made a speech full of provocations directed against the speech of John Anderson. Smith did not dare to mention Anderson's name, but it was plain that he was slandering Anderson, whose speech set the militant keynote for the meeting.

Smith's answer to the demand of Anderson for mass picketing, united action, mass distribution of leaflets was the cry of a "provocateur" charging "armed insurrection, civil war." Smith tried to frighten the workers, declaring if they resort to mass picketing they will have to face machine guns, and other similar arguments. He did not answer Anderson's speech regarding the united front.

He did not answer Anderson's charges that the rank and file that the protest meeting against gangsterism was sabotaged by the Smith machine.

To retain favor with the membership of the M.E.S.A., Smith, in his typical bluff manner, cried out that the "strike is just beginning." This after his provocative speech and his continued secret dealings with the Regional Labor Board to break the strike.

When Smith concluded his speech, Anderson immediately took the floor and indignantly rejected the provocative remarks of Smith. Anderson made a motion, that the meeting go on record in favor of sending a letter to all organizations for united action in support of the strike and against gangsterism. His motion was seconded from all sections of the hall.

Smith, in deadly fear that the motion would pass, resorted to a piece of parliamentary trickery which reveals him in his true light as a bluffer of the first order. He told the chairman not to entertain the motion, because it is a public meeting, and the sergeant at arms is not present, therefore, there could be no check up as to who is a member and has a right to vote. And then he moved to adjourn the meeting—which the chairman Murdock, a Smith man, readily carried out.

The picketing was especially militant at the following plants: Star Tool and Die Works, 2532 24th St., and The Superior Tool Works, 6633 Robns Ave.

Last night's meeting shows that the strike of the tool and die makers and the Michigan Stove workers, can be won. What the situation calls for is the development within the M.E.S.A. of a clear-minded opposition that can readily convince the rank and file that Smith and his machine, despite their occasional militant and left phrases, are in no way different from the A. F. of L. leaders in the auto industry. And that while workers are denied their just rights, gangsters are permitted to roam around freely in the city with police protection to assault striking workers in the Michigan State strike.

workers produced a permit from the police department.

The May Day Committee similarly has been refused a permit for its May First demonstration. Request for the permit was refused with the statement that "things aren't going to be so easy for revolution now."

A delegation of workers will go to the City Council on Monday to demand a permit for the May Day demonstration. Members of the delegation will meet at 9:30 a. m. at the International Labor Defense office, 289 Market Street. All organizations are urged to send representatives and protests.

**Metal Workers Union Endorses May Day Demonstration**  
CLEVELAND, Apr. 21.—Cleveland workers are confidently looking forward to the biggest May Day demonstration in the history of this city.

Last Tuesday night, 32 representatives from all locals of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union endorsed the United Front May Day demonstration and pledged mass participation of their members. The union issued an appeal to the Cleveland Mechanics Educational Society of America to participate in a union section of the parade at the following points:

Market Square and West 25th St., at 2 p.m., E. 55th and St. Clair, and W. 55th and Woodland, at the same hour.

## Women's Councils To Hold City Conference on Sunday, April 22

NEW YORK.—The United Council of Working-class Women will hold an annual conference on Sunday, April 22, at 10 a. m., at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

The Councils, with a total membership of 4,000, have conducted struggles in the neighborhoods and at the Home Relief Bureaus, have organized the Negro women in the fight against Negro discrimination, and in their cultural campaign have organized lectures and discussions.

## Auto Wkrs. Union Calls on MESA Men for United Action

(Continued from Page 1)  
and instead, in a telegram he sent Washington, echoed the A. F. of L. cry that a strike would be a tragedy.

"The proposal for united action by the M. E. S. A., the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and the Auto Workers Union was passed by the shop stewards' meeting, but ditched by Smith in the District Committee in direct violation of the shop stewards' decision and contrary to the spirit of the rank and file."

"Militant united action would have paralyzed the sabotage of the A. F. of L. leaders and prepared the ground for successful strike action when the M. E. S. A. went out."

"But Smith, Harrison & Co. would have nothing to do with such tactics. Talking big and in general about strikes, they did nothing concretely to prepare them."

"Talking big about 'general strikes,' Smith cuts the guts out of the present strike with his arbitration schemes and bluff tactics."

"In the Michigan Stove strike notorious gangsters protect scabs, and yet Smith and the District Committee do nothing to call upon the workers of all organizations to take up the fight against the gangsters and force the police to withdraw their protection."

"We propose that the M. E. S. A. issues an open appeal to all workers to demand the ousting of the gangsters, that it sends a mass delegation to the police and calls all workers to the picket line. If this is done—"

"The Auto Workers Union stands ready to bring out one thousand workers to the picket line Monday 4 p. m. to stop the scabs and demand the withdrawal of the gangsters."

"Smith's policies are giving encouragement to the reactionary elements around Griffen who want to discredit all militant tactics."

"We propose that the M. E. S. A. call for a demonstration and parade of all tool and die makers, Michigan Stove and all workers' organizations to support their strike, to demonstrate against company unions, against the outlawing of strikes by the A. F. of L. leaders (which is a direct sabotage of the M. E. S. A. strike), for higher wages and better working conditions."

"At the same time we propose that steps be taken to strengthen picketing, build up a real rank and file strike committee (instead of allowing the District Committee to monopolize everything in its incompetent hands), issue leaflets to combat the propaganda of the companies and the employers' press, etc."

**Convention Tomorrow of Relief Wkrs. League**  
NEW YORK.—The Relief Workers League convention will take place tomorrow afternoon at one o'clock at Irving Plaza, 15 St. and Irving Place. The convention has been called to make plans for further organizing the fight for reinstatement of those workers fired in the recent lay-off and to prepare against the expected wage-cut.

**RAILROAD CONCENTRATION GROUP HOLDS DANCE**  
NEW YORK.—The Third Avenue Railroad Concentration Group will hold an entertainment and dance tonight, 8 p. m., at 168 W. 23rd St., room 12. Admission is 20 cents.

**Down tools May 1 against the Wagner strikebreaking bill and for the workers' right to strike!**

**Red Candidates Win Town Elections**  
PRATT, Mich., April 19.—The slate of candidates put forward by the Unemployed Council was elected without opposition in Pratt, Mich., a village located between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti.

The slate was headed by William Young, an active Communist, 34 years old, an unemployed carpenter and former Ford worker. He was elected village president. Milford Loder, 34 years old, an electrician who is a member of the American Federation of Labor was elected village treasurer. Peter Savage, a garage mechanic, Thomas McFadden, a bricklayer and member of the A. F. of L. and Carmen Coleman, auto worker, were elected members of the village council.

All those elected have been active in the work of the Unemployed Council which has 54 members out of a total of 84 unemployed in the village. As a result of the activity of the Unemployed Council, every one of the 84 unemployed were on the C. W. A. and are now on the F. E. R. A. while in the county a whole only one out of every three registered unemployed received these jobs.

Pratt is a village consisting of about 180 families with a population of 800. All the families except three are workers' families. About half of the workers are auto workers

## GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

By del



"Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt presided over the sale of objects from her val-kill shop."—NEWS ITEM.

## RELIEF IS RUN TO SUIT BOSSES, FEDERAL HEAD ADMITS TO SEAMEN

(Continued from Page 1)  
mittee of leaders, but they stood pat and won.

In addition the seamen won a revolutionary gain of tremendous import—something which Federal officials apparently weren't aware of. By heroically standing out against jim-crowism, they were able to stage in this national capital a demonstration for Negro and white worker unity such as seldom seen in this jim-crow town.

When the seamen arrived late yesterday, the local transient relief director, under federal supervision, offered them food, clothes, white socks for their badly blistered and broken feet, baths with plentiful soap and towels, medical attention—if only they would submit to the segregation of whites and Negroes in accord with the national government's field jim-crow policy. The seamen, though exhausted, hungry, some nursing great wounds on their feet, refused this hands down.

They marched still singing, yellow with great fervor and discipline, to a Negro hall more than a mile away, to sleep on the bare floor—if only they would submit to the segregation of whites and Negroes in accord with the national government's field jim-crow policy. The seamen, though exhausted, hungry, some nursing great wounds on their feet, refused this hands down.

**March Through Negro District**  
And their route lay straight through the heart of the Negro working class district of Whittington. As they marched, shouting "Black and white, unite and fight," hundreds of Negroes poured out of their tenement shacks and watched, and cheered. I saw those Negro spectators watch with faces first alarmed, as though they were shocked to see such an audacious demonstration by white and Negroes in a capital street, then breaking into broad grins of exultation.

Overnight, word of the seamen's action passed around the neighborhood in which they slept. When they lined up outside to march to protest headquarters, crowds of Negro and white workers stood and cheered them. A number followed the seamen's march over the more than a mile to the relief headquarters and a couple of Negroes went inside with them. One who said he's never been in a union volunteered the comment "They got a right idea. I'll tell you. I'm staying with these fellows."

Anthony Smith, head of the small business men's organization of hundreds of merchants, restaurant-keepers, etc., on the Baltimore waterfront, arrived in Washington just in time to join the seamen in their protest to Plunkert. Smith told Plunkert that "We, the small

business men with whom the seamen have been dealing while they were administering their own relief know that they were honest and much more efficient than any other relief system we've had dealings with. We demand that you meet their demands."

Plunkert, a typical liberal navel dealer, scribbled hastily on his pad and asked Smith his business. He replied restaurant-keeper.

Called in by Plunkert to help, John Carmody, former department of Labor Strike "mediator" (better known to workers as strike-breaker) urged the seamen to be "reasonable." They laughed.

"I have no objection to going on record here," Plunkert admitted at one point, "to the effect that I know that when you seamen administered relief, you ran it efficiently. You did a good job. But, as you say, I'm in a job here and I've got to follow the rules."

The specific "rule" Plunkert referred to is "that Federal Relief funds must be administered through state officials." The Seamen reminded him, however, that Federal funds in other cases have been and are administered through private "social welfare" agencies, and that Plunkert himself sent an official Washington to try to take over the Seamen's control. The Seamen asked, "Since you could get the Maryland officials to take on your Mr. King, why can't you get them to take Seamen to do the work for them?"

"I can't tell them whom to hire," Plunkert falsified.

"What is your final attitude on the workers unemployment bill, H. R. 7580?" Patterson asked.

"I can't discuss that. You'll have to go to Congress."

"What's your final attitude on advising Federal Relief officials in Maryland to let the Seamen retain control?"

"Why can't you deal with us, then?"

"No-no, I can't do that."

"No, I can't do that."

"Do you condemn police brutality against us?"

"I don't even know it existed."

(The Seamen placed this in detail, naming names and cases, including how relief officials brought police down with them.)

"Well," Kennedy said afterward, "you can still be sure we don't intend to go hungry. We're going back to fight—and you notice we're still singing."

## SPORTS

### The Indoor Season Fades Out

THERE'S one sport that keeps the fans and athletes going all year round—boxing. In the summer you get the big outdoor fights in the various stadiums throughout the country. In the winter, you see them indoors under glowing lights and hazy smoke. The boxers (those that are on top anyway) train under the sun, winter or summer, then make their debuts and rebuttals under the sky or under roofs.

The rising champs and palookas have to go through the unluxurious struggle of training in stuffy gyms, learning how to give and take before hard-boiled managers who drive them to death so that a few extra easy dollars could be made on the athlete's ability to catch 'em on the jaw and swing 'em on the button with kayo connections.

And if they do this catching long enough, they either wind up punchy or champions. It's a hard life.

FOLLOWING in line with the "manly art of modified murder," we see the Labor Sports Union of the Eastern District picking up the sport for its own use, in another manner.

It's not a prerequisite to be able to stand with your hands tied before your back to allow some hefty puncher heave away at your face and body. You don't have to go through the preliminaries of jumping rope for years, of sparring and weaving and mastering the technique of give and take. Workers haven't got time for that. They have time, however, to enjoy a little exercise every so often. And one of these forms is boxing.

Without the glory of mayors, governors, millionaires and racketeers, sitting in the front rows; without the atmosphere of smoky air and the spectacle of three-tone lights flashing upon the ring, workers will fight it out at 114 W. 14th St. tonight in weights ranging from 118 to 175 pounds for the L.S.U. amateur boxing championship. And they're going to move through their pees without the worry of "How'm I doin'?" to the promoters of "bigtime," exploiting circles.

Eight P. M. will be the time to see what work men are like as fighters. And I venture to say, from the many amateur matches I have watched, that these bouts will take second place to none.

Law Amster, former professional fighter, will be the third man in the ring, tapping 'em on the back during clinches and putting his marker down for the winning fighter. Jack Rothfeld, the boy who played with the all-star cage quintet against the Renaissance team, will be around the ringside as judge and referee.

And I'm going to fulfill the capacity of pulling the Joe Humphries of the evening. I don't blame the L. S. U. for not paying a thousand or more dollars to hear the howling voice of Joe Humphries; nor do I blame them for not getting Ted Canty's silver-toned screech, because they'd have to buy medals from him. Besides, they won't need a voice to carry through the rafters and beams of Madison Square Garden. So I was elected.

**AND to finish off the indoor** sport season, the powerful Kaytee A. C., winners of the Eastern regional L. S. U. cage tournament, will rebound the New York Yrits, 38 to 28, last week, will line up against the mid-west champions, the Roseland Sparks, for the national basketball championship. These teams go into action on the 25th at the Kaytee gymnasium, 760 40th St., Brooklyn, at 8:30.

**TOPPING** the indoor activities of the L. S. U. in that week, a swimming meet will be held at the Church of All Nations, Second Ave. and Second St., Saturday night, April 28.

Interest in swimming has been aroused.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Detroit 000 000 004 4-2-1  
Cleveland 000 000 000 0-5-0  
Flint and Cochrane; L. Brown and Pylak.  
St. Louis at Chicago, postponed by rain.  
New York at Boston, postponed by rain.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Boston 002 100 000 3-10-1  
New York 030 004 000 7-9-1  
Cantwell, Mangum and Hogan; Schumacher, Salvendy, Bel and Richards.  
**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Philadelphia 0-0 000 0-0-6-1  
Brooklyn 001 019 032 5-10-0  
Keller, Kleinhans and J. Wilson; Leonard and Lops.  
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, postponed, cold.  
Chicago at St. Louis, postponed, cold.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Toronto 000 002 041 7-13-0  
Albany 200 002 024 10-13-0  
Cook, Lucas, Hillier and Crouch; Coleman, Porter, Caruthers and Maple.  
Rochester 000 000 320 0-14-1-1  
Baltimore 400 000 010 3-8-2-3  
Liska, Berly and Lewis; Appleton, Miner, Butcher and Hargreaves.  
Buffalo 000 002 001 4-11-0  
Newark 000 220 001 1-12-1  
Milstead, Kowalik and Outen; Duke, Makovsky and Glenn.  
Montreal at Syracuse, postponed, cold.

**GAMES TODAY**  
**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
New York at Boston.  
Washington at Philadelphia.  
Detroit at Cleveland.  
St. Louis at Chicago.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Boston at New York.  
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.  
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.  
Chicago at St. Louis.

**ASKS FIVE CENTS LESS; Gets Fine, 30 Days**  
JERSEY CITY, April 10.—Jacob Maged, a tailor, was fined \$100 and sentenced to 30 days in jail by Common Pleas Judge Robert V. Kinkhead, after he had pleaded guilty to violation of the state code for tailors. Maged had taken thirty-five cents for pressing a three-piece suit of clothes. The code orders a charge of forty cents.

**May Day Collection in Philadelphia**  
PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Tag day collection will be held in this city Saturday and Sunday, April 21 and 22, to aid the plans for a United Front May Day demonstration here. All Party members and sympathizers are urged to report on these days to Communist Section headquarters, 1225 Germantown Ave.

**PHOTOS... of the better kind AT REDUCED PRICES**  
**BLUE BIRD STUDIOS**  
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**AMALGAMATED CLOTHING FRACTION**  
NEW YORK—Amalgamated Clothing Workers' fraction members are notified that the meeting called for Saturday, April 21, has been postponed until further notice.

**FOOD WORKERS HOLD MEET**  
NEW YORK.—The Food Workers Industrial Union will hold a mass meeting tonight at 8 p. m. of grocers, dairy and fruit clerks among organized members, unorganized food workers and members of the A. F. of L. at the Savoy Mansion, 6522 20th Ave., Brooklyn.

**DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY**  
107 BRISTOL STREET  
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn  
PHONE: DICKENS 5-3012  
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-3 P.M.

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106 EAST 14th STREET  
Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.  
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150 E. 92nd St., New York City  
Cor. Lexington Ave. Atwater 9-8888  
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Wisconsin 7-0288  
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**Caucasian Restaurant "KAVKAZ"**  
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**JADE MOUNTAIN**  
American & Chinese Restaurant  
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SPECIALTY-ITALIAN DISHES  
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(Classified)  
FARM FOR SALE: Beautiful summer place. Nine-room house. One fire place. Three-car garage, and other buildings. All in good condition. Beautiful pond. Eighty-five acres of land. Electricity coming through \$11 for \$12,700 with stocks and tools. \$12,000 without the stock. Write to Stanley Sinker, R.F.D. 2, Southbury, Conn.

RUSSIAN 25c a lesson groups. Schuyler 4-0174.

All Comrades Meet at the  
**NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA**  
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

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# Rayon Strikers Drive Off Scabs and State Trooper; Upset Car

### Ashland Workers Ignore Orders of UTW Heads Against Picketing

JEWETT City, Conn., April 19.—While the Ashland Rayon strikers were following the order of their leaders (U. T. W.) for no mass picketing around the plant, the scabs began to trickle slowly into the mill. Finally last Tuesday the strikers took matters into their own hands and decided to stop any scabs from entering the plant.

When the overseer arrived at the plant at 6 a. m. with a car-load of scabs, the strikers were massed at the mill door waiting for them. The overseer jumped out of the car hurriedly and tried to open the door to the plant, but the lock had been filled with broken pieces of matches and he couldn't get the key into the lock. The strikers took advantage of the delay and surrounded the car that was filled with scabs. They rocked the car so violently that the scabs bounced around like rubber balls. Then they took off the door of the car and drove the scabs away from the mill.

When the second car-load of scabs arrived, the scabs were not only driven away, but the car was overturned completely. Immediately a state trooper was brought in from the barracks in Danielson. However, the strikers were so enraged that this lone state trooper suffered pretty badly when he tried to disperse the strikers. He was forced to appeal for help, and immediately more troopers were sent to the scene. However not one scab got into the mill that day. We must continue our mass picket lines around the mill every day until we win this strike for a 25 per cent increase in wages.

## TENTH ANNUAL CONCERT of the FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA

Assisted by a Group of the Freiheit Gesang Verein

JACOB SCHAEFER, Conductor

Saturday, April 21st — 8:30 P. M. —

**Town Hall**  
43rd Street, East of Broadway

Part of Program:  
Fifth Symphony, Beethoven,  
Suite of Soviet Melodies, Schaefer

Tickets 50c, 75c, \$1 at 106 E. 14th Street and Box Office

Thrilling Motion Picture and Lecture

## RUSSIA AS IT IS!

by and with JULIEN BRYAN in person

County Center, April 27, 8:30 P. M. Tickets 50c-\$1.10-\$1.65

## GALA FESTIVAL For the Benefit of Der Arbeiter

Saturday, April 21st — 8 P. M. —

at German Workers Club  
306 East 149th Street, Bronx

Excellent Program—Entertainment  
Admission 25c, Unemployed 10c

## ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE

SAT., April 21st — 8:30 P. M. —  
35 East 12th St. — 5th Floor —

Program:  
Music Recital, Chalk  
Talk by "del," Feats  
of Magic and more.

Auspices: Red Builders  
Admission 20c

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# Made Over A Million Bucks Breaking Strikes, Boasts Scab-Herder Bergoff

### Says He Was a Good Friend of Gompers and John L. Lewis

By HARRY RAYMOND

"I made over a million dollars breaking strikes in the year of 1920," Peter L. Bergoff, self-styled king of the strike-breakers and labor stool pigeons, boastfully asserted yesterday in his office, at 2 Columbus Circle.

He sat there behind a big polished desk, vain as a peacock, obviously proud of long years of service as a rat for the capitalist class and a leader of gangsters and sluggers.

Accompanied by Leo Seltzer, our efficient staff photographer, I was led into the presence of this arch scoundrel by a suspicious looking person, obviously Bergoff's body guard, who stood watch at the locked door in the front of the office.

"How did you make the million dollars?" I ventured. "Who paid you this money?"

Immediately the gang leader went to his safe and pulled out a stack of documents.

"Look at that," he said. He reproduced a contract signed by representatives of the Brooklyn City Railroad, the Southern Brooklyn Railroad and the Coney Island and Gravesend Railroad Company.

"There's where some of the money came from," said Bergoff rubbing his hands.

Here before me was a contract which proved conclusively that "Red" Bergoff, as he is commonly called, received \$737,602.36 from the greedy traction bosses in the year 1920 for sending in gangs of strike-breakers and thugs to break the streetcar and subway strike.

"I wish I had another job like that," said the thug leader. "I made over a million that year in a few months." Whether he paid in case money on a million dollars Mr. Bergoff did not divulge.

"But what are you doing today?" I asked.

Admits He Hires Thugs Bergoff admitted that he was the one who sent Eddy Gatti, well-known gangster, Samuel Binder, Murray Freidland and Charles Rinda to Philadelphia to break the strike of the S. K. F. Industries workers. He also admitted that he was present trying to clear Gatti of charges of molesting strikers' homes, for which Gatti was arrested and held in \$3,000 bonds.

"Why I got Gatti out of jail some years ago," declared Bergoff. (Gatti is the gangster who was hired by the notorious George Williams and Max Sherwood to work for the Parmelee System during the recent taxi strike.—H. R.)

The old strikebreaker shied clear of talking about his activities in the year of 1916, when he had his license revoked for a swindling deal.

Bergoff admitted that he was doing some work on the Harry K. Thaw murder case, but failed to tell how he was to get out of District Attorney Jerome's office when he came around with some phony information.

Connected with Nat Shaw spotted by Manhattan Local C. W. A. at 418 W. 53rd St. 8 p. m. Negro Jazz Band. Refreshments. Contribution 15c.

SPRING FROG given by Youth Sect. of N. Y. W. U. at 106 W. 11th St., 11th St. and Irving Place, 9:30 p. m.

BRONX HOUSE PARTY in honor of Unit 36 at Conrads Flinders, 929 E. 179th St., apartment 3. Admission free.

SPRING FROG given by Youth Sect. of N. Y. W. U. at 106 W. 11th St., 11th St. and Irving Place, 9:30 p. m.

HOUSE PARTY, 688 Third Ave. T. Montag. Auspices Yorkville Br. F. S. U. Send off to comrades to S. U. 8 p. m.

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PETER L. BERGOFF Labor spy and strikebreaker, as he appeared in his office in New York yesterday while being quizzed by a Daily Worker reporter.

Admits Thugs Jailed in Philadelphia Were in His Employ

"I was up all night on that telephone job," said Bergoff.

That the Bergoff strikebreaking agency was "in" in glove with leaders of the American Federation of Labor was also revealed by the old scab herder.

Sam Gompers His Friend "Sam Gompers was a good friend of mine," said Bergoff, when I questioned him about his connection with A. F. of L. leaders. "I knew John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and his predecessor, Mitchell. I met them in Scranton socially."

Describing his connections with the leadership of the International Longshoremen's Association, Bergoff told how he met Tom O'Connor in 1913:

"I was introduced to O'Connor by W. J. Conners, a Buffalo editor. Conners said, 'You're the man who breaks the strikes.' So we went out to a gin mill and had a nice little time together."

About the activities of Sherwood, Williams and the gang from the Sherwood Detective Bureau, whom we exposed in the last three issues of the Daily Worker, Bergoff was very reluctant to speak. All the old racketeer would say is, "I have nothing to do with that cheap bunch of racketeers. I am a big strikebreaker."

But Bergoff knows more than he pretends to know about the Sherwood Williams gang. They all hire the same gangsters and they play their dirty trade in the same way.

Reading Bergoff's little booklet which he uses to lure the factory owners, one can notice little difference in it from Sherwood's booklet.

The following is quoted from a four-page folder sent out by Bergoff to manufacturers:

"Strikes Prevention Department—This department is composed of men possessing natural leadership qualifications. Men of intelligence, courage and great persuasive powers, to counteract the evil influence of strike agitators and the radical element." (The men of persuasive powers are undoubtedly Eddy Gatti and his gang.—H. R.)

The following is a typical letter sent to employers by the old rat:

"We propose to furnish your agents, employees to take the strikers' places on the open shop basis in numbers as you may desire at the prevailing rate of wages paid by the company. For this service we charge you the sum of ONE DOLLAR per working day per working man, subsistence and the necessary cost of procuring and delivering them."

"We further propose to furnish experienced men for guard and escort duty who have nerve and are especially qualified for this kind of work. For this service we charge you the sum of ONE DOLLAR per hour per man and expenses."

In this manner Bergoff, the gang leader, solicits his jobs of sending sluggers and plug-uglies into the factories. He is given a license from the city to do this work. He is even considered a responsible business man by the city officials. He has been going about doing his miscreant work since 1903, when he opened up the illegal Detective Agency.

"It's a matter of dollars and cents to me," said Peter Bergoff.

How long will the New York City government allow this man to collect these dollars and cents out of the life-blood of the workers?

Workers everywhere should raise this question in their unions. Demand that Bergoff, Sherwood and Williams be put out of business. Demand this from the Mayor of New York. The Daily Worker will back you in this fight.

# Protest Attack on "Daily" in Court Tuesday, April 24

### NEW YORK—In an attempt to stop the Daily Worker's exposure of labor spy agencies such as the Bergoff Agency, a group of professional stool pigeons of the Sherwood Detective Bureau have brought libel charges against Harry Raymond, the author of today's article.

The charges were made by a notorious spy named George Williams, who operates out of the Sherwood Detective Bureau, 1457 Broadway, and whose strike-breaking activities the Daily Worker recently exposed.

Raymond will answer the libel charges Tuesday, April 24, at 10 a. m. in Federal Court, Room 425, 425 Sixth Ave., when he will appear for a hearing.

Workers should protest this slimy attack on the Daily Worker by packing the court when the case comes up for a hearing.

# Teachers to March for Back Wages Official Leader Tries to Curb Real Fight Against Bankers

### Daily Worker Mid-West Bureau CHICAGO, Ill., April 20.—School teachers are to march through the Chicago Loop today after a mass meeting at Liberty Square, Congress St. and Michigan Ave., at 10 a. m. in what John M. Fekwes, Billy Sunday type, holding dictatorial reins over the teachers, promises to be a "orderly parade."

Fekwes has assured city officials that he will keep the teachers in check and prevent any attempt of a march on the City Hall or any of the Loop banks.

The returns of a straw vote on strike have thus far been kept secret by Fekwes, he has announced that about 50 per cent of the teachers had voted to go out.

Fights Militant Teachers Fekwes has called "civic organizations" including the American Legion, Lions and Kiwanis Clubs, etc., to join the march with a specific announcement against militant workers or teachers whom he refers to as "trouble makers." Captains were named to censor all banners carried in the march.

The rank and file teachers' group of Chicago has issued a call to all student and workers organizations to enter the demonstration in a body.

The main demands Fekwes has raised are vague requests for "a general protest against inhuman conditions in the schools, to arouse public opinion and to secure passage of legislation."

The rank and file are urging the teachers to prepare for strike for back wages and rehiring of unemployed teachers through the cutting down of teacher load, and the return of the 23 per cent wage cut.

# Restaurant Workers Strike in Brooklyn

### NEW YORK—After defeating the attempt of A. F. of L. officials of Local 325 to put over a strike-breaking contract on workers of the Nathan's Busy Bee, Surf and Stillwell Avenue, Coney Island, a strike was declared for recognition of the Cafeteria Workers Union of the Food and Industrial Union for better conditions.

Down tools May 1st! Rally the fight against the N.R.A.'s attacks on living standards and workers' organizations.

# WHAT'S ON

THE NEW YORK WORKERS BOOK SHOP is selling fast. Get yours now at 50 E. 13th St.

Saturday Manhattan CHOW MEIN PARTY and Dance at 130 W. 23rd St. Auspices Joe Hill Br. I. L. D. Admission 15c.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT, 64 Second Ave. Red Sparks A. C. Auspices Steve Katoris Br. I. L. D. Carica Dancers exhibition with good entertainment. 8 p. m.

SURPRISE BALL, Workers Center 4046 Broadway at 170th St. Good program. Refreshments. Auspices Y. C. L. Admission 20c.

ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE at German Workers Club, 79 E. Tenth St. Benefit German Workers Club. Drum & Pipe Group. Donation 15c.

PARTISAN REVIEW PARTY for contributors and readers. Dancing. Studio, 92 Fifth Ave., second floor. Admission 75c a couple, 50c single.

UNITED THEATRE, 24-26 E. 23rd St. S. U. Credé—Death of Jehovah, Class Collaboration. Broadway 1933. Dancing, refreshments. Admission 25c.

HOUSE PARTY, 688 Third Ave. T. Montag. Auspices Yorkville Br. F. S. U. Send off to comrades to S. U. 8 p. m.

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# Seven Reasons Why Wagner Bill Does Not Benefit Jobless

### Amter Contrasts H. R. 7598 with Fraudulent Wagner Bill

By I. AMTER

WHEN the Workers Bill H. R. 7598 is proposed, we frequently meet with the answer that there are "other bills" just as good. In view of the sweep of the Workers Bill through the A. F. of L., William Green has come out in denunciation of the Bill, calling it not "feasible" and "unconstitutional." The Socialist Party leaders, lining up with the bosses and the A. F. of L. officials in support of the N.R.A., file the same objections to the Workers' Bill and give support to the Wagner-Lewis Bill.

In many states, unemployment insurance bills have been introduced. In Wisconsin a bill was adopted by the state legislature, and shelved.

Why suddenly this interest in unemployment insurance? Why the silence of Roosevelt since the election campaign of 1932 and in face of his statement on February 28 ("Roosevelt Program for Jobless") that

"Direct relief as such, whether in the form of cash or relief in kind, is not an adequate way of meeting the needs of able-bodied workers. . . . The Federal Government has no intention of decreasing the support for unemployment insurance or the unemployed themselves a system of relief which is REPUGNANT to AMERICAN IDEALS of individual self-reliance."

Why do Mr. Roosevelt, Miss Perkins and others, who have "forgotten" unemployment insurance since the Fall of 1932, suddenly support the Wagner-Lewis Bill? For the simple reason that the support behind the Workers Bill is growing so rapidly and invading the realm of the A. F. of L. and of the fraternal societies as effectively that Roosevelt, Perkins and Green are becoming frightened.

It is time, therefore, that the workers learn what the Wagner-Lewis Bill is and then they will understand that in supporting it Roosevelt, Perkins, Green & Co. are merely pursuing their policy of pillaging the unemployed and of providing strikebreaking measures, as they have in the National Recovery Act and in the Wagner Labor Bill.

What is the Wagner-Lewis Bill? The Wagner-Lewis "unemployment insurance" bill provides the following:

1. No insurance for the army of 16,000,000 unemployed. This is not openly stated in the bill, which declares that the insurance fund shall be raised by means of a "5 per cent tax on the employers' payroll." Clearly the employer pays into the fund only for his own workers. The unemployed have no insurance.

2. The bill further excludes the following: agricultural laborers, domestic workers, teachers in any school, college or university, those employed in the service of a common carrier (transport workers), government employees, physicians, surgeons, dentists or nurses in hospitals, and workers in shops employing less than 10 persons. More than half of the working class would receive no insurance.

3. The act would provide a minimum of \$7 a week insurance for 10 weeks in the year. The worker has worked at least five years for the concern he may be entitled up to 15 weeks insurance a year. In both cases there would be a waiting period, during which the worker would go without compensation, an-

icipating another job. In other words, a worker working at the time that the bill is put into operation, would have to wait for a period before being entitled to insurance, and then would receive only \$7 a week for 10 weeks, or \$70. If he should be an older worker—that is, if he has been working for the company up to five years, then he would be entitled to 15 weeks of insurance. In short, the purpose of this bill is to make willing wage slaves of the workers, to keep them from striking—in a word, a strikebreaking bill.

4. The bill provides compensation only for unemployment—not for sickness, accident, old age or maternity. Increasing industrial and occupational diseases, discarding of elderly workers are the rule today. The Wagner-Lewis bill provides no protection.

Burden on Workers 5. The fund would be raised by a tax of 5 per cent on the employer's payroll. But this would not cost the employer a penny, for the amount would be deducted from his tax bill. This would necessitate higher taxes on the workers and poor farmers. Thus, the whole burden of the insurance would be shifted to the shoulders of the toiling population.

6. The bill, if enacted, would not go into effect until July 1935 and into operation in July 1936. Being a bill for adoption by the states, it would require many years in the states, since it is not mandatory. In Pennsylvania, for instance, this bill would require five years for adoption.

7. The bill is not a continuous mechanism. The employer might, according to the bill, pay into a separate fund. If he should go out of business, his employees would get compensation only as long as the fund lasted. If the future unemployment of those now employed should be of long duration, the amount of compensation would be determined by the amount paid into the fund by the employer. After that, unless the worker obtained work—and also after the ten weeks to which the worker would be entitled to insurance—the worker would be thrown into the streets to starve.

This is the bill which Miss Perkins, ladylike secretary of labor, supports and speaks for over the radio. This is the bill which it is reported Roosevelt, who is an ardent "advocate" of unemployment insurance, also endorses. One can understand why they are trying to put over this "insurance" fraud on the workers who in millions are throwing their support to the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598. In this, as in the effort to put across the whole N. R. A., the bosses of this country led by their governmental agent, Roosevelt, need the support of their labor agents.

No wonder, therefore, that Green, Woll, Thomas and Waldman, Co. endorse the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill and do not dare to face the issue of the Workers Bill.

How much to the point is the Workers Bill providing insurance for all workers for all contingencies of illness, no matter for what reason, at a rate that will maintain them in decency for the full period of unemployment or disability. There shall be no discrimination because of age, sex, race, color, or religious or political affiliation or as to whether they are industrial, agricultural, domestic or professional workers. In other words the whole working class.

The fund shall be raised by taxing inheritance and gifts and individual and corporation incomes of \$5,000 per year and over. (The original bill as drafted by the Unemployment Council provided that war funds should be used for unemployment insurance. For reasons best known to himself, Mr. Lundeen eliminated this provision from the bill he introduced.) The fund shall be controlled, not by the state machinery, as in the Wagner bill, but by commissions composed of rank and file members of workers' and farmers' organizations.

Demand H. R. 7598 Compare the two and then you will see why the bosses and Roosevelt want the bogus Wagner bill, if any, to be enacted. The workers want the Workers Bill H. R. 7598.

The struggle for the Workers Bill must be intensified. In every shop, mine, union and other working class organizations, the Workers Bill should be taken up and discussed, and compared with the bogus bills that are being introduced everywhere to stop the movement for the Workers Bill. Pass resolutions, organize meetings, demonstrations, stoppages and strikes in support of the Workers Bill. Demand that your congressman sign the round-robin petition now being circulated in the House of Representatives to take it out of the Committee on Labor, where Roosevelt hopes to have it buried. Demand that he vote for it.

The fight for the Workers Bill is on. Let's carry on! Show us that the Workers Bill provides a system of insurance that is not "repugnant to American Ideals!"

Down Tools, Demonstrate May 1st to force the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598!

NEWARK, N. J. SPRING DANCE given by Jack London Club Saturday evening, April 21 at South 2nd Club, 315 Clinton St. Entertainment. Adm. 35c.

SPRING DANCE given by I. W. O. Br. 2125 at Hungarian Workers Hall, 1125 Buckley Rd., Sunday, April 22, 7:30 p. m. MASE MEETING arranged by Unit 342 and 343 on Monday, April 23, 8:30 p. m. Kinsman Rd., 8 p. m., in support of United Front May Day demonstration.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. MAURICE SUGAR will lecture on "An American Looks at Soviet Russia" Monday evening, April 23, 8 p. m. at Y.M.H.A. at Union and Enright Ave.

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# La Guardia Denies Veterans Right to March for Bonus

### Today's Parade Is Off; Protest Refusal of Permit

### NEW YORK—The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League was denied the right to march from Union Sq. to Columbus Circle Saturday evening, April 14. A permit was understood to have been granted but was not forwarded to the proper committee. This is in line with the Roosevelt policies of last year when every attempt was made to discourage local organizations from recruiting and organizing the rank and file veterans to go to Washington to demand their back pay and repeal the Economy Act. This year, due to the increasing hardships in the ranks of the veterans and the workers and the determination of the veterans and workers to fight for relief from their misery, they are also demanding unemployment insurance as stated in bill H. R. 7598.

All organizations who are sympathetic to the veterans' cause are requested to send letters of protest to Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner O'Ryan demanding that the veterans be allowed to parade without police interference. Send delegations to Mayor LaGuardia demanding hands off the veterans.

Down tools May 1st! Rally the fight against the N.R.A.'s attacks on living standards and workers' organizations.

# PHILADELPHIA

### 4th JUBILEE of I. W. O.

Sat., April 28th — 8 P. M. —  
Ambassador Hall  
1710 N. Broad Street

PROGRAM:  
Workers' Chorus, I. W. O. Youth  
Dram Group, Prominent Negro Tenor,  
Nature Friends Dram Group, Recitation,  
White Plains and Negro Talent,  
Mandolin Orchestra.

Speaker: W. Weiner,  
President of I. W. O.

Auspices: Dist. Comm.  
I. W. O.—Admission 25c

Film and Photo League  
Presents  
"My Experiences in Hollywood"

with ROBERT GESSNER  
(Author of "Massacre")  
NICHOLAS BELA  
(Actor and Scenarist)

Sunday Eve., April 22, 8:30 P. M.  
12 East 17th St. — Adm. 25c

# Bronx Tenants Win Two Rent Strikes

### NEW YORK—The tenants of 999 Freeman St., Bronx, after a long struggle, won their rent strike forcing the landlord to grant their demands for recognition of the house committee, no evictions, free repairs, and the installation of electric refrigerators.

Under the guidance of the Unemployment Councils and unit 31, section 15 of the Communist Party, and led by P. Meyrowitz, and A. Lemmer, further, T. Browder, chairman and I. Kushner, the landlord was forced to accede to all of the tenants demands. The tenants have donated \$7 to the Unemployment Councils.

During the strike, the landlord served dispossession of several of the tenants, but due to the solidarity of the 28 tenants of the house, he was forced to withdraw the eviction proceedings and deal with the workers' tenant committee.

Britton St. Tenants Win

# WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Nye-Vanderberg resolution ordering a Senate investigation into the practices of munitions manufacturers and the consideration of the "desirability of creating a government monopoly" of the manufacture of war instruments is the latest attempt to divert the workers' attention from the real causes of the threatening imperialist war for the protection and repatriation of foreign markets.

Worded in liberal-pacifist phrases, strikingly reminiscent of the piously disarming mouthings on the eve of the World War, the resolution, from an objective point of view, actually serves the interests of the munitions manufacturers, the people who presumably are to be investigated. It serves them by diverting the militant workers' realization of the necessity for organized resistance to the plans and program of the imperialists to whom the munitions makers are either partners or servants.

The seven senators who are to conduct the inquiry, at a cost not exceeding \$100,000 are instructed to examine existing legislation and treaties pertaining to the manufacture or shipment of "arms, munitions or other implements of war" and to review the findings of the War Policies Commission with a view to crystallizing them into legislative form.

Through the preamble of the resolution refers to "the influence of the commercial motive" as an "inevitable factor in considerations involving the maintenance of the national defense," this same "influence," in the second sentence of the preamble, becomes "one of the inevitable factors often believed to stimulate and sustain wars." (Emphasis mine.—S.W.)

Such wriggling to camouflage the war danger inherent in capitalist society, however, is not so dangerous as the resolution's misrepresentation of the origin and recommendations of the War Policies Commission, nearly every public session of which I attended over a period of about a year.

Furthermore, said the Senate, "Whereas the Seventy-first Congress, by Public Resolution No. 98, approved June 27, 1930, responding to the long-standing demands of American war veterans, speaking through the American Legion, for legislation to take the profit out of war, created a War Policies Commission, which reported recommendations on December 7, 1931, and on March 7, 1932, to decommercialize war and to equalize the burdens thereof; and "Whereas these recommendations never have been translated into the statutes: Therefore be it

Resolved, . . ." and so forth and so on, that a special committee of the Senate be appointed for the purposes already named.

Now, the war veterans did demand that the government "take the profit out of war"—but under "universal mobilization" slogans, popularized for ten years by the very leadership that betrayed the rank and file on the witness stand, which called for drafting capital "as a man is drafted." It is well known in Washington how the American Legion Commander O'Neill went even one per cent further than the War Department. The Commander recommended a guaranteed return up to 7 per cent to industry in wartime. This 7 per cent, he declared, would be "a fair return."

Equating the Burden Little need be said as far as equalizing the burdens of war is concerned. It is a reckless demagogic capitalism that prates of such equalizing when it must hide the things that once were whole men, the things that saved J. P. Morgan from going to the wall as the fiscal agent of British and French imperialism and gave millions to Charlie Schwab and other patriots who ran the Emergency Fleet Corporation and similar "dollar-a-year" ventures.

But, as far as decommercializing war in an imperialist country is concerned, it is not only non-sensical but also even contrary to the arguments made openly by the legislative spokesman of finance capital when such an important Imperialist necessity as a navy "second to none" was being authorized by Congress through 750-million-to-a-billion-dollar naval and airplane construction Vinson Bill.

In the main, the War Policies Commission recommended a constitutional amendment "to eliminate all doubt concerning the extent of the power of Congress to prevent profiteering and to stabilize prices in time of war." Until that amendment is passed, the Commission recommended a program which should "be adopted as governmental policy in order effectively to minimize the profits of war and to distribute its burdens and sacrifices equitably" (hear! hear!). This program, its sponsors announced, would seek to prevent anyone receiving a "profit due to the war" (that is, anything above the so-called normal rate) by the imposition of a war-time revenue law taxing individuals and corporations "95 per cent of all income above the previous three-year average with proper adjustments for capital expenditures for war purposes" by existing or new industries. "To remove all doubt concerning its conception of distributing the war-time "burdens and sacrifices equitably" the Commission recommended "that no constitutional amendment to permit the taking of private property in time of war without compensation be considered by the Congress."

The allowance for "proper adjustments for capital expenditures for war purposes by existing or new

industries, is of course, just a joker to make certain that the war profits will be as juicy as ever. Such ingenuity may not even be necessary in view of the fact that the heads of each industry will indubitably preside over the various military-business and price-fixing boards inevitable in war-time which will dictate prices in their own fields. Furthermore, this provision fails to treat the certainty of huge profits through bulk war orders even if the concern in question had made only a 3 per cent return during the years previous to a declaration of war. Lastly, official records, especially the illuminating Graham Committee reports on the monumental greed and corruption that accompanied the shell-coating of workers' bodies into new power and new markets during 1917-18, show the absolute impossibility of preventing business fraud and chicanery and the impracticability of understanding or supervising corporation accounts.

That is the difference between what the American Legion rank and file demanded and what they got from their leadership and the government.

Fortunately, however, many thousands of workers, a good number of them veterans, understand that it is better to prevent one ship from leaving port with guns and powder designed for the slaughter of workers in other lands, than to wait for or believe in ten thousand "investigations."

### Down Tools May First!

### Engineering Workers to Picket N. Y. Plant; Ask for Workers' Aid

NEW YORK.—The strike at the Teleradio Engineering Corporation, 57 Wooster St., which began April 11 for an increase in wages, continues with the utmost militancy despite numerous arrests of strikers on the picket lines.

The boss of the plant is now attempting to bring in scabs in taxicabs. To stop this the Radio and Metal Workers' Union has organized mass picket lines at the struck establishment at 8 in the morning and 4:30 in the evening.

The strikers issued a call yesterday to workers in all industries to come to the picket line and help them win the strike.

### Painters Union Gets Results in New York

NEW YORK.—The drive started Monday at the Alteration Painters Union to organize the unorganized shops for a struggle to improve the conditions of the painters is already showing its fruits.

A strike involving painters on at least 50 houses was declared against the DeLore Real Estate Co. The painters working for this company were getting \$4 and \$4.50 a day.

On the first day of the strike the boss on one of the jobs was offering to settle for \$6 a day, but the men refused to go back and are demanding more.

The union locals are located as follows: Brownsville Local—1440 East New York Ave. Brighton Local—3200 Coney Island Ave., near Brighton Beach Ave. Williamsburg Local—686 Flushing Ave., one block from Broadway.

These locals have regular membership meetings every Monday night at 8 p.m.

## Trotsky and His "International" to Fight the Communist International

### LATEST EFFORTS ARE ONLY CONTINUATION OF A LIFE-LONG STRUGGLE AGAINST LENIN; NOW LEADS THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION

By L. MAGYAR

We recommend the following articles to our readers with special emphasis, because it gives an extremely interesting and devastating account of Trotskyism, in its historic development during thirty years from a species of opportunism to a counter-revolutionary current. — The Editors.

THE path of the proletariat leads through tests, set-backs, and sometimes even through defeats to final victory. "Sometimes defeats have a greater revolutionizing effect than an easy victory," Karl Marx taught us. But Trotskyism wants to be the political beneficiary of the unavoidable failures and temporary defeats of the proletariat on its way to final victory. He betrays himself, he wants to found a new "Communist" Party in Germany. He wants to derive political profit from the temporary victory of Hitler-fascism in Germany. He wants to cook his political broth in the flames of the Reichstag fire. He wants a new International—the fourth "International." He proclaims that it is the task of the proletariat in the west to fight for bourgeois democracy. He proclaims that it is the task of the proletariat in the east to fight for democracy, for bourgeois democracy. There is only one country in which he favors revolt, and that country is the Soviet Union. That Trotsky is a Bolshevik, no Leninist, is clear. Trotsky is a Trotskyist. But the role of Trotskyism is today quite different from that of historic Trotskyism. Naturally, Trotskyism today has its roots in historic Trotskyism. But Trotskyism has

# U. S. Gov't Refuses to Pay for Yankowitz' Burial

## Impoverished Parents Pay \$274 for Burial of Slain C.C.C. Youth

By CARL REEVE

[NOTE.—Abe Yankowitz, 18-year-old C.C.C. member from New York, was brutally murdered by the C. C. C. foreman of the camp at West Gallatin, Mont., last July 13. The C. C. C. authorities almost immediately released from jail the foreman, George Satriana, who beat young Yankowitz to death. In the affidavit of Irving Steiner, describing the murder, which was printed in an earlier edition of the Daily Worker, the foreman's name was incorrectly spelled Santiano. The C. C. C. authorities put Satriana back on the job as foreman of the camp. They had the case postponed in the Grand Jury. They spread rumors that Yankowitz had died of heart failure. The case comes again before the Grand Jury in Cheyenne, Wyoming, next month.]

NEW YORK.—The family of Abe Yankowitz, C. C. C. youth murdered by the camp foreman George Satriana, has been denied funeral expenses for their murdered son by the U. S. government, and have had their compensation cut to \$4.65 a month. The U. S. government forced Yankowitz' impoverished parents to pay \$274 for the cost of burying the youth who was murdered by the C. C. C. foreman. The headquarters of the Ninth Corps Area, office of the Commanding General, presidio of San Francisco, through a letter signed by A. J. McChrystal, acting assistant adjutant general, and dated Jan. 30, 1934, informed the parents of the slain Yankowitz, "I am directed by the commanding general to acknowledge receipt of your letter enclosing receipt bill for \$274 covering the burial expenses of your son, Abraham Yankowitz, and to inform you that the expenses payable at the place of interment of a deceased C. C. C. enrollee are limited to \$50. In view of the fact that the bill for funeral expenses has already been paid by you, the matter of reimbursing you in the amount of \$50 has been referred to the war department for decision. Upon receipt of reply, you will be further advised."

"Cause Unknown" Not only did the C. C. C. and the U. S. government refuse to pay for the funeral of the youth slain by the C. C. C. foreman, but they also refused the family of the murdered youth any decent amount of compensation.

The \$25 of Yankowitz' \$30 a month "wages" had come to support his parents. The families of all C. C. C. youth are taken off relief when their sons are sent to camp. Yankowitz was slain by a C. C. C. foreman. His death certificate read "cause of death unknown," but had admitted that he died of "fractured skull" and cerebral hemorrhage, duration ten hours. He died after the C. C. C. foreman Satriana, had brutally beaten him to the ground with heavy blows about the head.

But the U. S. government, while protecting Satriana, cut down the compensation paid to Yankowitz' impoverished parents to 12 cents a day for eight years. The letter of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, dated March 10, 1934, to Abe Yankowitz' father, Louis, states: "Referring to your claim for compensation on account of the death of your son, Abraham Yankowitz, former member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, West Gallatin, Montana, who was fatally injured July 13, 1933, your claim has been approved and an award of \$5.47 per month made to you as a dependent parent, for a period of eight years, beginning July 14, 1933, unless you die, marry or cease to be dependent prior to the expiration of that time."

The Independent Office Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, provides a deduction of 15 per cent from all amounts of compensation under the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, approved July 1, 1933. Your compensation should be decreased accordingly, and subsequent to July 1, 1933, your monthly compensation will be at the rate of \$4.65 instead of \$5.47.

A check in payment of compensation covering the period July 14, 1933 to February 28, 1934, inclusive, was forwarded to you on or about March 7, 1934, for \$35.15.

This letter should be retained by you as evidence of the award which has been made and the instructions herein carefully complied with, in order to insure the making of prompt payments.

Very truly yours,  
CHIEF CLAIM EXAMINER

The parents of Abe Yankowitz, eighteen year old C. C. C. youth who was brutally beaten to death in the camp at West Gallatin, Mont., by the C. C. C. foreman George Satriana, have had their compensation cut to \$4.65 a month.

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agent about the complaints of the stretch and split shifts. The committee demanded a six hour day to take effect immediately. The bosses did not want to talk to the organizer, because he does not work at the plant, but seeing the determination of the committee, soon changed their minds and the organizer was allowed to take up these grievances. About two hours later this system was inaugurated and all workers got six hours a day. Hereafter they worked 2-3-4-5 hours a day.

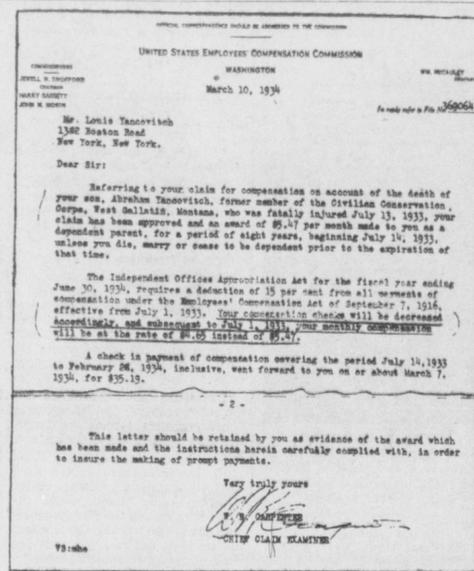
This marks a victory for the N.T.W.U. and shows to the rest of the workers what could be done if all workers would realize their strength. All United Piece Dye workers should attend their weekly meetings held every Saturday at 2 p.m., at 62-3rd St., Passaic.

NEW YORK.—Cab drivers from the Melrose vicinity, who played a militant part in the last strike, organized a club. A constitution will be worked up at their next meeting, April 24, at 8:00 p.m., at 135 Avenue C.

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The parents of Abe Yankowitz, eighteen year old C. C. C. youth who was brutally beaten to death in the camp at West Gallatin, Mont., by the C. C. C. foreman George Satriana, have had their compensation cut to \$4.65 a month.

The \$25 of Yankowitz' \$30 a month "wages" had come to support his parents. The families of all C. C. C. youth are taken off relief when their sons are sent to camp. Yankowitz was slain by a C. C. C. foreman. His death certificate read "cause of death unknown," but had admitted that he died of "fractured skull" and cerebral hemorrhage, duration ten hours. He died after the C. C. C. foreman Satriana, had brutally beaten him to the ground with heavy blows about the head.

But the U. S. government, while protecting Satriana, cut down the compensation paid to Yankowitz' impoverished parents to 12 cents a day for eight years. The letter of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, dated March 10, 1934, to Abe Yankowitz' father, Louis, states: "Referring to your claim for compensation on account of the death of your son, Abraham Yankowitz, former member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, West Gallatin, Montana, who was fatally

injured July 13, 1933, your claim has been approved and an award of \$5.47 per month made to you as a dependent parent for a period of eight years, unless you die, marry, or cease to be dependent prior to the expiration of that time."

The Independent Office Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, requires a deduction of 15 per cent from all payments of compensation under the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, effective from July 1, 1933. Your compensation checks will be decreased accordingly, and subsequent to July 1, 1933, your monthly compensation will be at the rate of \$4.65 instead of \$5.47. The C.C.C., ruled over by the U.S.

## United Piece Dye Victory Won By Real Rank & File Action

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

PASSAIC, N. J.—Company officials of the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi, N. J., with their suckers, foremen and town police, are helping to organize the A. F. of L. union in that plant, and are distributing leaflets for the meeting of the A. F. of L. union.

The shop nuclei of the National Textile Workers' Union got on the job immediately and organized workers in the shop—to come in masses to the A. F. of L. meeting and to expose the fakers in the ranks.

The workers responded and the meeting was well attended and the members of the shop nuclei with the organizer of the N.T.W.U. asked these fakers why they are trying to break the United Front of the workers. These questions were very hot and the fakers said they could not answer them, so the workers decided to leave and have a meeting of their own, where they would take up this shop problem and elect a committee to see the boss.

The committee was elected with organizer of the NTWU and went to the shop to speak to the man-

agement about the complaints of the stretch and split shifts. The committee demanded a six hour day to take effect immediately. The bosses did not want to talk to the organizer, because he does not work at the plant, but seeing the determination of the committee, soon changed their minds and the organizer was allowed to take up these grievances. About two hours later this system was inaugurated and all workers got six hours a day. Hereafter they worked 2-3-4-5 hours a day.

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## Was Murdered by C.C.C. Foreman; Parents Are Penniless

War Department, took Abe Yankowitz from his friends and neighbors in New York, took his family off relief, gave Yankowitz and his family \$1 a day for burying himself in the Montana forests, and then the C.C.C. foreman brutally murdered him. And now, the U.S. Government grants Yankowitz' parents \$4.65 a month as "compensation."

### Slandered Dead Boy

Harry Yankowitz, brother of the slain C.C.C. youth, told the Daily Worker: "The C.C.C. authorities gave out press statements after Yankowitz was killed in which they said that he died of heart failure, and that he had been sick from heart trouble. This is not true. My brother Abe was a member of the Harriman Institution Boys Club, at 10th Street and Ave. A. He was an excellent swimmer and won a medal in a competition at this club for winning the 50-yard backstroke. He was never sick, and was in excellent health. When he entered the C.C.C. camp he was given a rigid physical examination, which showed him in perfect health."

At the time Yankowitz was killed, the C. C. C. authorities gave out statements that Yankowitz was "disobedient" and other slanderous statements, which attempted to justify the killing. Harry Yankowitz said, regarding these slanders: "Abe went to public school 40. He never had any trouble. He was very well liked in the neighborhood. He was never fired from a job. He worked for the A & P Co., under Walter Turnbull, as a helper in the store. He was a good worker."

C.C.C. members who were at the camp in West Gallatin, Mont., told the Daily Worker that Captain John Cunningham, in charge of the camp, is a habitual drunkard who was drunk much of the time while in charge of the camp. He also took part in wild parties at the camp, together with other officials of the camp, bringing prostitutes into these parties. He more than once pulled a gun on the C.C.C. members while drunk.

The killing of Yankowitz, and the shielding of his murderer, the C.C.C. foreman Satriana, should serve as a warning to all young men who are now asked by the Roosevelt government to "enroll" in the camp. This case gives the lie to the ballyhoo and publicity of the "New Dealers" regarding the "great benefits" to be derived in these camps.

NEW YORK.—The United Front was born at 485 City Park Ave. A worker, C. W. McGuffin of the League, had been put out on the street. He was "advised" to stay there, so there he and his family stayed, and at that it was better than going to the vermin-infested Salvation Army Flop House. League and Council members were guarding his furniture when an policeman drove up with police cruisers, a furniture truck and an ambulance. The workers massed solidly about the furniture and more cops were sent for. Flying dishes and a kettle of hot stew broke up the attack.

More cops arrived. Two boys were beaten, more dishes broken. One hundred policemen charged among the workers, blackjacking right and left.

Monday night, April 2, League and Council members jammed the City Council. Representatives of both organizations spoke. Wednesday, April 4, a demonstration of League and Council, called by the Unemployment Council, was held before the State House. From the hundreds of demonstrators a committee of five, three Council members and two League members, invaded the headquarters of the Ohio Relief Commission. Facts, figures and demands were hurled at Ned J. Boggs for one hour.

A United Front Committee of Unemployment Council and Unemployed League, together with all unorganized unemployed, met on Sunday, April 8. Delegations from organizations of employed workers are joining with the workers.

The entire working class will continue to struggle for relief jobs for all at 60 cents an hour for 30 hours a week. Thirty per cent increase in relief, no more evictions, no more police terror, endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill HR 7598.

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# Japanese Toiler Hits Tokyo Lies Spread Among Negro People

## Explodes False Claim That Japanese Imperialism Is the "Champion of the Darker Peoples"

### \$9 Fine If You Don't Attend S. P. May Day Meet, Say AFL Heads

NEW YORK — Devising a method whereby they can force workers to attend the Socialist Party May Day demonstration, the officials of the Brotherhood of Painters, Local 261, set a statement to all its members to the effect that: "... according to the decision of our local, every member must participate in the May Day demonstration. All the painters locals are taking part in it. A fine of \$9 will be imposed on those who will not be in the parade."

### Relief Cut 25 P.C. in Columbus; Many Jobless Are Evicted

### Police Attack with Instructions to Shoot; Workers Resist

COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—The Columbus bosses' government cut relief 25 per cent, in addition to cutting many of the 13,000 out-of-work families off the relief, and began a savage eviction campaign. The question was raised of a United Front of Unemployment Council and Unemployed Leagues in order to fight against such conditions. The League officials didn't want one.

On March 31, the United Front was born at 485 City Park Ave. A worker, C. W. McGuffin of the League, had been put out on the street. He was "advised" to stay there, so there he and his family stayed, and at that it was better than going to the vermin-infested Salvation Army Flop House. League and Council members were guarding his furniture when an policeman drove up with police cruisers, a furniture truck and an ambulance. The workers massed solidly about the furniture and more cops were sent for. Flying dishes and a kettle of hot stew broke up the attack.

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following letter is from a Japanese worker in response to Comrade Briggs' exposure in the Daily Worker of March 3, 1934, of the activities of Japanese imperialists and their agents among the Negro masses in this country.

(From a Japanese Worker) I want to state here that Japan is an imperialist state, and what ever we hear from Japanese statesmen or their agents is an expression of imperialist policy: the policy of exploitation, suppression, lynching, hunger and war.

I state here specifically lynching, because Japanese imperialism not only lynched thousands of Korean and Formosan people in its brutal colonial rule (massacres of Koreans in 1919 and 1923, etc.), but also lynches native Japanese workers, especially their militant leaders. Negro people and all darker races throughout the world, can you believe the monstrous lie that Japanese imperialism is the champion and protector of the darker peoples? As an honest Japanese worker, I do not. Not only myself, but millions of Japanese toilers shall hurt back such a lie into the faces of our black brothers.

If Japanese imperialism exploits, starves and lynches its native Japanese workers as well as others of the darker peoples they get their hands on, can different treatment for the Negro people be expected at the hands of the Japanese imperialists? Those who think so, are believers in myths. Those who know better and still talk of Japan as defender of the darker peoples are not only betraying the Negro people, but doing the greatest harm against the Japanese workers, as well as against the struggling workers of all lands. The Negro workers should drive such agents of Japanese imperialism out of their ranks.

Plunders and Oppresses the Darker Peoples The Japanese imperialists raise the false slogan of Pan-Asiaticism while plundering Formosa and Korea to the bone and now plundering Manchuria and reaching out to seize all of China. Why? Because they seek to use all factors in the international situation for their aims, against China, against the Soviet Union and also against their imperialist rivals for the plunder of China and mastery of the Pacific. Their pretense of "defending" the darker peoples is nothing but a war aim. They say they are "for the darker races," just as Roosevelt and Thomas said the N. R. A. is for the workers, but in reality they seek to benefit their brutal self-interest and to make a go out of the Negro people. This is the policy of all imperialists. If we trust what they say—"they're apt to say sweet things like 'protector of something,' 'war for democracy,' 'war to end war,' 'for world peace,' etc.—then we are facing disaster.

Only Negro Way Out for the Negro People For the Negro people—suppressed and bleeding by hunger and misery—it is not another handman call to listen to, but the militant call of the world working class for joint revolutionary struggle against all imperialists.

Down with Japanese imperialism! Down with the myth of "protector of the darker races!" Long live the unity of all workers! Because they seek to use all factors in the international situation for their aims, against China, against the Soviet Union and also against their imperialist rivals for the plunder of China and mastery of the Pacific. Their pretense of "defending" the darker peoples is

UMW Heads 'Divide and Rule' Role



TONY MINERICH

FITTSBURGH, Pa.—In the same month that Edward England, Negro coal miner and strike picket, was murdered in the Alabama coal strike, the U.M.W.A. officials organized a mass demonstration and two dances, one for the white miners and the other for the Negro miners.

There is no accident in any of the above facts. They show the policy of the U.M.W.A. leaders and the fighting activity of the Negro and white rank and file miners.

Among the Alabama coal miners are many from the Northern fields. They worked in the North before the fields were organized.

In every one of the Alabama strikes (and there were many) the Negro miners were outstanding fighters. They are this way today.

On the other hand, the rank and file coal miners know that the Negro miners are fighters. There were enough strikes in the mining section to prove this.

The officials of the U.M.W.A. know this. They do nothing about this. Some miners might think that they are too busy. That they may find time soon and see that this is remedied.

The killing of the Negro coal miner in Alabama and the Jim-crow dance in Uniontown must be lessons to the rank and file coal miners.

But even here many of the rank and file miners fall for this stuff. If not, why was no hell raised at the time of the dance in Uniontown.

The rank and file miners should have all gone to the Negro dance and later gone to the other dance and chased the officials out of the town.

The killing of the Negro coal miner in Alabama and the Jim-crow dance in Uniontown must be lessons to the rank and file coal miners.

It must be the beginning of a real fight against white chauvinism, against the coal operators and their Lewis machine.

USSR 7% GOLD BONDS. SOVIET AMERICAN SECURITIES CORP. 80 Broad Street New York

Birmingham---Morgan's "Magic City" of Coal and Steel in the South

'The Blast,' Communist Shop Paper Lights Way to Struggle

(This is the second of a series of articles describing workers' and croppers' life in the Black Belt and Pittsburgh area of the South, recent strikes and activities of the A. F. of L. and Communist movements.)

By MYRA PAGE

AS I enter Birmingham, some thousand miles south of New York, a sign flashes at me: THE MAGIC CITY.

Boarding one of the drab trolleys, I take a seat near the front, only to have the passengers stare at me and the conductor come toward me.

Fresh from two years in Soviet Russia, where all men are comrades and equal, with caste and oppression a thing of the past, I feel like a "Russian Pioneer" who challenged me.

Red Mountain, whose low ranges surround the city cupped in the valley, gets its name from the rust-colored iron ore which seeps its heart.

this Pittsburgh area of the South cause of its "rapid" development in the half-century following the Civil War from a small scrabbling village into a metropolis of 250,000.

THE big steel mills of Morgan's T. C. I. and Mellon's Republic Steel Corporations, which belch their crimson tongues of smoke and flame against the night, today are running around 40 per cent capacity.

We got to visit John Simpson, one of our comrades who worked until last year's layoff, at the T. C. I. His place is stripped of everything but the minimum of bed, chairs and table.

John and his wife rise from their chairs in the dim room to greet us. John appears a little embarrassed.

John is one of those down here who says: "I won't argue with you, I'd rather fight than argue."

Unity of Southern White, Negro Miners



Alabama miners at a meeting discussing their strike for higher wages and union recognition. Photo was taken just before the recent strike movement.

boasts the title MAGIC CITY because a pound? John and his wife are shelling these, with minute care. She stops occasionally, when the baby in her lap whimpers, to give it the breast.

We visit other homes, of miners, shopmen. Homes where the water is being turned off, where the electric lights have been turned on. Families sit huddled around a lamp.

columnist of the Power Trust's (Morgan's) papers, Birmingham Age Herald and News. "Why," he fumes, "must Erskine Caldwell, Stripling, John Wexley and all such writers give such pictures of the South."

ALL right, Mr. Graves, I shall give the other side, taken from your own ultra-conservative press. "Mrs. Tutwiler's Party," you say. Claims, "The Highlight of the Season."

"When Mrs. Tutwiler's guests arrived at her home for a party last night, they were greeted by their hostess attired as Caesar in a white satin tunic with gold braid, gold Roman sandals and a laurel wreath around her hair."

"It was a 'suppressed desire' party and everyone had opportunity for one evening to be what and whom they had always secretly wished they could. Assisting the hostess in receiving was her young daughter, Peggy, who was representing Tarzan."

On the same society news page, under the caption, "Dashing Around," we learn that other Tutwilers and their cohorts are just back from a winter's outing in Mexico, and express themselves "delightfully surprised to find the country not all bandits and tarantulas."

Norfolk Mass Meet of Longshoremen to Plan Strike Action

Strike Vote to Be Taken By MWIU and ILA Jointly

NORFOLK, April 20.—A mass meeting of longshoremen to take up the question of strike action against the shipowners will be held here under the auspices of the Marine Workers Industrial Union Monday at 8 o'clock, 1063 Church St.

The demands already worked out by the dockers are for the 8 hour day; 60 cents an hour; time and a half for overtime, Sundays and holidays; restoration of the 10 per cent cut; relief and unemployment insurance for the jobless dockers; recognition of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

At the meeting Monday, where Roy Hudson, national chairman of the union, will speak, the longshoremen will vote on the day to present the demands to the shipowners and set up a negotiations committee to present them.

"We will give the bosses a short time to answer, and if we do not get a satisfactory reply we will strike," said Hudson.

NRA Promises Do Not Jibe with the Air Line Figures

(By a Group of Aviation Workers)

The growth of strikes in the important war industry, aircraft building, is a reflection of the growing discontent in all branches of aviation.

Here is what General Johnson wrote Roosevelt about the Aeronautics Transport and Manufacturers code: "The air transport industry represents an expansion in the present depression in that it has added to the personnel and expanded steadily from year to year."

Under the code, the industry will show an additional increase in personnel of about 14.5 per cent (figured out). The total increase in pay will be about 20 per cent.

Charming Words, Rotten Figures

These are charming words. A glance at the following figures shows how unfounded the general's statements are. These are compiled from the "Aeronautics Bulletin."

Weekly Wages in the Steel Industry Are 43% Below the Pre-Crisis Level

By JOHN WHITING (Labor Research Association)

Looking over the first quarter of the year in the steel industry, we find that the ingot production rate—or the per cent of capacity at which the plants operated—was about 42.

This means that during the first quarter—and the same is true at present—production was running ahead of consumption.

The production rate will hit its peak, at a maximum of about 50, sometime in May or early in June. From then on it will decline.

With rationalization and speed-up to help them, operating profits per unit of steel produced will be higher than they have ever been and the profits of steel companies will rise.

As for wages, we find that during the first quarter of this year wages paid per ton of steel produced were about \$11, or probably the lowest ever reached except during the second and third quarters of 1933.

But the steel companies are boasting of the recent 10 per cent hourly rate raise they "gave" the workers. This increase meant that the average

wages and profits? If we look at wages first we find that for the first quarter of this year the average price per pound of steel was 2.31 cents, according to the American Metal Market's composite price index. This was the highest price point reached since the second quarter of 1930 when it was 2.36 cents.

Coming price increases will bring the revenue per ton of steel produced back to pre-crisis level.

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hourly rates, which were 60 cents in the first quarter of 1933, will now be 66 cents. Thus hourly rate came back to pre-crisis levels.

But this hourly rate increase means very little when we look at it in terms of average weekly wages. For the average hours worked per week during the first quarter of 1934 were only about 34, as compared with the pre-crisis level of 55.

The enormous power of U. S. Steel, with its \$600,000,000 surplus, its private gunmen, its subsidized mayors, sheriffs, deputies, and its far-flung spy system, was admitted by the wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, April 9, when she declared that "under the present administration of N. R. A., the steel trust is stronger than the U. S. Government."

U. S. Steel Profits Under N.R.A.

Total net earnings (profits) of the U. S. Steel Corp., from date of its formation in 1901 to end of 1933, amounted to 4 1/2 billion dollars. This was more than half of the total outlay for both wages and salaries (including salaries of top executives) during that period.

At the end of the last fiscal year, company reports showed an "earned surplus" on its books of nearly \$600,000,000. This is well over three times the amount paid out in salaries and wages to employees during the year 1933.

5,000 Philadelphia Workers Protest Police Brutality

Strikers from 3 Plants Solidify in Mass Demonstration

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Five thousand workers, including strikers in the knit goods industry, the Continental Distillery and the Ski ball bearing plants, demonstrated their solidarity and working class unity at a mass meeting held this afternoon at Reburn Plaza to protest against police brutality and interference with pickets in the three strikes.

Following the meeting, a delegation called upon the City Council to demand that it take action against police brutality against strikers.

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What the Workers Face In All Branches of the Aviation Industry

Drops Mail and Bombs



The Roosevelt government is planning still closer links between commercial and military aviation. Above: One of the bombing planes which made a non-stop flight from San Francisco to Hawaii.

Moreover, in spite of this forced flying, the pay rates are cut by installing an hourly basis for a mileage basis. Haven't the insurance costs risen through this procedure for the airline pilot? How can he continue to pay these, with the shrunken pay-envelopes? What about the standard of living; aren't prices rising continually? Why are the air transport workers being driven into a strangled existence?

monthly Labor Review, Organ of the Department of Labor, gives the following figures:

Table with columns: Month 1933, Index, Pay roll Index. Rows for June, July, August, September.

(Note: 1926=100 P. C.)

Consider these facts and the General's. From June to Sept. 1933, employment has dropped by 5 per cent, while pay rolls have decreased by 10.9 per cent.

"The number of wage earners in aeroplane plants today is 9,141 as compared with 15,103 in 1929, while those employed at airplane engine plants now number 3,187 as compared with 5,997 in 1929."

The air trust itself admits that employment in the airplane plants has dropped by 43 per cent and in the engine plants by 46.5 per cent from 1928. Chain the two sets of above figures together and what do you have? Not only has there been an increase in unemployment in the aircraft manufacturing industry but instead of abating it has increased with mathematical precision.

Then, General Johnson, when you have answered these, explain why the Air Trust Magnates have been able to show those enormous rates of profits.

The General speaks of substantial increases in the transport and manufacturing branches of the industry. Whatever, one may say for the Transport side, the manufacturing angle certainly shows the true condition. Here is the picture. The

per cent of the total available unemployed.

Can the industry possibly absorb them? No, not even within the next five years, at the same rate of development.

The unemployment problem assumes a severe and chronic form. With the available men surpassing by 90 per cent the actual demand there is no alternative to rapid decline. Rapid turn-over in labor, lower wages, and incessant speed-up have become the every-day performance in the factories and on the air lines for the workers.

What alternative has the worker? With the N.R.A. stacked against him like a set of loaded dice, he can expect no help from the government. The Labor Board and Code Authority (that group which will interpret the status of any code articles) is in the hands of the Air Trust. They control this board by a majority of 5. The different organizations in the industry are similarly in the control of the same group.

There is no single organized movement which is prepared or which has shown any inclination to help the workers in one way or another. Up to the present there has not been any.

It is clear that the Air Trust organized and united its forces in order to take better advantage of the workers, who are disorganized, to receive greater profits for themselves by driving the standard of living downwards. It is obvious that the workers must resort to similar steps to protect themselves against these attacks.

The prestige and influence of a broad economic organization composed exclusively of workers is obvious. Only by an active intelligent cooperation of all aircraft workers, can we, aviation workers of all grades, secure that measure of economic justice commensurate with our services.

Big Increase in Strike and Jobless Struggles Aid Militant Mood

Card, entitling Mr. Blank, the bearer, to a special rate of \$1 a day for two persons, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and no questions asked. "And all other considerations for your convenience." But commercialized prostitution doesn't have to have any camouflage: in shabby bungalows girls (who used to work for a living) sit by red-shaded lamps, and of an afternoon knock on the windows at passers-by and beckon them in.

Young things trip through the stores, home for Easter vacation, taking the tip that "No need to travel to Paris for your wardrobe, we have it." And John Simpson's wife sits with her baby, nut-picking, in a torn cotton slip.

There's the politics side of Birmingham and Alabama also. "One-legged Jimmie Jones," who manages the city to Morgan's satisfaction; and the warring factions around the candidates for Governor, whose program differs as much as Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum.

There are the sunsets from over Red Mountain, and the daffodils and peach blooms coming out. And there are the strikes of the miners, laundry workers, shirtmakers and the nearing powerful strike which will close steel mills, and probably mines, too.

Next article, "Those Birmingham Reds."

Medical Aid Promise Won For Herndon



ANGELO HERNDON

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—Forced by protest from every part of the country against the imprisonment and torture of Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of white and black unemployed in Fulton Tower here, Prison Doctor Blacklock last week promised a delegation of white and Negro liberals to immediately move the prisoner to Grady Hospital.

Examination by a white woman physician in the delegation revealed a serious condition of the right lung, and Dr. Blacklock, who has previously refused to treat Herndon at all, was forced to promise an X-ray.

The delegation included Mrs. Mercer Evans, white teacher at Atlanta University, a Negro college graduate, Tom Tippet, labor journalist, John H. Geer, local Negro lawyer, who is associated with Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. in the defense of Herndon, and the white woman doctor who asked that her name be withheld.

The I.L.D. has called on all sympathizers to increase the flood of protests to the state and prison officials, to force them to fulfill the promise made by Dr. Blacklock, and to force Herndon's unconditional freedom.

The demand for Herndon's removal to a hospital should be directed to Dr. Blacklock, Fulton Tower, Atlanta, Ga. It should also accompany demands for Herndon's unconditional release addressed to Governor Eugene Talmadge and the state supreme court, at Atlanta.

C. P. Appeal Calls On All Workers To Aid Glove Strike

Pledges Support To a United Struggle in Glove Cities

GLOVESVILLE, N. Y., April 20.—Pledging its full support and cooperation to the 3,000 glove strikers, the Communist Party here has issued a statement, calling on the workers to hold their ranks solid and united for victory.

"The Communist Party of the glove cities greets you glove workers in your strike," says the statement, "and pledges its full support. The course you took is the only one that can force the employers to grant you decent living wages. You have been subjected to wage cuts, 'favoritism,' discrimination, speed-up and various schemes to lower your standard."

"The Communist Party greets you glove workers for your united stand of all crafts. For the first time in the history of Fulton County, all branches of the glove industry have united in one strike."

"In this strike you should learn from the experience of the leather workers, who, through their militant strike and united ranks were able to defeat all efforts to smash the strike and thereby improved their conditions."

In the Forefront

"The Communist Party, the only party of the working class, has participated in the forefront of most of the strike struggles of the workers."

"The best guarantee for victory in your strike is active participation of all the strikers in the conduct and leadership of the strike. This means the establishment of a rank and file strike committee representative of every shop, mass picketing to keep the shops closed 100 per cent and to extend the strike to all shops still working. Negotiations should be conducted by committees with a majority of workers elected by the strikers. No settlement should be allowed unless discussed and voted on by all strikers of all crafts—no craft settlement to be allowed unless all agree to return to gether."

"It is possible that the N. R. A. administrator will try to have you return to work while negotiations are on, as they have done in hundreds of other strikes and in this way defeat your strike and your demands."

"The Communist Party of the Glove cities calls on all workers to support you in your struggle."

MAY 1st Celebration MADISON SQ. GARDEN 7:30 P. M. Reserved Seat \$1.00 General Admission 25 cents Communist Party, N. Y. District 50 East 13th St.

# Alaska Gold Rush Means Only \$5 to \$6 a Week for Workers

## Yet Average Cost of Living in Fairbanks Is About \$3 A Day

By a Worker Correspondent  
**FAIRBANKS, Alaska**—Fairbanks today is the headquarters of all the gold camps. There will be quite a little work going this summer. The F. E. Co. is the largest. It works about 800 men at times and pays \$5 and \$6 and more per shift. They take out a bunch of seals and work them 10 and 12 hours per shift. They walk one hour to work and one hour back. Breakfast is at 6 a.m., nose bag and supper at 7:30 p.m. They get the job cleaned up in a week or 10 days. Then they are laid off for two or three weeks till they want you to do something again. After two or three years you may get up steady.

You must fill out an application blank telling where you have worked for five years, your age, where you were born, and you belong to, and you must go before the doctor every time you go out. If you are off the job four days, you pay \$2.50 per month for hospital bills, whether you went to the hospital or not.

Now let us look at Fairbanks itself. The first thing you see when you get off the train is a big Catholic church with big bells ringing morning, noon and night. It is a priest-ridden town. Then you look for a hotel. The best you can do is

\$1 per day or \$5 per week in advance; and bum rooms at that. Then you go to a beanery to eat and you wonder why you left home. Rib steak 75 cents and \$1; pork chops, \$1.25; pie and java, 25 cents. It will cost the average worker about \$3 per day to live. Clothes and tobacco are way up and going higher.

We have quite a lot of small operators that work on the bed rock system. That is, they pay the going wage for eight hours when they hit bed rock, and clean up if the gold is there. If not, it is just too bad, you will have to wait till we strike again. Some are O.K. and pay 10¢ per men, but you have to be lucky to win that kind of a master.

The road commission is not bad to work for if you can get on. I cannot state this year's wage but last year out of Anchorage they paid or promised to pay \$6 for 8 hours. Of course, we have to take off 15 per cent. Then your board is \$2 for what you can get outside for 50 cents and you have \$3.10.

Four years ago I came to Anchorage. I had a little money and a good suit. I have worked all I could get and I owe about \$300 and the suit is worn out. What we should have up here is some good hard-boiled organizers.

# PMA Leaders Stifle Discussion While They Plot to Lead Miners Back to Lewis' Rule

## Facts on Relief of Which PMA Leaders Boast

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

**JOHNSON CITY, Ill.**—The Executive Board of the Progressive Miners of America was present at the mass meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, March 28 at Christopher, Ill. All speakers at this meeting rubbed in the relief question to us. They all claimed that they work, live and struggle for us, striking miners and families. Relief, they say, for these miners is their main question.

Here's how we live on the P.M.A. relief: The ones who receive the scarce, little state relief, do not receive any P.M.A. relief, and when we did receive the P.M.A. relief, it amounted to almost 25 cents a week.

I'm not saying this as a grudge against the working miners for not donating more to us—but to let our working miners know how we live on the P.M.A. relief.

The P.M.A. relief station here is a nice "crafty hell-hole, a disgrace to the P.M.A. while single men have registered for same. Why this discrimination? Also, we have proof that some families who are on the state relief are also on the P.M.A. relief. What a stinking affair we have here concerning the relief question. Further, all our attempts to fight for more state relief and to organize an unemployment organization are crushed by the P.M.A. officials of Local 128.

Here's another pill for our married men and women with families. We will not receive any clothing from the P.M.A. while single men have registered for same. Why this discrimination? Also, we have proof that some families who are on the state relief are also on the P.M.A. relief. What a stinking affair we have here concerning the relief question. Further, all our attempts to fight for more state relief and to organize an unemployment organization are crushed by the P.M.A. officials of Local 128.

## Corrects Facts About Baltimore Steel Plant

(By a Worker Correspondent)

**BALTIMORE, Md.**—I would like to say that the Young Communist League comrades in their report on steel in Baltimore was probably misunderstood or else he got things badly jumbled. There are about 12,000 workers on the payroll at Sparrow Point, but they are not all working on armor plate, not by any stretch of imagination. I would say there are no more than 200 on this type of work at the most, and work at that less than 25 per cent of the time.

I wish to state that our victories over the company union were over-rated. Take the whole work down there, I would be safe in saying that the company union was 70 per cent victorious.

I think there is room on the Shore for an Agricultural Workers' movement on one hand and on the other a farmers' movement. The Shore is predominantly agricultural. There are a very few saw mills, four mills, furniture factories. There are many canning factories which operate in the late spring, summer and early fall.

The Eastern Shore was at one time the leading canning section in the country. The Campbell's Soup is taking over some factories there.

## Officials Refuse to Work for United Front With U. M. W. A. Men, Says Member of Women's Auxiliary

(By a Woman Correspondent)

**JOHNSON CITY, Ill.**—The Progressive Miners of America leaders from the Southern Illinois strike committee up to Peary are putting every effort within their power to crush free speech, and we members of the P.M.A. Women's Auxiliary, saw this proven to us on April 3, when a mass meeting was held at which spoke I. O. Dudley, who also acted as chairman for this meeting, J. Centers, J. Allen, R. Haukschaw and L. Clerch.

Haukschaw made a bad remark that "All we ask for is a referendum. And when we get the referendum, and the majority votes United Mine Workers of America, we will all be U.M.W.A., and if we P.M.A. get the majority, we will all be P.M.A."

Is this an attempt to get us all back under Lewis in case we lose? And what's more, it sure looks like we will lose, if we only ask for the referendum vote, not stating how we want to vote. If those farmers filled the mines vote and we don't vote, that they not be given a vote—well, then we will lose our P.M.A.

Also, Haukschaw stated that "We, the striking miners will not get any good from the P.M.A., but our children will." Why wouldn't we get any good? If we went in the same path as we started in at the beginning of our strike and refused to have a few misleaders lead us to the conditions we have in our P.M.A. today, we sure would, and still will get some good from our organization.

After listening for two hours, I asked the chairman if I could make a few suggestions, as I had read in the Progressive Miner that the membership would be allowed to

## Take Dailies to Workers' Homes

(By a Miner Correspondent)

**DETROIT, Mich.**—I am an unemployed worker. Every day I went home my wife hollered at me because I could find no work. My children cried for bread.

One day I stopped at Grand Circus Park and happened to see a Negro worker selling the Daily Worker. He saw I was worried, so he gave me a "Daily" that said, "Negro and white, unite and fight." I rushed home and showed it to my wife and then sat down to read it.

After that I went to every meeting I had time for. Then I began to take a few copies of other Negro workers' homes. They liked the paper and subscribed to it.

Two of them were Ford workers. One worked on the C.W.A. One Saturday I and three white comrades went out and sold 75 copies of the "Daily" in 1 1/2 hours' time. One Sunday I alone sold 25 copies.

Comrades, you can sell more Daily Workers if you go to the workers' homes and explain to them the line of the Daily Worker.

make suggestions at these meetings. The chairman refused to let poor me, a member of the Women's Auxiliary, speak. He said, "The Executive Board has instructed them (the strike committee) not to take any suggestions from the membership. If you have any suggestions to make, do so at the regular organizational meeting." When I pointed out, "Then why does it say so in the Progressive Miner?" The chairman stated that he has nothing to do with the printing of the paper.

Why doesn't the P.M.A. organize opposition groups in the U.M.W.A. and ask these men to help us fight for recognition of our P.M.A.? Also, if the P.M.A. members want help from the rank and file of the U.M.W.A., why slur them and throw mud at these same people, who if approached right, would help us considerably?

Only by petitions, lawyers and more petitions and injunctions have we been acting in the past, and the same tactic is used today.

## "New Deal" Brings New Heavy Car To Rob Miners

(By a Miner Correspondent)

**RUSSELLTON, Pa.**—In the Russellton No. 2 mine the miners on night shift work from 6 p.m. to after 4 in the morning. We are told that the "New Deal" has brought us 8 hours a day and a 40 hour week. This is only on paper, but in practice, the miners work over 50 hours per week in this mine.

With the "New Deal" came a new car. The old car gave the miners from 50 to 60 hundred. The new car is a five ton car and made of steel. The rails in the places of work are too weak for this car, a 20 lb. rail. The men are forced to push the car from the shaft to the place. It takes 4 and 5 men to push the car 250 feet. For the time the miners push the car they get no pay.

Last Friday night we had one of those N.R.A. cars off the track. It took about 2 hours to put it on. When the boss came, we asked what we will receive for that work. He said they don't pay anything.

The miner here gets no pay for dead work. He is cheated on the scale anywhere up to 1 1/2 tons.

In starting to work a miner must bring a pair of shoes with steel toes which are \$2.85. Two men work in one place on day shift, and two on night shift. The boss asks you to clean a cut, which means two men must load 25 tons of coal at 48 cents per ton.

The miners must build such an opposition group in this local that will lead the struggle for increased wages to meet the rising cost in prices—six hours a day—payment for day work, correct weight on coal loaded.

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

## Vesta Miners Demand Fight Against Pact

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

**DENBO, Pa.**—The Vesta Six coal miners are disgusted with the new agreement given to them by the U.M.W.A. officials and the coal operators. They point out that they did not benefit any by this latest agreement which provides for a seven hour day and \$5 a day, but instead have lost some of the concessions that they have won thru strikes.

The advance in wages from \$4.60 to \$5 a day basic rate affects only the day men, while the loaders are not able to earn even \$3 a day. This increase in wages represents less than 9 per cent but the company has increased the house rent and house coal 10 per cent. The company store has boosted its prices on food and other necessities. (These clauses are in the agreement.)

The new agreement also provides for all the safety devices that were forced upon the workers by the company bosses as before; such as wearing safety helmets, goggles, safety shoes, etc., which the miners had to put up a bitter fight in the past to abolish.

The mine committee has no power to fight against any of the grievances of the workers that arise in the mine. If they do put up a struggle, they are subject to discharge from their work. This agreement still continues the strike fines and anti-strike clause, as in the original agreement.

The local sent a committee to Mr. Blair, the President of the company, to protest against this agreement. Mr. Blair agreed to meet with the committee from the four locals representing the four mines of the Vesta Coal Co., and he told the committee that he cannot change the agreement, that the agreement will have to stand as it is. After the committee returned from the conference, a special meeting of the local was called to hear the report.

Upon hearing the committee's report, a vote was taken whether to accept the agreement or not, and over two-thirds of the workers voted to reject the agreement and are in a mood to strike, but the local officials refuse to take any action.

## Helper Mine Owners Force Men Into U.M.W.A.

(By a Miner Correspondent)

**HELPER, Utah**—I am a miner from Castle Gate. I am a member of the National Miners Union at heart, but they forced me into the rotten United Mine Workers. The Auto Workers News and Labor Unity must be understood by ourselves and brought to the workers every day. One is as important as the other. The T.U.U.L. will grow only in proportion to the growth of the Labor Unity. The Daily Worker and our trade union literature must be the foundation builders for the Communist Party in the auto plants.

The U.M.W.A. men are putting up a fight, but some good "national" members were fired. When the committee went to see the superintendent, he answered, "I don't care." All of us miners are fighting against the rotten laws and goings on, and it is now that it is the one chance the N.M.U., which is fighting for better conditions.

### PARTY LIFE

## Party Literature Must Be In Every Struggle of Workers

### Baltimore Sets Quotas for Increased Sale of Party Literature

**Labor Unity Not Utilized in Detroit**  
 1. No preparatory Educational Propaganda has been carried on except when struggles develop, in many cases, spontaneously.

2. The Labor Unity does not appear on the strike scene until the Labor Unity agent accidentally finds out there is a strike. For example: the Bower Roller Bearing strike and the Peninsular Metal Products strike were on two days before any Labor Unity, Auto Workers News or Daily Worker appeared. Why do our leading Party members and also union members keep it a deep secret. Just so long as this practice continues, there is no use of theorizing on how to build Revolutionary Unions and the Daily Worker. When a strike situation develops one, or at the most, two leading comrades go out and expect to lead the strike. What is the attitude of the workers toward such intended leadership. Past experiences speak for themselves. Besides merely admitting our mistakes and self-criticism, they proceed to make the same mistakes! To build the Auto Workers Union every Party member must be convinced that the Auto Workers Union is a vital part of the Party itself.

When struggles develop, the Daily Worker, Labor Unity and the "Auto Workers News" must appear on the battle front to help give guidance to the workers, since this is the most effective way and the quickest way, on a mass scale, to prevent reactionaries and fakers from gaining control in the beginning. This is also of tremendous help to the leading comrade or comrades to lead forward the Bolshevik program of the class struggle against capitalism.

A very common practice in our trade union work is to assign comrades to work in which they are not so interested. Some comrades are enthusiastic about building the I.L.D.; some, unemployed Councils, others, Daily Worker routes, and so on. But whenever a comrade gets set to really work, he is put on to do something else. Then friction develops and personal antagonism, which stifles the desire of some good comrades to do anything.

Comrades are shifted around so much at times that no constructive work is carried on. Particularly when a strike situation develops, some very active comrades are not mobilized at all. Until our work is planned and coordinated, we will not be able to penetrate into the auto plants and gain a leading position in the shops. The Daily Worker, the Auto Workers News and Labor Unity must be understood by ourselves and brought to the workers every day. One is as important as the other. The T.U.U.L. will grow only in proportion to the growth of the Labor Unity. The Daily Worker and our trade union literature must be the foundation builders for the Communist Party in the auto plants.

**Baltimore Raises Political Level; Increases Sale of Party Literature**  
 The familiar complaint as to the low political level of our Party

members applies particularly to the Baltimore section. Despite efforts to carry through good political discussions in the units, results on the whole have been poor.

The business part of unit meetings (particularly in the street nuclei) is dragged to the point where comrades have neither time nor energy for discussion.

In the past we, in the Agitprop Department, have blamed this simply on the failure of the unit bureaus to function properly and more or less passed the buck to the Organizational Department. While it is true that the bureaus function poorly, still our mistake lies in our mechanical separation of organizational and educational problems. For, satisfactory functioning of the bureaus in turn depends upon raising the political level of the comrades.

In February we came to the conclusion that small steps if properly executed mean more than large scale decisions unexecuted. We determined to get our Party members to read—concentrating on the Communist, Party Organizer, and Labor Unity, and following this up with a drive to establish discussions in the units. Examination showed that in 1933 the average monthly sales were: Communist—33, Party Organizer—18, and Labor Unity (exclusive of steel and marine)—10. The sales of the Communist had dropped in December and January to an average of 17.

We set modest quotas: Party Organizer—40; Party Organizer—30; March Communist—50; Party Organizer—40; Labor Unity—20. We sold the following: February Communist—68; Party Organizer—40; and the March Communist—50; Party Organizer—50, and Labor Unity—30. This was done simply by the various important articles and pushing sales in the units and at meetings. We got good cooperation from the comrades in marine and steel.

The last meeting of the Agitprop Department set quotas of 75 each by June. The comrades were convinced we can come closer to 100.

The results of this campaign are beginning to be reflected in the units' political life. We are now in a much better position to establish really good discussions. Meanwhile our general literature sale, which averaged \$110 per month for Sept.-Dec. 1933, has increased to \$190 for January, \$170 for February and \$170 for March.

S. B. Literature Agent, A. M. Agit-Prop.

## Join the Communist Party

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



## In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

**The Isle of Blondes, Brunettes—and "Red-Heads"**  
 In reference to methods of bleaching hair or skin, we have enumerated two safe bleaches—lemon juice and peroxide; and have warned against ammonia, the powerful alkali.

In connection with bleaches, we might mention the commercial preparations for freckle removing and such purposes. Here powerful chemicals are often used which are more than likely to injure the skin. The book "100,000 Guinea Pigs," which has been so widely read since its recent publication, in addition to sweeping exposes of adulterations and poisons used in foods, patent medicines, etc., contains definite information and warnings concerning a large number of cosmetics in the chapter "Danger in Cosmetics."

"Othine" and "Stillmans Freckle Cream," so this book informs us, contain ammoniated mercury, a dangerous, irritating poison which may bring about inflammation or darkening of the skin due to accumulation in it of mercury. Other bleaches for the face and hands are made may also contain similar powerful chemicals, so for those determined to do any bleaching, it would be wise to stick to lemon juice or peroxide.

As mentioned in previous articles, sometimes women desire to redden the hair by using henna. If genuine ground henna leaves are used, there will be no risk to health. (Henna leaves have been used for this purpose since time immemorial, and are used in some Eastern countries for staining fingers or feet.) Henna moreover seems to have a deterrent effect on the greying of the hair; therefore it is popular with some women wishing to preserve a youthful appearance.

What was said of peroxide-bloneness may be said also of henna-bloneness: it is usually obviously an "artificial" color and is objectionable to many if not most people, and as the roots grow in dark, constant "touching up" is necessary.

The real risk attached to hennaing is the difficulty of obtaining genuine henna-leaves: due to economic reasons, aniline colors (which are supplanting practically every other pigment in the cosmetic industry) are used to manufacture a fake "henna"; if this is used the benefits to the health of the hair of the real henna will be lost, and a danger incurred from the poisonous anilines. (Concerning the origin, nature, and widespread use of anilines we wish to speak later.)

For hair-dyes and hair "restorers" a host of poisons are used in addition to anilines. The book mentioned names a sizeable list of such dyes and "restorers" which contain poisonous metallic salts such as lead acetate, silver salt, and various copper salts; also a number of hair "tonics" which contain arsenic.

As previously stated, a permanent wave given over dyed hair (whether it be dyed by coating with a pigment or by a chemical reaction brought about by successive rinses of various metallic salts) is dangerous because the waving processes may drive these poisons into the body through the scalp.

## Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1752 is available in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 6 takes 2 yards 3/8 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with each pattern.



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.

**5th JUBILEE CONCERT & BALL**  
 OF THE PROSPECT WORKERS CLUB  
 Saturday, April 21st  
 Program starts 8:45 P. M.—At the Main Ballroom of the Hunts Point Palace  
 162d St. & So. Blvd., Bronx

**MASQUE DANCE**  
 and "Follies of the N. S. L."  
 By Student Group  
 Given by City College Eve. Chapter  
 National Student League  
 Saturday, April 21st  
 8:30 P. M.  
 Film and Photo League  
 12 East 17th Street  
 Admission 35c

**CELEBRATE**  
 The Installation of the New Section Comm., Sec. 5, Dist. 2  
**Concert and Dance**  
 Saturday, April 21, 8 P.M.  
 At 644 Southern Boulevard  
 Near Ave. St. John, Bronx  
 Prominent Speakers  
 Admission 30 Cents

## WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

### Too Much Milk—But Not To Drink

By VIVIAN DAHL

"HURRY up, or the Milk Truck will be here before we finish milking," Bob urged Ed, his city cousin, who was trying to milk a cow for the first time.

"You better finish her," Ed said as he shook the cramps out of his hand.

Ed stood around and watched while Bob and his father finished milking the 8 cows.

When there were a couple of buckets full of milk, Bob and Ed took it to the milk house and dumped it into the cooler. As they were watching the milk trickle down over the water cooler and fill up the cans, Ed was thinking how swell it would be to have all

the milk you wanted to drink. Bob was thinking the same thing.

When all the cans were full, Bob's father took them out to the stand just as the Milk Truck came.

"Beat you to breakfast!" shouted Bob as he dashed off. Ed came up a little behind but just as hungry.

Ed was surprised. He had always heard about the tables of farmers being loaded down with food. Here was just the same thing he always had in the city—oatmeal. And no milk to drink. Perhaps they forgot to put it on the table, he thought, and so he said, "I'd like some milk to drink, if I could."

Bob got a little red and his father said, "I guess city folks never realize that the farmers can't drink their own milk—they have to sell all of it."

After breakfast while Bob was splitting kindling wood, Ed asked why they had to sell all their milk.

"It used to be hard for me to understand," I kept asking for more milk and the folks told me that they owed money for taxes and interest and a million other things—and if they didn't sell every drop of milk to make payments—that the sheriff would come and kick us out."

Ed got sore. "Gee, that's as bad as the city people who are out of work and haven't any money to buy things. Something is rotten somewhere."

Bob's father came up just then and said, "Yes, and we're just beginning to find out where the rottenness is. The big Milk Trusts have more than one scheme that they use to get the farmer's milk for practically nothing. But the farmers are getting together to fight against it. I went to a meeting a while ago over at Al Davis' place. We talked over everything. The best thing we can do is all to stick together. And when there are hundreds and thousands of farmers all fighting for the same thing, we'll get what we want. For one thing we want our debts cancelled so we can feed our kids what we raise."

"How much do you get for this milk when you sell it?" asked Ed. "That is the worst part of it; we only get a cent or two a quart—and if you want to buy it in the

**Doctor Luttinger advises:**  
 — By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**  
 Syrup of Clover—"Cystex"  
 C. B., Brooklyn.—The syrup of clover is an old folk-remedy which is supposed to be good for nursing mothers and for those suffering from "chest" diseases. It has no effect on either the mother or the baby, except as a syrup. Plain honey is just as good if not better. You can get clover honey in any grocery store; it is obtained from bees feeding on the flowers of clover. As to the grain of iodide of lime to be added, there would be no objection to this if you are sure that you are not suffering from a tendency to increased activity of your thyroid gland. In such cases any addition of iodine or iodide is liable to become dangerous when taken over a long period. It is for this reason that the indiscriminate use of iodized salt is condemned by experienced physicians.

As for "Cystex" our advice is not to buy it; or if you must buy it, keep it on your pantry shelf and watch the amount of dust that the box will collect during a period of six months; after this you can either throw it away or exchange it for a vacuum cleaner.

**Spermatorrhoe**  
 E. C.—Do not pay any attention to the fluid which escapes from your urethra. It is nothing but an excess of prostatic or seminal secretion which is liable to appear during a bowel movement. The tickling sensation need not worry you.

**Rectal Hemorrhages**  
 C. P. Member, New York City.—If you were operated for hemorrhoids (piles), we see no reason why you should still be bleeding, especially in such large quantities. There must be some other reason for this. As a Y. C. L. member and an unemployed comrade, you are entitled to our services free of charge. Please call at our office at your earliest opportunity.

**DANCE**  
 at the American Youth Federation  
 144 Second Ave. (9th St.)  
 Featuring Maxwell Bodenheim; Lindy and Waltz Contest, Punch  
 Saturday, April 21st Subs. 25c

**THIRD ANNUAL SPRING Ballroom Dance**  
 Tended by C.LI-GRAND YOUTH CLUB  
 Saturday Eve., April 21st  
 MANHATTAN LYCEUM  
 96 E. 4th St. Subs. 35c

**CARNIVAL - BAZAAR DANCE**  
 SUNDAY, APRIL 29 CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE  
 From 2:30 P. M. to 2 A. M.  
 GIVEN BY Friends of the Soviet Union  
 Booths with products of the National Minorities of the U.S.S.R. Prizes for best costumes.  
 SUPPER - ENTERTAINMENT - BARGAINS - FUN



# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

## Song of the Unemployed

We grew their corn and laid their steel,  
We, we!  
We tramp their roads now for a meal,  
We, we!  
They burn our wheat and hoard our gold,  
They, they!  
And let us starve in rain and cold,  
No, no, no!

### CHORUS:

See, proud before us  
The Red Flag is bright,  
Here is our answer,  
We won't starve, but FIGHT!

The surest death there's today,  
Ha, ha, ha!  
Is waiting for the N.R.A.  
Ho, ho, ho!  
They sent us to the breadline school,  
They, they!  
And now we love their rotten rule,  
Yes, oh yes!

### CHORUS:

See, proud before us  
The Red Flag is bright,  
Here is our answer,  
We won't starve, but FIGHT!

The cops are thick, the banks are fat,  
But, but, but!  
A man's a man for all of that,  
Yes, yes, yes!  
We used to beg, now we demand,  
We, we!  
We plan to build a workers' land,  
March, march, march!

### CHORUS:

See, proud before us  
The Red Flag is bright,  
Here is our answer,  
We won't starve, but FIGHT!

## An Entry in a Contest

AND that, brothers and sisters, is my entry in the competition for workers' songs which I understand is being conducted by the Workers' Music League.

Our movement must learn to SING. With song the marching workers find new courage. A song is really a slogan that has been emotionalized and put into a form where it catches the imagination of great masses of people, and sets them on fire.

In their best days, when they were most militant and proletarian, the old I.W.W. used to be a singing movement. Every migratory wobbly had one of the famous little red song books stuck somewhere in his overalls. In boxcars or in lumber camps, in the hopfields or wheatfields, or on the picket line of a strike, or at some soapbox meeting in a western "slave market," the workers brought out these books and sang.

It was a force, this singing, and it helped the wobbles fight and grow. The organization today is only a shadow of its former glory; it perished like some prehistoric animal because it could not adapt itself to a new world. It is the most striking example I know of how a bad basis of theory can destroy a workers' movement. Yet, in its time, the wobbles played a great part in American labor history, even though today they are just another little sect that fights the Soviet Union.

Joe Hill, their maker of songs, will never be forgotten. He led the life of a worker, and it was out of this life he wrote, freshly and realistically. It isn't as easy as it looks to write a good workers' song. But Joe Hill rang the bell each time. He had wit and force, and he never went "literary." When the bankers and bosses of Utah framed-up on him and shot their bullets into the mighty heart of Joe Hill, they killed America's first proletarian poet.

In any anthology of the poetry of the American working class, Joe Hill, who wrote "Pie in the Sky," and "Casey Jones," and "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," must surely be given a place of honor.

One of the basic faults of the old Socialist and wobbly songs was that they were generally written to hymn tunes. This was also true of the workers' songs in Europe. It is a mark of the theoretical advance of the workers' movement that today the revolutionary musicians are trying to create a new kind of song, which will be so identified with the workers that nobody can take it from them.

This theft has happened in Germany recently. The Nazis having failed to win the German working class to their horrible slave-state, have attempted every kind of demagogic lie. The Nazis are about as effective as a ham actor in this masquerade, and the workers see through them easily. The Nazis, after having destroyed all the trade unions and workers' political parties, now want the workers to believe they are revolutionists and friends of the workers. What a bloody farce!

They have taken many of the familiar Communist songs, like "Young Guardsmen of the Proletariat," and even the "International," and written their own filthy Nazi words to them. Imagine a Hitler bawling his typical bestialities, "Death to the Jews, death to the workers!" to the tune of our "International!" And imagine the low order of Nazi mind that can think the workers can be fooled by such tactics, and can be made to forget and forgive the unspeakable crime that has been done them!

The Nazis have the low cunning of a shyster lawyer. Such people thrive for a day, but always lose in the end. The slimy worm does not conquer the eagle. Every gangster has his day, and his death. In the transition periods of history, this type of adventurer always appears, and then is crushed like a noxious bug under the marching feet of the masses. This day is not distant when the German working class will arrest this same Hitler and his lieutenants, and bring them before the bar of justice.

Treason, murder and corruption will be the main charge; and among the lesser ones will be this befouling of the song that workers sing all over the world, the song that unites them above race and nation, creed and color, the International!

## American Songs

TO COME back to our American songs: It is gratifying to note that some of our revolutionary musicians have already begun their experiments in creating a new proletarian style. One of the best songs I have heard, is the one on Scottsboro. "They Shall Not Die." I don't know it's author's name, but it has a new, strong and original quality that takes it a million miles away from the sentimental old hymn tunes.

Hans Eisler of Germany, who wrote the music for the song, "Comintern," and the "Red Wedding" song, has been the pioneer in the new proletarian style. Some of our young American composers have learned valuable lessons from him, as is evidenced in this thrilling song on Scottsboro.

The nearest thing we've had to Joe Hill's kind of folk-balladry has been from such southern mountaineer Communists as Aunt Molly Jackson and the martyred textile weaver, Ella Mae Wiggins. Detroit has also contributed a popular ballad, "The Soupline Song," with words by Maurice Sugar. There are hundreds of such spontaneous songs being sung today by the militant workers in America. And writers like Langston Hughes are taking up the job where it was left off by Joe Hill.

But we need our own new musical style. I venture to believe that a worker who has learned to sing the "Comintern" song has caught a new spirit from its rhythms, and has been affected politically. Those who hear it are affected, too. These emotional facts are hard to put into logical words, but they exist just the same. Yes, song is a force, and a political weapon of our time.

## "Fellow-Travelers" Is Topic at Forum



JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, author of "Processional," "Nirvana," "Gentlewoman" and other plays will speak on "The Fellow-Traveler and Marxian Criticism" at the John Reed Club Forum, 430 Sixth Ave., near Tenth St., this Sunday night at 8:30. John Wesley, author of the Scottsboro play, "They Shall Not Die," will be chairman.

## Siqueiros, James W. Ford and Mike Gold To Speak on Sunday

NEW YORK.—The famous Mexican revolutionary painter, David Alfaro Siqueiros, will lecture on "The Art of the Working Class," on Sunday, 2 p. m., at Lexington Hall, 109-11 E. 116 St., under the auspices of a number of Spanish and Mexican workers organizations. Michael Gold, of the Daily Worker, and James W. Ford, member of the central committee of the Communist Party, will also speak. There will be a musical program, followed by dancing. The admission is free.

## Down Tools May First!

## Valdes, Once "Liberal" Novelist of Spain, Is Now Fascist Convert

MADRID.—Armando Palacio Valdes, once hailed as Spain's greatest liberal novelist, announced this week that he had become a fascist. "Since the newspapers and travelers praise the regime of order, well-being and prosperity which reigns in Italy, I desire something similar for Spain," the eighty-year-old author declared. Speaking of Communism, he added: "It is a Christian ideal that all of us who are Christians should love and appreciate. If the theory that all men are brothers is correct, there should exist no irritating inequalities among us. But it must not be forgotten that this is an ideal and that ideals are not realized on this earth. In order that idealism might triumph, it would be necessary that human egotism be abolished and that we should all love one another."

## Down Tools, Demonstration May 1st to Force the Adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598!

# The "Despairing Howl Of One Who Feels the Onrushing Revolution"

THE HOUR OF DECISION. By Oswald Spengler. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50.

Reviewed by HARRY GANNES

FOR Oswald Spengler, that philosopher of decaying capitalism, whose writing shows with the phosphorescent luster of a putrid dungheap at night, the hour of decision is the hour when the hordes of fascism and capitalism will declare war on the outpost of the world revolution, the Soviet Union. Spengler is a sacred cow of the Nazis. He is allowed to criticize forms, for he is sinew of the sinew, and bone of the bone of content of fascism. Three quarters of the book is a despairing howl of a ruling class which sees the onrushing proletarian revolution, looks around for succor and can find none. But in the introduction and the conclusion, written when Hitler was washing the stones of his dungeons with the blood of Communists, the beast at bay sees a ray of hope. "I see further than others," admits Spengler. Through his hindsight, his nostalgia for Caesarism grafted on to capitalism a la Steinhach, is more gifted than his foresight, he does see a few things. "We live in one of the mightiest ages of all history, and no one sees, no one realizes it. (Spengler excepted, of course). We are experiencing a volcanic eruption. . . . The highest stakes are being played for."

The man writes with great power and violence, the violence of a consciousness force feeling itself being pressed to the wall and reaching the exploding point. He greets German fascism's seizure of power with joy, as the first step to a mighty world conflagration to destroy what he sees as the two main dangers, the advancing proletarian revolution in conjunction with colonial liberation of the colored races. It is the fate of those who have such great capacities for political manic depression and such rapturous heights of optimism to be driven to hopeless melancholia. If the dice are thrown, we can best answer with the words of Comrade Blucher: "The walls of world capitalism will shake and in some places crumble!"

## Symposium at "Pen and Hammer" Sunday

NEW YORK.—Three members of the Arts Committee of the Pen and Hammer will discuss "Literature and the Crisis," at a symposium Sunday evening, April 22, at 114 W. 21st St. They will deal specifically with the American writer and war, the position of literature and the writer in fascist Germany and the Soviet Union, and the impact of the economic crisis upon American writers.

We abstract in order to make clear his thesis on the role of fascism: "Germany is the key country of the world. . . a frontier against Asia. . . Russia has been reconquered morally by Asia. . . Germany. . . is taking up her old position as a frontier against Asia. . . Human history is war history. . . We have entered upon the age of world wars."

Clearly the grandiose plan is to plunge the world into war against the Soviet Union. But Spengler sees a few hitches, and a few immediate allies. "Is the Red Army really reliable and employable?" he philosophically whistles to himself. "Japan, on the contrary," he muses, "holds a very strong position." Here the great thesis of the decline of the West and the rising tide of color breaks down a little bit on imperialist lines against the proletarian revolution.

IN THIS book, Spengler reaches both the lowest depths of pessimism of the bourgeoisie and its highest optimism. Several times he declares the proletarian revolution is all over but the shouting. "And now at last," he records, as if chiseling an epitaph over the grave of the "success" which the world revolution has reached its goal. It no longer menaces, it triumphs. It has won." But what a whallop of a difference a

North. He points out that in southern mills "even when the colored millwright's helper is teaching the trade to a white worker, the white is called the millwright and receives millwright's pay and is addressed as 'boss' by his instructor." And the infamous company store system, especially prevalent in the South, puts white as well as Negro workers almost permanently in debt to the corporations.

The tremendous increase in mechanization and speed-up is shown. Output per worker in blast furnaces increased 50 times from 1850 to 1920. Production per worker in the industry as a whole increased 184 per cent between 1889 and 1929. Mechanization improvements in sheet mills results in 20 workers equalling the output of 360 a few years ago. Just what the Steel Trust is and how it works is told in Chapter 8, including a history of how it was formed. "The founders of U. S. Steel of course violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, but they weren't worried about jail sentences," we read. Why? Here Davis shows how one after another steel trust employee, official and stockholder held offices of U. S. Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, etc. He neglects to add that big stockholders of U. S. Steel contributed heavily to the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

DIGGING into the complicated financial statements of the Steel Trust, Labor and Steel analyses what they really mean and finds that from 1901-31 every employee of U. S. Steel made \$12 per week profit for the stockholders. The fabulous profits in war-times are shown, company by company, as well as the connections of the steel trust with war propaganda. How even during the crisis, while laying off and starving workers, all major steel companies continued to pay their bondholders and many who paid stock dividends is shown. Also the fact that in 1932 U. S. Steel Directors paid themselves \$100 for attending short director's meetings (where they voted to cut wages of the workers).

## Takes a Leading Role in "Stevodore"



JACK CARTER, who plays the part of Lonny Thompson, militant Negro longshoreman, in the Theatre Union production, "Stevodore," at the Civic Repertory Theatre.

## TUNING IN

ST. LOUIS—Maurice Sugar, member of the National Committee of the P.S.U., now on a national tour, will speak in St. Louis over Station KSD on Monday evening, April 23. His topic will be "An American Looks at Soviet Russia."

## WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Baseball Resume  
7:15—Religion in the News—Dr. Stanley High  
7:30—Martha Meare, Songs  
7:45—Della Laine, Violin  
8:00—U. S. Marine Band  
8:30—Little Congress Meeting Causus Room, House Office Building  
8:00—City Government Songs  
9:00—Voorhees Orch.; Donald Novis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Arthur Bryan, Impersonations  
9:30—Real Life Problems—Sketch; Beatrice Fairfax, Commentator  
10:00—Hayden Orch.; Al Trahan, Comedian; Saxton Sisters, Songs  
10:30—The Mystery of Man—Sketch  
11:00—Madrigal Orch.  
11:30—Orchestra  
11:30—One Man's Family—Sketch  
12:00—Wilson Orch.; Soloists  
WOR—710 Kc.

## WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports Resume  
7:15—Harry Hershfield  
7:30—Robbins Orch.  
8:00—City Government Talk  
8:15—Bavarians Trio  
8:30—Talk—Gabriel Heatter  
8:45—Bunny and Crystal—Sketch  
9:00—Newark Civic Symphony Orch. Direction Philip Gordon  
10:00—Musical Program  
10:30—Opera Recital  
11:00—Olmach Orch.  
11:30—Tremaine Orch.  
12:00—Berger Orch.  
WJZ—760 Kc.

## WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—John Herrick, Songs  
7:15—Pickens Sisters, Songs  
7:30—Restor Orch.  
8:00—The First American Sculptors—Sketch  
8:30—Canadian Concert  
9:00—Stern Orch.; De Marco Sisters, Songs; Eddie Peabody, Banjo  
9:30—Duchin Orch.  
10:00—The Indian Neighbors of the National Parks—Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, U. S. Marine Band  
10:30—Barn Dance  
11:30—Newspaper  
11:30—Whiteman Orch.  
WABC—860 Kc.

## WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Michigan Congregation  
7:15—Soprano; Paul Keast, Baritone; Thelma Goodwin, Soprano  
7:45—Jones Orch.  
8:00—Opera Recital; Morton Downey, Tenor; Mary Eastman, Soprano  
8:45—The Bard of Erin  
9:00—Gretchen Bluecock, Metropolitan Opera Soprano; Kostelanetz Orch.  
9:30—Looking at Life—Roy Shelton  
9:45—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano Duo  
10:00—Musical Program  
10:30—The Muntions Problem—Ralph M. Ingersoll, Managing Editor, Fortune Magazine  
10:45—Fiorio Prose, Songs  
11:00—Fiorio Orch.  
11:15—News Reports  
11:30—Peter the Great—Sketch



In "Broken Shoes"

A worker and his child, a scene from the new Soviet talkie, "Broken Shoes," which opens today at the Acme Theatre.

# "Labor and Steel" Penetrating Expose; Shows Need of Militant Struggle

LABOR AND STEEL, by Horace B. Davis. New York: International Publishers. Price \$1.

Reviewed by JOSEPH DALLEY (Youngstown Dist. Sec., Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union)

Here is the first book to tell the truth about the conditions of the steel workers, expose the huge profits of the Trust, show the connection between the steel trust and war, the close link-up between the banks, the Trust and the government, and in addition give an excellent if brief history of organization and struggle in the industry from the Sons of Vulcan, 1859, to the strikes of 1933. Labor & Steel (sold in \$1 and \$2 editions) should be read by all who want a real picture of the steel industry and is invaluable to those interested or involved in the organization of steel workers.

Probably the best feature, in addition to the fact that it gives a rounded picture, is the fact that the book is not just a series of statements, but is literally studded with quotations from workers, statistics, etc., which prove the points. Labor and Steel shows that N.R.A. code wages are "lower in terms of purchasing power than the rates which had been in force from 1921-31." Contrary to the claims of the steel trust, 40 per cent of the steel workers get the labor rate. "Wages compared to value added by manufacture DECLINED 10 per cent from 1923-29," Davis says. Before any of the sweeping cuts of 1931 and 1932 the average wage FOR A FULL-WEEK'S WORK was less than \$25. Davis shows. In 1933 the whole industry was on part-time at near-starvation levels. But Davis slips into the error of advocating reductions in hours without pointing out that, if not accompanied by increases in hourly and tonnage rate, this means an actual cut in pay.

Davis tells how the N.R.A. legalized discrimination against Negro steel workers through the wage "differential" under which the labor rate in the southern mills (where the majority of laborers are Negroes) is only 25c compared to 40c in the

North. He points out that in southern mills "even when the colored millwright's helper is teaching the trade to a white worker, the white is called the millwright and receives millwright's pay and is addressed as 'boss' by his instructor." And the infamous company store system, especially prevalent in the South, puts white as well as Negro workers almost permanently in debt to the corporations.

The traditional attitude of the leadership of the Amalgamated Association towards the Negro worker is brought in, telling how the A.A. refused to organize the Republic mill in Birmingham "because there are too many Negroes there" and the same year (1906) the A.A. demanded that a Birmingham mill "discharge all the niggers" as a condition for the calling off of the strike. And Davis shows how the A.A.'s refusal to protect the unskilled and semi-skilled workers hampered the growth of the union into the power it could have been. A detailed account is given of the heroic 1919 steel strike. Davis states: "The writer has satisfied himself by personal interviews with two officials of the A.A. (Tigue and D. J. Davis) that neither put his full efforts into winning the strike, that neither expected it to succeed, and that both had finally made up their minds before the strike that they would organize the pants of U. S. Steel only if they were literally forced to do so. The A.A. officials took an open sabotaging stand against the strike. They withheld necessary financial assistance (in spite of the fact that the A.A.

treasury gained over \$2,000,000 from the strike—J.D.) and made an open bid to Gary for a separate agreement and settlement on the eve of the strike."

YET the conclusions Davis draws on the strike are weak. He attributes the failure to the weakness and timidity of the A. F. of L. leadership instead of stating plainly and truly the facts that it was the deliberate sabotage of not only Tigue and Davis but also of Gompers and the heads of the other International Unions that helped the steel trust to break the strike.

From 1921-32 the A. A. permitted itself to be driven out of 14 mills without putting up any real fight (except that put up by the local lodges involved). The book concludes with a summary of the program and activities of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union and winds up: "Of the two (the A. A. and the S. M. W. I. U.) the S. M. W. I. U. is, in spite of its youth, the better fitted by policy, structure and personnel to lead the steel workers in their struggles."

Here we have given an outline of Labor and Steel and stressed its most positive features. On the whole the book is a good job, certainly the best yet done on the subject. It is a good addition to the Labor and Industry series put out by International Publishers under the direction of Labor Research Associates. It should be read by every steel worker who can possibly get hold of it and by all others who want to learn more about the industry.

TONIGHT  
1. Pavlov's Mechanics of the Brain (Complete Version)  
2. Problem of Fatigue  
3. Itch for a Higher Life (Satirical Sound Film)  
NEW SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, 66 WEST 12th STREET  
Two Showings: 7:30 and 9:30 P.M.  
Tickets: 50c in advance at Medical Bureau, F.S.U., 80 East 11th St. and Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St. At door 60c

# "The Shadow Before" Is Stirring Novel of Textile Mill Workers

THE SHADOW BEFORE, by William Rollins, Jr. New York: Robert McBride & Co. \$2.50.

Reviewed by NATHAN ADLER

WILLIAM ROLLINS JR. who reported the Gastonia trial in 1928, for the New Masses has written a revolutionary novel on the struggle of the textile workers that can easily take its place beside the outstanding works of American literature. If you can't afford to buy it, it is a book you should borrow, or steal. You will do more than read a book; you will live through a gripping and stirring experience. The Shadow Before creates a vivid and dramatic impact the class forces and characters that were thrown into a bitter struggle when the textile mills of Fullerton, the typical New England mill town, disgorged their workers for a six months' strike. So easily does this novel outdistance anything that has previously been done in American revolutionary literature, that I for one, would vote to award it the Gorky prize of 1934.

Rollins has drawn upon the works of Dos Passos and Joyce for his form. In doing so, I believe he has answered for all revolutionary writers the problem that has concerned them so, what can we take and what must we leave untouched in decadent literature. Because he is further removed than Dos Passos from the naturalist tradition and temper, with this one book he has successfully outdistanced the older writer. From Joyce he has taken the tools that permit him to reveal the psychological flux and fusions within his characters, that make him succeed in creating the most subtle relationships and atmospheres. He has taken those positive elements from decadence that allow him to disclose the tensions, complexities, rhythms and neuroses of modern life.

Though the book ends with the demoralization of the strike by the A. F. of L. and the courts, and the return to the mills of the defeated workers, you lay aside The Shadow Before with a feeling of assurance and exultance. The throbs of the mill spreads through the town again, the workers suffer from an intensified speed-up. But you know, know with a certain knowledge, that the final reckoning will be ours.

## SPIVAK SERIES ON MONDAY

JOHN L. Spivak's articles on conditions among California agricultural workers will be continued in Monday's issue.

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

## AMUSEMENTS

### Two Great Soviet Features!

First Soviet Talkie of the German Workers!  
"Superior to famous Road to Life"—N. Y. TIMES  
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acquired in the Leipzig trial, arrive in Moscow—writing greetings to the Russian people—DIMITROFF meets PROKOFEV, hero of first stratosphere flight—THE RED ARMY PARADES on Red Square in honor of 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—Naval Training at the Frunze Military Institute—etc., etc., etc.

# BROKEN SHOES

The workers' children join in the struggle against Nazis  
Produced by Meirabomfilm in the Soviet Union  
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MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play  
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ALVIN  
Theat., 352 St. W. of W 4way  
Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES  
with FANNIE BRICE  
WILLIE & EUGENE HOWARD, Barriette SIMMONS, Jane FROMAN, Patricia BOWMAN, WINTER GARDEN, W 4way & 50th, Ev. 8:30 Mats. Monday, Thursday & Saturday 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in Sinclair Lewis' DODSWORTH  
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOBART  
SHUBERT, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:40 5:30 Matines Wed. Fri. & Sat. 2:30

MUSIC

Philharmonic - Symphony  
AT CARNEGIE HALL  
TOSCANINI, Conductor  
This Sunday Afternoon at 3:00  
ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM  
Assistant Artists: HANS CLEMENS RICHARD BONELLI, EMANUEL LIST  
Chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Assn. (Gulio Selli, Conductor)  
Thurs. Ev. 8:15; Fri. Aft. 2:30  
ALL-BACH PROGRAM  
Soloists: ELIZABETH REITERBERG MISHEL PIASTRO, REMO BOLOGNI  
Chorus of the Schola Cantorum (Hugh Ross, Conductor)  
Saturday Ev. at 8:45 (Students)  
BRAHMS: Symphony No. 2 in D major  
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica")  
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

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TICKETS at Garden, Macy's and Agents

# Daily Worker

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 By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934

## Free Thaelmann!

ONE can only feel utter hatred for the Fascist beasts who are now torturing and tormenting our Comrade Thaelmann in their hellish Nazi dungeons.

Now they are beating him, lashing him with whips, torturing him with who knows what fiendish cruelty. They are trying to "make him talk." They think that they can break the iron will of this Bolshevik leader, this worker who is flesh and blood of the working class of Germany.

But Thaelmann is strong not only in his own Bolshevik will but he is strong in the unlimited strength of the working class of the world which stands behind him.

Two things are now foremost in the situation. One is that Thaelmann's life is in the greatest danger.

The other fact is that Thaelmann can be torn from the hands of these beasts as Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff were—by the strength of the worldwide protest. The life of Thaelmann is now in the hands of the working class and of the many-million army of anti-Fascist fighters all over the world. They can save him!

We cannot rest content with hatred for the Fascist beasts. We must act. We must act now—before it is too late! Before they mangle our Comrade Thaelmann to a hideous death.

To the Communists in the trade unions, in the mass organizations, in the neighborhoods belongs the duty of rousing the masses to action.

To all haters of Fascism belongs the duty of speaking everywhere of the need to fight for Thaelmann's release.

Especially in the trade unions must the fight for Thaelmann be carried to immense heights. Thaelmann's life is the life of a devoted fighter in the trade unions, of a fighter who has for more than 30 years fought in the trade unions for the interests of the working class.

Every trade union meeting, A. F. of L. particularly, from now on should take up the question of Thaelmann. Resolutions demanding his release must be introduced and sent to the German Embassy at Washington, and to the Hitler Government. The unions should elect delegations of workers to visit the German Consulates and the German Embassies demanding the release of Thaelmann.

All May Day demonstrations should raise the demand for the freedom of Thaelmann from the hands of the Fascist hangmen!

Every meeting, every organization, all gatherings must resound with the cry—Free Thaelmann and all class war, anti-Fascist prisoners!

## Police Provocation

JULIUS GERBER, spokesman for the Socialist Party leadership in New York City, easily takes first place as the city's prize hypocrite.

After doing everything in his power, together with the other Socialist leaders, Mayor LaGuardia and the police, to prevent the workers from uniting their forces in one mighty May Day demonstration in Union Square, he now slanders the Communists and attempts to clothe the Socialist Party in virtue when he falls in his provocative endeavor.

According to press statements given out by Gerber for the Socialist officialdom, the Socialist Party has "voluntarily" given up Union Square. They withdrew, he says, "under pressure, in the interest of peace and decency."

But the Socialist officials are not so virtuous. Imagine them giving up Union Square "voluntarily!" Or try to harmonize this talk of "decency" with their slimy, back-door maneuvers with the police department against revolutionary workers! As for "peace"—well that's different; they do specialize in efforts to keep the workers peaceful while the capitalists rob them and take away their rights!

And Gerber does not shrink from an outright lie. He says that for the first time since 1899 the Socialist Party would not hold its May Day demonstration in Union Square. What are the facts? Simply this: The S. P. abandoned all May Day demonstrations in 1917 and did not again sponsor such demonstrations until 1930—for a period of 13 years mass demonstrations were abandoned.

THE Communists invited the Socialist Party, and we still invite the Socialist and A. F. of L. workers, to join in one united working-class demonstration on Union Square on May First. We were and are ready for united mass action; they are afraid of the masses; they oppose every effort to set up a working-class united front. This is why they are "voluntarily" withdrawing from Union Square, after failing, with the help of the police, to drive the Communists out. They first tried, with back-door scheming, to keep the Communists out, and now they continue their provocative splitting tactics by trying to organize a counter-demonstration in another square.

They charge their ally, LaGuardia, with yielding to Communist "threats!" Nonsense! What LaGuardia yielded to was the pressure of the masses. It became evident through letters, resolutions, telegrams, delegations, that tens of thousands of workers firmly demanded Union Square for a united May First action. LaGuardia saw that the original plans concocted with the Socialist leaders would not work. Now he is cooperating in the new splitting scheme for a second, Socialist-led demonstration.

The statements accredited to Gerber in yesterday's papers—"rosy Communists" etc.—are in the language of a police agent. They are designed to incite bloody police and fascist attacks on revolutionary workers. Gerber would have the New York police down the Union Square demonstration in blood, as the Socialist Zorgebel of Berlin drowned the 1929 demonstration of the revolutionary workers in Detroit, Chicago and other places the continued justification for a denial of permits for May Day demonstrations, and for brutal police attacks.

This provocative, police-agent, splitting policy of the Socialist leadership must be exposed before the

workers in every factory and trade union. The honest rank and file workers of the Socialist Party and of the A. F. of L. must be made to see the role of these leaders as splitters, as strikebreakers, as tools of the bosses.

The unity of the workers must be established over the heads of these leaders. A united front of the masses, from below, must be realized. May First this year provides the immediate opportunity. Every Communist, every militant trade unionist should exert all his energies during the remaining days to rally the workers for united May Day demonstrations, for the immediate needs of the workers, against war and fascism, to a workers' state!

In New York, all out to Union Square!

## Organize the Opposition

HISTORY is being made in the steel industry by the splendid fight of the rank and file opposition delegates in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Convention, now in session in Pittsburgh. These delegates have a tremendous responsibility. What they do, how they act will be a great determining factor in the development of struggles in the steel industry for the demands and organization of the steel workers.

Thus far, the rank and file opposition has put a spoke in the bureaucratic machine of President M. F. Tighe. At the opening session of the convention they defeated unanimously the efforts of Tighe to unseat new lodges and those who did not pay per capita tax. But the real test, and the real expression of the line-up of forces, was shown in the vote overriding the rules committee. In that test, which allowed the rank and file to bring forward their four-point struggle program, the vote of the opposition was 79 to 48 for Tighe's proposals.

But every steel worker, every delegate at this convention must know that it is the role of Green & Co. at the head of the A. F. of L., and the Tighe clique, heading the Amalgamated, to chime in with Roosevelt's program of avoiding and stopping strikes at all cost.

Because of the line-up shown at the convention, Tighe will use all the craft and cunning he is capable of in an attempt to stem the tide and defeat the demands of the rank and file and their representatives.

The delegates must be on their toes and watch every maneuver of Tighe. In the face of the strong opposition that has developed he will meet with delegates behind the scene, he will appear to agree to struggle proposals, he will counsel delay—he will do everything in order to keep his grip for the sole purpose of carrying through the Roosevelt program against the wishes of the steel workers.

Over-confidence and disorganization of the opposition forces is now the greatest danger.

THE four-point program put forward by the opposition has the approval and meets the needs of the hundreds of thousands of steel workers, organized or unorganized, in the A. A., in the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, and in independent organizations.

1) Immediate presentation of demands for union recognition and 25 per cent pay increases; 2) a 10-day ultimatum to the bosses, and a general strike if demands are not granted; 3) industrial form of unionism; 4) the 6-hour day, five-day week.

President Tighe is definitely against any such action. To what lengths he will go in an effort to stop struggle was shown when he smuggled Senator "Puddler Jim" Davis in to speak against strikes.

The majority of the delegates at the convention have expressed their will. But that is not sufficient. They must organize their forces solidly. They must meet in caucus to plan their fight to put through their program. They must keep constant watch over the maneuvers of Tighe and defeat them.

Above all, to guarantee the carrying through of their program they must prepare to elect their own leadership, pledged to the four-point program. The fight for this program must be coupled with the fight to oust the Tighe gang.

The Communists in this convention, who support the action of the rank and file, who are among the most militant fighters for the four-point program and for a united front of all steel workers behind it, are charged with the most tireless and persistent work to unify and organize the opposition.

The Tighe leadership which has been the comfort and aid of the big steel bosses must not be permitted to come out of this convention as the representatives of the steel workers, in reality the agent of the steel corporations in the ranks of labor. They must be trounced and effectively defeated. Every one of their maneuvers should be spiced. A real leadership should be elected, and the basis laid for a real, united struggle of all steel workers which will win union recognition and increased wages—and prepare energetically for a powerful steel strike to win these demands.

## All Out in Harlem!

AN EXCEEDINGLY important demonstration of workers, Negro and white, takes place this morning at 11:30 before the offices of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co., Broadway and 132nd Street, New York.

This rich company, which has fat connections with Tammany and with the present LaGuardia administration as well, practices the vilest and most outspoken Jim-crow discrimination against Negro workers in its policies of hiring workers. Of more than 1,400 employees of this company whose lines operate through Harlem, one of the largest Negro neighborhoods in the world, there is not one single Negro worker.

The fight for the right of Negro workers to hold jobs on these lines is of vital importance to the white workers, who are exploited and mistreated by the Company in a particularly harsh manner. The white workers are speeded up, suspended and fired at the mere whim of the company officials, and get low wages for a 7-day week. The company maintains a system of terrorism against the workers who try to organize a union to defend their rights. Recently 23 workers were fired.

The L.S.N.R. is resolutely opposed to the policies of Negro reformist leaders, who try to destroy the unity between the Negro and white workers by calling for the expulsion of all white workers from Harlem.

The L.S.N.R. demands that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company improve the conditions of the white workers by shortening their hours of work and raising their wages proportionately. The workers, both Negro and white, can force better conditions from the Coach Company by uniting their forces against their common enemy.

Today's demonstration will demand the hiring of Negro workers, the right of the present employees to organize their own union, a 6-day week and a 6-hour day without any reduction in pay, and better wages for all workers, Negro and white.

Fight white chauvinism! Support the L.S.N.R. demonstration this morning at 11:30 a.m. at Broadway and 132nd Street.

# 9,000 Workers in Austrian Jails; 1,800 Killed in Feb.

## Begin Building N.Y. Anti-War Local Groups

### N.Y. League Conference Maps Broad Plan of Activity

NEW YORK—The first sectional conference of the newly organized New York Central Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism was held in Savoy Mansion in the West End section of Brooklyn on Wednesday, April 18. Seventy-six delegates attended the conference, representing 43 organizations.

Seventeen delegates volunteered to help in the immediate organization of branches and neighborhood committees of the League in their respective territories, such as Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Boro Park and Bay Ridge. The first meeting of this committee will be held in Boro Park on Thursday, April 26 at 1280-56th St.

Similar conferences will be held in Brownsville, Bronx, Harlem, Yorkville and Lower Manhattan in the near future.

In order to organize the work in all the neighborhood committees in Greater New York, a city-wide conference will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m., April 21st in Irving Plaza.

The speakers class to train speakers for street meetings in New York in preparation for the great mass demonstration to be held on the Twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War will be held this Monday, April 23 at 7 p.m. in Irving Plaza and every Monday night thereafter for six weeks.

After the class at 9 p.m., on Monday night in the same hall will be held a city-wide conference of all women delegates of the City Central Committee and others who wish to help the Women's National Committee which is preparing to send a women's delegation to the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism which will convene in Paris on July 28-29-30.

## Spirited Competition Between Workers in 'Daily' Sub Campaign

Here are two class-conscious workers who are waging a revolutionary competition as to which one can secure the largest number of new subscribers for the Daily Worker.

They are both from Norwood, Mass. John Louko has obtained six new subs since the competition was



Geo. Wehkaaja John Louko

started, while George Wehkaaja, is one sub ahead of him with a total of seven.

Both are going strong, and it is a toss-up as to which will be the victor.

"The only formula required," they write in a collective letter, "is initiative to go among the workers and give them a copy of the Daily Worker and tell them to read it. After a worker has read the paper, he or she is in many cases anxious to subscribe."

How about other comrades? Startling revolutionary competitions among themselves in the Daily Worker circulation drive? Let's hear from you!

# World Imperialism Fails in Sixth Attack on Chinese Soviets

## Red Army Captures Supplies, Wins Masses of Nanking Army Over to the Side of Workers and Peasants

The following account of the victorious resistance of the Chinese Red Army against the sixth offensive of the imperialist Nanking armies is of the greatest interest to all American workers.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Soviet region has grown until it embraces one-fourth of the area of China proper, with a population of nearly 100,000,000 workers and peasants who have liberated themselves from the imperialist, landlord and bankers' yoke.

Soviet China has become one of the chief bulwarks in defense of the Soviet Union, and one of the major outposts of the international revolutionary movement against imperialism.

American imperialism through the Roosevelt government is in the lead of the offensive against Soviet China, politically, financially, and by supplying Nanking with technical and military aid. Without the constantly growing, active assistance of world imperialism, and an invincible bulwark of the world revolution.—Editors.

By KAN SEN

World imperialism has never rendered as open and active assistance to the Kuomintang in its

What's Sauce for the Goose Is Sauce for the Gander! by Burck



NEWS ITEM: The Daughters of the American Revolution demand more armaments.

## Chinese Silk Strikers Storm Town Hall, Release Leaders

SHANGHAI, April 9 (By Mail)—The newspapers report on a great strike of the men and women workers employed in the silk spinning mills in the town of Hsu-Chow (Province of Szechwan). These workers waited for two months for the settlement promised by the authorities of the conflicts arising out of a wage reduction.

The workers demanded that the representatives of the town council should examine the books of the firm, in order that they might see for themselves that the firm was pocketing large profits. The Kuomintang authorities refused to undertake this, and called upon the workers to resume work. Besides this, they arrested several of the strike leaders.

In reply 3,000 strikers besieged the town hall and demanded the release of the arrested leaders. The police fired on the crowd, injuring several demonstrators. On this the workers stormed the town hall, disarmed the police, and released the arrested men. At the present time all the undertakings in the town have struck work in protest against the firing on defenceless strikers.

The workers have also come out on strike in a number of silk factories in Shanghai.

In the Changung district (Province of Hopei) the miners are on strike, and have been joined by the workers of the cotton factory and the cement works. These strikers joined to organize a demonstration at which higher wages were demanded, and the legalization of the revolutionary trade unions insisted upon.

The workers organized self-defense troops, whose members wear red badges with the inscription "New Trade Union." The press points out that the strikers are masters of the situation today in this district.

## City College NSL's Acquitted in Court

NEW YORK—Two students of City College, George Feinberg and Tom Hammernan, members of the National Student League, were acquitted of "disorderly conduct," "disturbing the streets, annoying passers-by," etc., when they came up for trial yesterday in 57th St. Court.

The students were arrested while they were giving out leaflets calling for a student strike against war on April 13. Judge Greenpan yesterday lectured the boys on the value of religion, after first saluting and pledging his allegiance to the American flag in the courtroom.

## COP BEATS WORKER

NEW YORK—George Malogon, a bookblack, was attacked by a policeman bearing the number 17498 yesterday in Union Square Park. Malogon was talking to another worker and had in his hand a red May Day banner.

## FLOODS THREATEN IN MAINE

BANGOR, Me., April 20.—Melting snow and rains flooded streams and rivers near here today and threatened to submerge half a dozen communities along the Penobscot River Valley. Hundreds are reported evacuating their homes.

## Yorkville Workers Hold Mass Meeting in Nazi 'Stronghold'

Meetings To Be Held Hereafter Each Thursday

NEW YORK—In a drizzling rain, 2,000 men and women, most of whom were German workers, gathered at 86th St., Yorkville, on Thursday night at an open-air mass meeting called by the German Anti-Fascist Action Committee, affiliated with the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism, to protest the Hitler terror and demand the immediate release of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, and now in a Nazi dungeon.

In orderly disciplined ranks the workers stood their ground and listened to the speakers, resisting the disruptive attacks of a small band of the "Friends of the New Germany."

The fascist band of thugs and underworld characters, whose ranks also numbered a few deluded workers and small business men, stood at one end of the mass meeting and hurled epithets at the speakers. As the workers refused to be provoked, the fascists gathered in one group and shouted and sang in unison in an attempt to howl down the speakers.

As the speakers began to close the meeting, the workers, after holding their ranks, now swollen to 5,000, shouted for the meeting to continue. A few more speakers took the stand. One, a striker from the Ruppiner

## Many Women Imprisoned; Thousands Lose Jobs

### International Inquiry Body Urges Support of I. L. D. Campaign

PARIS, April 10 (By Mail).—The International Inquiry Commission, since its return from its investigations in Austria has published a report showing that in Austria there are 9,000 political prisoners, men and women, and young people, in the police station, prisons, concentration camps, and remand detention cells of Austria.

In Vienna there are about 2,300 prisoners in Lower Austria (1,500 in Linz and Steyr; Upper Austria), 1,200 in Graz and Styria, 2,000 in the other provinces approximately 1,000. There are many women among these prisoners, who meet with ruthless treatment.

It is quite impossible to bring any charge against the overwhelming majority of these prisoners, or to take any legal proceedings against them. Only a very few can be charged with participation in the February uprising.

1,800 Killed in February Fighting  
The Inquiry Commission has demanded the immediate release of all these prisoners, and the quashing of the proceedings being taken against those prisoners who took part in the uprising, but are deprived of the most elementary rights of defense.

A second declaration published by the Commission states: The members of the delegation sent to Austria energetically contest the truth of the official statements made by the Austrian government, especially by the Chancellor Dollfuss, with regard to the number of the victims of the February struggle. The delegate was in a position to ascertain that the number killed approximated 1,800, whilst the number of wounded ran into thousands.

To this must be added the fact that thousands of workers who took part in the struggles, or were known to hold socialist views, have since been dismissed from the factories, workshops, municipal and state undertakings, and have even been driven out of their homes in many cases. These workers and their families are plunged into the profoundest want and misery.

The Inquiry Commission protests decisively against the policy of the Austrian government, which is driving workers and employees into poverty and destitution, and even goes so far as to refuse to permit the children of the victims to avail themselves of the help offered them. The Inquiry Commission appeals to international solidarity for aid for the Austrian victims and their families. It applauds the magnificent work being accomplished by the International Red Aid, which is distributing on the spot the funds collected by workers, intellectuals, and innumerable other representatives of humanity and solidarity.

Restaurant across the street, who attempted to speak, was shouted down by the fascist enemies of labor.

The Communist Party will hold another open-air meeting at the same place on Saturday night, and the regular meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p.m. will be continued despite the fascist attacks.

After the meeting 12 workers joined the Anti-Fascist League. A collection of \$20 was made to support the work of the League, and many made pledges to send in money to further the work of the League. A resolution demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann was adopted by the workers present, to be sent to Hitler, Nazi ambassador to Washington.

struggle against the Red Army and the Soviets in China as it did during the sixth offensive.

The appeal of the Soviet Government of China, dated September 6, 1933, says:

"... In this sixth offensive of the Kuomintang the role of the imperialists as organizers and incendiaries appeared more clearly than ever before. The imperialists of all countries are taking part in the sixth offensive not merely by money and arms, but by troops as well."

"American imperialism, in addition to granting to the Nanking government 15 million American dollars under the pretext of the so-called cotton and wheat loan and 40 million American dollars in credit for the needs of aviation, has sent to the aid of the Nanking forces, for the destruction of our life and freedom, 150 military planes, scores of steamers with guns, tanks, machine guns, poison gases, and explosives, and they have hundreds of their pilots and other military and technical specialists in the Kuomintang army."

"The British Ambassador to China, Lamson, during his special journey through Szechwan, advanced to the militarist Lu Hsiang another 20 million pounds sterling and arms and ammunition for the struggle against our fourth Red Army."

"Despite the extreme acuteness of the struggle between the American, British, Japanese and other imperialists for spheres of influence and the division of China, against Soviet China they act to-

gether inspiring and pressing upon their lackeys, the Nanking, Canton and Northern militarists to join forces against the Red Army and against the Soviets."

With the support of world imperialism the Kuomintang mobilized enormous military forces for the offensive against the Red Army. While in the first five offensives only Nanking forces actually took part (with the exception of the fourth offensive, in which Canton forces also participated), for the sixth offensive the Kuomintang mobilized troops from all of its regions: the units under the command of Chen Tsai-tan moved from Kwantung, the forces of Tsai Tin-kai from Fukien, the forces of He Kiang from Hunan, and Kuomintang armies were moved from Hupei and Szechwan as well. Altogether fully a million men were mobilized, and no less than 642,000 against the central Soviet district alone. The imperialists armed these forces according to the last word of military technique (trains, planes, tanks, guns, poison gases, etc.). At the same time Chiang Kai-shek, on the basis of a plan worked out by the German fascist general von Seeckt is attempting to surround the Red Army from all sides in order to drive the Soviet Government into a blind alley and resort to the chemical method of warfare for the final destruction of the Chinese Soviet Republic, the basis of the anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution in China.

However, world imperialism failed to achieve its purpose. On the contrary, the Red Army has won some great victories on many fronts.

1. The Red Army of the Central region of the Soviet Republic of China defeated the Nineteenth Army in the Fukien Province and repulsed the first attacks of the enemy against the Central Soviet region. Chang Kai-shek's attempt to surround the Central Soviet region on all sides, from the North Western section of Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung and Hunan has thus ended in failure.

On the contrary, the Chinese Red Army has won a number of important victories, capturing the City of Lenchen in the southern part of Fukien, routing the 17th, 71st and 72nd divisions of the Nineteenth Army of General Tsai Tin-kai and capturing 4,600 rifles, 50 heavy machine guns, 20 light machine guns, 500 maulers, 400,000 cartridges, three military radio sets, 5,000 hand grenades, 2,500 dan (a dan is equal to 132 pounds) of food, 2,000 helmets and 3,500 war prisoners (including a brigade commander, three regimental commanders), three Kuomintang regiments joined the Red Army (according to a report published by the Japanese "Nichi Nichi" in Tokio a complete division deserted to the Red Army).

In the northern part of Fukien the Red Army gained a victory over the Kuomintang forces, commanded by generals Tsai Tin-kai, He Kiang, Lu Sing-pai, capturing the big city of Yanning, one of the three biggest centres of the Fukien Province, together with twelve steamers laden with food (salt, etc.) and ammunition.

(It took more than 10,000 workers to unload eight of them); 2,000 workers of Yanning joined the Red Army and more than 85 per cent of the workers joined the Red trade unions; one battalion of the 52nd division of the Kuomintang forces joined the Red Army. As a result, the Kuomintang forces in the Fukien Province are unable at present to develop any attack upon the Red Army, which has made it possible for the Red Army to concentrate upon repulsing Chiang Kai-shek's main forces.

The Red Army succeeded in defeating the enemy on many fronts and occupying big cities, despite the most determined offensive of the enemy forces.

Although Chiang Kai-shek is preparing to throw more forces against us, although he has not yet succeeded in defeating the principal enemy on the front, yet the situation in Chiang Kai-shek's forces was seriously aggravated by the creation of an independent Government in Fukien, which speeded up the disintegration in the Kuomintang camp and weakened the hold of Chiang Kai-shek. The difficulty of Chiang Kai-shek's position lies in the fact that he is forced, on the one hand, to use a section of his army against Fukien, and on the other, to withdraw to the rear several thousand of his soldiers owing to the fact that the Red Army has defeated the 79th Kuomintang division in the regions of Tsinai Tsyai (Kiangsi Province) capturing over 1,000 rifles.

(To Be Continued.)