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

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING
CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

Vol. XI, No. 120

26

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at
New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1934

WEATHER: Fair, Warmer

(Eight Pages)

Price 3 Cents

Dockers Storm Ship Loading War Material To Japan

Break Up Police Lines,
Board Japanese Ship,
Drive Off Scabs

PROTEST MURDER

Ryan Stays in N. Y. to
Halt Strike Spread

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Striking longshoremen broke through a police line at the Municipal Pier in Oakland, ran over a string of freight cars and boarded the Japanese freighter Oregon Maru, which was loading scrap iron to be used as war materials in Japan, and ordered strike-breakers to get off the ship.

A furious battle ensued as police reserves attacked the strikers. It is reported that one of the scabs went over the side and was later fished out of the bay frightened, like a half-drowned rat.

Strikers also stopped two busloads of scabs who were being taken to the waterfront in Alameda, a port adjoining Oakland.

Meanwhile Edward J. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who flew here from Washington, D. C., began negotiations with Roosevelt's Mediation Board and leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association to cook up a scheme to break the strike.

The men, however, continued their militant picketing, paying little attention to McGrady's statement that "definite progress had been made toward settlement of the dispute."

RYAN IN N. Y. TO
STOP STRIKE SPREAD

NEW YORK.—Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, let it be known yesterday that he is remaining in New York to avert the spread of the longshore strike in this port, although Senator Wagner had asked him to go to the Pacific coast to try to halt the strike there.

Ryan indicated that he was trying to limit the strike activities in New York to the Clyde Mallory Line piers.

So far there have been no pickets on the docks despite the fact that the capitalist press reports that three shifts of pickets are patrolling the piers.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN PEDRO, Calif., May 18.—Chamber of Commerce was forced to cancel its harbor celebration, called by the big business men

(Continued on Page 2)

Militant Picketing Of Stockyard Men Keeps Strikes Solid

A.F.L. Leaders Are Now
Negotiating With
Darling Co.

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—Negotiations between American Federation of Labor leaders and the bosses of Darling Company are under way. The bosses are reported to be willing to settle for forty-five cents an hour, and to grant either union recognition or back pay at the new rates for the time since the N.R.A. code took effect.

Militant action by rank and file members in stopping scabs from entering the plant is the only thing that has so far saved the strike. Union bureaucrats have consistently refused to organize mass picket lines. As a result some scabs have gotten into the plant, and the position of the strikers somewhat weakened.

Murphy, leader of the Stockyards Labor Council, has assisted the company by refusing to give directions or assistance to the members of his union who are on strike with the Amalgamated workers. Fewer strikers are around the plant today than on previous days.

Scab herding by relief authorities was exposed yesterday when officials were forced to admit that appeals for scabs had been made to the workers by the night manager of the flop house near twenty sixth and Wash on Monday.

A leaflet was issued to strikers today by a committee of rank and file strikers. It proposed the election of a rank and file strike committee by all strikers regardless of union affiliation, the establishment of mass picket lines, to reject arbitration and demand that the strike settlement be submitted for approval to a vote of the strikers. The leaflet raised the following demands as ones to be fought for:

1. Forty-six and a half cents an hour wage.
2. Payment of back pay since last August.
3. Elimination of speed-up.
4. Recognition of the union.

Take Steps To Prepare Steel Strike

Industrial Union Board
Welcomes Action of
Rank and File

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 17.—The National Executive Board of the Steel & Metal Workers Industrial Union, in a specially called session, presided over by the National President E. P. Cosh, held in Pittsburgh, May 13, made decisions leading towards the development of a mass strike of the steel workers during the coming weeks. Members from all districts of the S. M. W. I. U. attended. James Eagan, secretary, made the main report.

The Board welcomed the action of the rank and file of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers (A. F. of L.), for the development of a strike for improved conditions and the right of organization, as passed by the recent A. A. convention over the heads of the High-Leonard leadership of the A. A.

Weaknesses of Opposition
Leadership

The Board warned all steel workers, especially the members of the A. A., against the maneuvers that will be made by the A. A. leadership to prevent the strike and defeat the steel workers in the same manner as Green, Collins and company have done in the auto industry with the aid of arbitration, the intervention of the government, Labor Board, etc. The decisions of the A. A. convention, the Board pointed out, which provide for a month's notice to the steel companies before action is taken, make possible in this situation such maneuvers on the part of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats.

The Board further pointed out that while the convention of the A. A. expressed the desire of the rank and file for struggle, the leadership of the opposition in the A. A. convention, has as yet given no indication of a definite stand on the burning question which will determine the outcome of the struggle.

1.—Efforts on the part of the A. F. of L. machine to limit the press-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chicago Court Inflicts Savage Terms on Six

Negro, White Workers
Who Demanded Bread
Get 1 to 5 Years

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 18.—One to five years in the penitentiary, and \$750 fines were the penalties handed down by the boss court to six Negro and white workers for fighting for bread.

This verdict, the climax of a vicious frame-up begun a year ago against these workers for their participation in a demonstration at Oakwood's relief station, was handed down today by Judge Allegritti, after an all-white jury had been hand-picked by the prosecution to ensure conviction.

The defendants, Poindexter, Coe, Hampton, Smith, Page and Wernicke, were charged by the police with attempted murder and conspiracy.

The arrests took place at a demonstration in the Negro section of Chicago, in January, 1933. Police, commanded by Captain Mooney, deliberately set a trap.

The International Labor Defense is appealing the case and bonds have been set at \$750 each.

The International Labor Defense, in a statement issued to the Daily Worker, states:

"This verdict, handed down by the Fascist Judge Allegritti, is an attempt of the ruling class of Chicago to separate Negro and white workers and smash workers' organizations. The greatest possible mass protest must be developed, and resolutions, telegrams and letters must be sent at once to Judge Allegritti, Criminal Courts Building, Chicago, and to Governor Horner in Springfield.

When in view of these facts, John Franklin and Rose Chris, vice-chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism visited the Socialist Party headquarters at 1065 Broad Street Wednesday night to extend an invitation for an anti-fascist parade on May 6, they were told they would not be admitted.

Strikes Are Answer of U. S. Jobless to Roosevelt Attacks

By HOWARD BOLDT

"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. They very properly insist upon an opportunity to give the community their services in the form of labor in return for unemployment benefits."

thus, Roosevelt's statement of February 28, in announcing the new "work relief" program, laid the basis for the various forced labor schemes in operation throughout the country. In practice, it has meant the launching of forced labor on a national basis and the lowering of relief standards below the sub-marginal

(Continued on Page 2)

When Cops Aided Nazis by Clubbing Workers



One of the workers who was brutally slugged by police when almost a thousand Socialist and Communist workers and young workers demonstrated against the Nazi meeting in Madison Sq. Garden. The police, quick to defend the Nazi hoodlums, aped their methods by indiscriminately and bloodily attacking the anti-fascist demonstrators.

N. Y. and Boston Cops Make Savage Attack on Workers Marching in Anti-Nazi Protest

Resist Police for An
Hour Near Nazi
War Vessel

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—Twenty-one men and women were arrested yesterday late in the afternoon for participating in an anti-Fascist demonstration at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where the Nazi Karlsruhe is docked.

The demonstration demanding freedom for Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party of Germany imprisoned by the Nazis, was attacked by the police at its very start. The workers resisted and the fight continued for one hour. Slogans, placards and leaflets were showered over the crowd of 2,000 people who had gathered around or in the demonstration.

Shouts of "Down with Hitler!" resounded through the streets. "Free Thaelmann!" was echoed throughout the demonstration. The demonstration smashed the plans of the Nazis to attain the American people's "good will" by the sending of the cruiser. It was called under the auspices of the Committee to Aid Victims of Fascism, and the Marine Workers Industrial Union as well as the National Students League took a prominent part in its organization.

Speakers sought to whip the pro-Hitler mob into a screaming frenzy with inflammatory tirades against Marxists and Jews, always linking the two groups.

The Garden was decorated with swastikas and banners, calling upon those present to join the D.A.W.A. and "Boycott the Boycotters." Uniformed fascist storm troopers lined each aisle and with police, guarded the lobby and other entrances to the building.

Cops in Bloody Attack

Outside the Garden, LaGuardia's police took up the cudgels for the Nazi fascists and the result was one of the most bloody and brutal attacks on anti-fascist workers in the history of New York.

With over 1,000 cops mobilized outside Madison Square Garden, where the "Friends of New Germany" had called a meeting to rally their supporters to the fascist Hitler, aided by several hundred uniformed Nazis, the slightest voice raised against the bloody regime of "Der Fuehrer" in Germany was ruthlessly attacked and clubbed.

Communist and Socialist workers, most of them members of the Young Peoples Socialist League and the Young Communist League, who joined spontaneously in a demonstration against the Nazis were beaten by the police and arrested. A group of several hundred held an orderly meeting for a half hour on the square at 47th St. and Broadway, until the police charged and broke it up. When the workers started to march away, shouting

(Continued on Page 2)

Clothing Workers At Convention Tell Of NRA Speed-up

Refute Sec'y Perkins
Invited by Union
Officials

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (E.P.)—Industrial unionism, the 30-hour week, and the N.R.A. pro and con, were high points in the discussion at the 10th biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Rochester, N. Y.

Declaring that craft unionism is obsolete, the Philadelphia delegation asked the convention to endorse industrial unionism and to urge it on the A. F. of L. at its forthcoming convention. The same delegation urged the support by the A.C.W.A. of an independent farmer-labor political party.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the convention that she was convinced that the Wagner-Lewis bill to encourage state unemployment reserves schemes, to take care of future, not present unemployment, would be passed. Reports from Washington cited it that the bill will die.

Although Perkins cited official figures to show gains in employment and payroll increases in the men's and women's clothing industries, and in millinery, boots and shoes in the year March 1933, to March 1934, many delegates told from the floor tales of privation, speed-up and wholesale unemployment in union shops in the shirt, sheepskin, mackinaw and single pants industries. An attack was made on the N.R.A., as practiced by the Cotton Garment Code Authority, by a delegate who told of increased business in non-union shops violating the code.

The convention unanimously adopted resolutions backing the 5-day, 30-hour week, increased minimum wage scales and classification for skilled labor in the cotton garment industry and transferring of the single pants industry from the cotton garment to the men's clothing code.

Roosevelt Plans New Demagoguery

Forthcoming Message
to Spout Empty
Promises

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Within a little more than a week Roosevelt will release a new demagogic blast to Congress in the form of a message on which, however, he does not want Congress to take any action.

The real aim of the message will be to try to explain away why many promises to the workers were not carried out, to keep back strike struggles and relief actions, and to provide a program for his Congressional supporters in the fall elections.

Among the questions Roosevelt will treat in his message, according to press reports, solely for the purpose of stalling the masses from forcing through any action by the present Congress, are the following:

1. Creation of a permanent Labor Board, within but independent of the Department of Labor. This will be the substitute for the present Wagner strikebreaking N. R. A. Labor Board.
2. A promise of Federal unemployment insurance, but no details are given. It is specifically pointed out that Congress will not be asked to take any action now.
3. National old-age pensions. The same applies to this point as to "Federal unemployment insurance."
4. Nation-wide insurance against sickness among industrial employees. (Put forward as another demagogic trick.)
5. Amendment of minimum wage provisions of the N. R. A. to relate wage rates to living costs. (Under this same slogan Roosevelt tried on many occasions to keep the workers from striking, in order to prevent them by their own actions from forcing increases in the slave code minimum wages.)

The capitalist press, properly taking its cue, is blazoning the new hypocritical, demagogic campaign of Roosevelt as a promise of "far-reaching reforms, both social and economic."

Right of Asylum
Bill To Be Pushed
At Meet Sunday

Delegation to Demand
Citizenship Again for
Emil Gardos

NEW YORK.—Scores of organizations will be represented at the conference called tomorrow at 1 P. M., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, by the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. A Bill for Right of Asylum for political prisoners will be presented by the Committee for passage by the conference. The Communist Party has endorsed the program.

At the conference a delegation will be elected to demand from the Attorney-General that full citizenship privileges be returned to Emil Gardos, whose citizenship was taken from him because he took a leading part in a textile workers' strike, and to demand from Secretary Perkins the cancellation of all deportation orders against those so threatened because of their parts in workers' organizations.

The statement of the Communist Party reads in part: "The struggle against deportation and persecution of the foreign-born is one of the most important issues in the fight against fascism and imperialist war."

(Continued on Page 2)

Lawson, Noted Playwright, Calls for Nationwide Protest Against Open Fascist Terror in Alabama

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

I WISH to make an urgent appeal to every worker and every honest intellectual, to all working class groups and all mass organizations, to assist in mobilizing nation-wide protest against the oppression and terror which threaten the white and Negro workers of Alabama.

Birmingham, the center of the industrial empire of Alabama's ruling class, has the distinction of being the first openly fascist city in the United States. I mean this literally: safeguards which are supposed to protect individual liberty have been abolished; the police make no pretense of legality in making arrests. Illegitimate thugs have been organized in the White Legion (a new name for the K.K.K.); these gangsters work openly with the police and make lynch threats in the courts of justice.

Negro and White Stand Solid

The reason for this lies in the growing solidarity of the starving masses of the South. Heroic Negro and white workers are standing shoulder to shoulder on the picket lines against the rifles

of company deputies and the machine guns of the national guard. The Southern ruling class is frightened into a sickly panic by this revolutionary upsurge of Negro and white masses. A desperate attempt is therefore being made to raise the race issue in order to obscure the clear lines of the class struggle. Southern newspapers are screaming provocations against the black race, blaming the militancy of the workers on "ignorant" Negroes misled by agitators. These attempts to stir the flames of race prejudice are a direct appeal to the lynch spirit and a shocking denial of the rights of workers to meet and organize.

Describes Own Arrest

My own arrest is a clear instance of the terroristic procedure in Birmingham. When I left the Birmingham court house with Alexander E. Racin, we were arrested on the direct orders of White Guard plug-uglies, who (in our hearings) ordered the police to pick us up. This arrest was completely illegal. Racin was arrested because he was acting as lawyer for Communists. I was arrested solely because I was seen in conversation with Racin. After being finger-printed and mugged, the single word "Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

New World War Looms, Admits Pres. Roosevelt

Inflation Cuts Value
Of Savings 15 P.C.,
Wall St. Banker Says

NEW YORK.—Admission that the Roosevelt inflation policy has already robbed millions of small savings bank depositors of more than 15 per cent of the buying power of their savings, was made yesterday by James P. Warburg.

Warburg, a wealthy Wall Street banker, vice-president of the Bank of Manhattan Company, has his own ideas as to how the workers ought to be fleeced. In his criticism of Roosevelt he lets the cat out of the bag regarding the real meaning of Roosevelt's inflation as it affects small savings accounts.

Vets In 5 Mile
Trek Through
Washington

"Give Daddy Bonus; I
Need Milk," Child's
Banner States

BULLETIN

There will be a final rally of vets at Post 191, W. E. S. L., 69 East Third St., New York City, on Sunday night at 8 p.m., to send off the latest contingent of vets going to Washington to join the National Convention fight for the bonus and the Three-Point Program.

All vets who still have not signed up for the bonus march are urged to attend.

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—About 800 Negro and white ex-soldiers, here from 44 states, for the Veterans' Rank and File Convention, presented America's Jim-Crow capital today with a stirring exhibition of working class solidarity.

Led by Grand Marshal James J. Beatty, former Marine sergeant, the smartly stepping veterans sang their bonus songs through five miles of Washington's streets under a punishing sun.

The five-mile trek ended at the tents where the vets, eager for "chow," clambered into government buses which were waiting to take them back to Fort Hunt, Virginia, their camp and convention headquarters.

The veterans' leading committee included George Alman, well-known Oregon bonuser; Harold

(Continued on Page 2)

Austrian Barricade Fighters on Hunger Strike for Freedom

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WARSAW, May 17 (By Radio).—A workers' paper here states that the participants in the February battles in Austria who are now jailed there have declared a hunger strike, the majority are political prisoners who have not yet been examined. Their demand is for immediate examination or release.

Records of the Department of Commerce reveal that the United States Wall Street munition makers have been reaping fortunes supplying Japanese imperialism and German Fascism with munitions.

Japanese imperialism is getting record-breaking shipments of war material almost daily from the United States, and Hitler's government has been spending millions in the purchase of munitions from leading American manufacturers.

It is obvious that this proposal, far from being a proposal strengthening peace, actually is a direct move to align groups of imperialist powers against one another through the agreements to refuse ship arms to imperialist rivals engaging "in unjustified wars."

Disregarding his own record-breaking war preparations, amounting to almost two billion dollars the last year, Roosevelt sought to place the danger of another world war on the activities of the munition makers.

ant to note that police Captain Mullins, (who brutally ordered us to get out of town) knew nothing whatsoever about our political opinions. He asked no questions and permitted no answers. Furthermore, Captain Mullins has no more right to arrest a man or woman for being a Communist than he has to arrest them for being elks. There is no law under which such an arrest can be made. In a word, the police of Birmingham are completely lawless: if a White Legion gunman points his finger at you, you go through the police mill and are kicked out of town. And when the cops get through with you, their buddies of the Legion are ready to take you for a longer and hotter ride.

C. P. Is Target For Attacks

My own case is illustrative and incidental. The main purpose of this terror is to keep the workers at their present starvation level and to wipe out the solidarity of Negro and whites in the class struggle. The Communist Party is the target for this murderous campaign, because the Party is gaining the leadership of the awakening working class. In Judge Abernathy's

(Continued on Page 2)

LOUISE THOMPSON

Negro organizer of the International Workers Order, whose re-arrest is ordered following collapse of vagrancy charge.

(Continued on Page 2)

Ala. Court Issues New Warrant For Arrest Of Louise Thompson

John Reed Club Wire
Protests Against
Terror

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 18.—Louise Thompson, Negro organizer for the International Workers Order, was released today after authorities were forced to drop the trumped up vagrancy charges on which she was arrested.

A new warrant was immediately issued for her arrest by a ruling class trembling in deadly fear before the growing unity of white and Negro workers in the fight against starvation, fascism and imperialism.

NEW YORK.—A vigorous protest against the Alabama steel bosses and the arrest of working-class organizers and John Howard Lawson, a member of the John Reed Club of New York, was wired yesterday to Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama by the John Reed Clubs of the U.S.

As a result of the slanders against Negro workers printed in the Birmingham News, white miners are calling on Negro miners to boycott this paper, one striker correspondent from Birmingham, Ala., reports to the Daily Worker, in an article printed on page six of this issue.

ILGWU Left Wing Calls Conference In N. Y. May 26th

NEW YORK.—A Rank and File Conference of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has been called for Saturday and Sunday, May 26 and 27, at Irving Place, 15th Street and Irving Place, New York by the Central Committee of the Left Wing Opposition.

The statement of the Left Wing opposition in the ILGWU reads in part:

"The purpose of this Conference is to promote and stimulate National broad rank and file movement within the International—for a struggle to preserve the conditions won as a result of strikes, for real trade union democracy in the organization and for converting the International into a weapon in the hands of the workers for the protection of their interests.

The Convention, on the other hand, will be a platform for all the reactionary anti-working class fascist elements. All of them together with the leadership of the International will indulge in an orgy of praise for the N.R.A. and the New Deal that has brought enormous profits for the bosses and more misery for the workers.

The Conference of the Left Wing Opposition will consider ways and means of bringing about the necessary unity of all members irrespective of political affiliations for a militant struggle against the attacks of the bosses and for the maintenance of union conditions. It will also try to exert pressure upon the Convention of the International for the abandonment of the ruinous class collaboration policy with its splitting tactics of expulsions.

The agenda for this Convention includes:

1. Program for a National Left Wing Opposition movement.
2. The struggle for the unity in the shop to maintain conditions.
3. Dual unionism and the role of the Left Wing Opposition.
4. Coordination of activities of the Left Wing on a national scale.
5. The problems of the unemployed.
6. Monthly bulletin."

Jobless Answer Roosevelt Attacks With Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

nces Act by which the jobless are to be made to bear the burden of the pay reductions.

On the same day that Roosevelt launched this latest attack upon the unemployed, Harry L. Hopkins announced that relief needs had risen 38 per cent in 140 cities and urban counties between March and April. The "reason" given in the official dispatches is the closing of C. W. A. Yel, compared with November, 1933, before the C. W. A. program was launched, relief cases throughout the country, which in no case reflect actual need due to the systematic denial of relief to millions of unemployed, had risen 11 per cent by April, 1934.

A few instances from widely scattered sections of the country will best illustrate the starvation standards being used on forced labor "work relief." In Clarksburg, West Virginia, one month after the discontinuation of C. W. A., the Harrison County Relief Administration announced the wage scale for Federal Emergency Relief workers. Under the C. W. A., laborers in this section were paid 45 cents an hour, skilled workers \$1.10 an hour for a 30-hour week. Under the F. E. R. A., laborers will receive 35 cents an hour, skilled workers 50 cents an hour, and work will be limited to 13 hours a month. Under C. W. A. workers earned \$13.50 to \$33 a week; under F. E. R. A. they will get \$6.30 to \$9 a month.

On May 20, a united front conference will be held in Clarksburg to determine strike action if the workers demands for pay equal to C. W. A. wages are not immediately

Noted Playwright Urges Nationwide Alabama Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

court on Thursday morning, the demand for equal rights for Negroes, for complete racial equality for self-determination for the black belt, struck like lightning through the foggy prejudice of the Jim-crow court-room.

Make no mistake about the strength of the working class in Alabama. The awakening workers are aware that the Communist Party is leading them in their day-to-day struggles. They are determined to smash the Jim-crow prejudice of the oppressor class.

Worker Guard Their Leaders

Following his historic declaration of Communist principle in Judge Abernethy's court on Thursday morning, Ralston left the building, still under bail. He walked through jeering, threatening mobs of white legionnaires. It was well-known that his life was in danger. He paid no attention to the thugs around him. But for blocks along his path, the streets were lined with apparently indolent men—several thousand men were lounging on both sides of the street, watching intently—ragged men, C.W.A. workers, men from the unemployed, from the coal and one mines, from the slums, from the picket lines, from Coal Valley and Red Mountain and Ishkonda and Terrent City. Negro and white, they formed a solid wall along the street—they simply watched, following Ralston with their eyes as he passed. Not a word was spoken; but a glance at their faces told the story of a class that cannot be defeated.

The struggle is particularly intense and particularly brutal in Alabama because of the yoke of slavery which has long been fastened on white and Negro workers in this state. As the struggle grows, all the forces of reaction in Alabama join with the White Legion in screaming for the blood of the workers. The lynch spirit is being whipped up on every side. Every worker, every honest intellectual, should be aware of the seriousness of this issue. A motion has already been made in a public meeting of the White Legion to burn homes and kill the families of every Negro Communist in Birmingham. This motion was actually voted on at the White Legion meeting of April 30th and lost by a not-to-great margin. The militant workers of Alabama are in danger. The race issue is being proposed as an excuse for brutal and cowardly attacks upon the most advanced sectors of the working class. We must help them; we must mobilize the greatest possible force of opinion against these murderous attacks.

Call Lower Manhattan Conference to Speed Fight Against Fascism

NEW YORK.—The American League Against War and Fascism is calling a regional conference for lower Manhattan on Friday, May 2, at Irving Place, 15th St. and Irving Pl., at 7 p. m. The purpose of this conference is to strengthen and coordinate the fight against war and fascism in the neighborhoods, and to mobilize for the city-wide anti-war demonstration on August 4, behind the slogan "1,000,000 Workers on the Streets on August Fourth." All organizations below 42nd St. are asked to select two delegates to this conference, and to communicate immediately with Norman S. Tallentire, Secretary, American League Against War and Fascism, 112 E. 19th St.

Stevedores Storm Ship Carrying War Stocks to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

here, when 8,000 seamen, firemen, oilers, water tenders, cooks and stewards walked off the ships in support of the striking longshoremen.

To augment the forces on the picket line, teamsters have promised to come out 1,200 strong today. At a meeting called by the United Front Seamen's Central Strike Committee 500 seamen forced Hull Sharkey, Ward and Davis, leaders of the I. L. A., to pledge their solidarity with the seamen. Over a hundred tore up their pink hall cards and voted for a centralized shipping bureau under control of the rank and file, and endorsed the demands for the code of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Jailed Strikers Released
Strikers who were arrested following the police attack on the docks last Tuesday were released because the cops had no evidence for their charges of arson, assault and riot.

A gangster working for the Banfield Detective Agency was arrested and held on suspicion of being the murderer of Richard Parker, 20 year old longshoreman who was shot on the picket line last Tuesday.

Whole City Aroused
The whole city is aroused over the murder of Parker, who was very popular all along the waterfront. Eye witnesses of the murder are organizing to demand the coroner take their testimony. The workers are organizing a mass hearing which will be held tomorrow to take evidence on the killing.

Expose Alaska Hoax

(Special to Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Wash., May 18.—In an attempt to break the longshoremen's strike here, state and city officials and leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association are raising the cry that food must be sent to the "starving Alaskans."

On this flimsy premise I. L. A. leaders made a special agreement to allow the steamer Victoria to take on cargo for Alaska. The "food" for the "starving Alaskans" included cannery machinery and pipes. Resentment is strong among the workers.

At the last meeting of the Ferry Boardmen's Union in Aberdeen the membership went on record almost unanimously for strike action in support of the longshoremen. The Waterfront Unemployment Council has organized 100 unemployed seamen to demand relief.

Plan Strike in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—It is expected that longshoremen here, who worked during the recent Gulf port strike will walk out on May 31 if union demands are not met by the shipowners.

Tugboat Men Strike

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Following a walk-out of tugboat men in Buffalo, members of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association called a strike here. The strike in Buffalo was followed by a walk-out of tugboat men at Erie, Pa., and Connecticut and Fairport Harbor, Ohio.

The strikers are demanding the 1929 wage scale and the 8 hour day. Reports indicate that other lake harbors will be affected shortly.

Peoria Longshoremen Strike for More Pay

PEORIA, Ill.—Dock workers on strike for an increase in wages have been promised the aid of the Unemployment Councils on the picket lines. The federal free employment bureau is trying to hire some from among the unemployed workers.

Preparation of street railway men for a strike resulted in a small pay raise.

NEW YORK.—A date for the benefit of the Scottsboro Boys will be held at night, 8 p.m., at 1371 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn. Admission 10 cents.

Gutters of New York



Bloody Attack Is Made by Cops on Anti-Nazi Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

"Down With Hitler!" the cops attacked and arrested several.

Workers' blood spattered the halls of the West Side Court as cops and detectives set upon workers who had come to court to witness the trial of their comrades arrested at the Garden. Wildly swinging clubs and "billys" on the faces of the workers, they charged into groups of workers standing on the steps of the courtroom. A police inspector had ordered them to "round 'em up and bring 'em in" in their most effective fashion.

One young worker was pushed into a corner by several detectives and beaten in the face with billys until blood spurted from his wounds.

Like a wild beast made mad by the sight of blood, one detective drew a gun from his pocket, but his slightly saner cronies stopped him. Five cops had to bring him to the floor, so crazed was he. The young anti-fascist lay bleeding on the ground for a half hour before any attention was given to him.

Another young worker, attacked by police, ran into the courtroom to escape. Blood streaming from his face and head, the boy yelled to Magistrate Anthony Burke: "Your honor, stop this murder, help me!" Burke, notorious reactionary red-baiter, ordered him out, and immediately 20 uniformed and plain clothes police-men jumped on him and dragged him out into the hall for another beating.

Six workers who came up for trial yesterday afternoon charged with "disorderly conduct" had their trial postponed. They were George Mehlinger, 43; Robert Peters, 34; Sam Levit, 42; William Gruen, 33, and Rose Schwartz, 26, held on \$10 bail and Phil Papas, 17, held on \$500 bail. All of them, except Gruen who had paid his bail, were defended by Joseph Tauber of the International Labor Defense.

In court yesterday, Judge Green-span paroled them until Wednesday, May 23, at 2 p.m.

Two Nazi leaders, Dr. Ignatz T. Griebel and Fritz Gissli, created a rumus in the anteroom of the 2nd Association building, 42 W. 44th St., where they were waiting to be called by the Congressional Committee investigating activities of the Nazis in the United States.

When a newspaper photographer snapped their picture both leaped to their feet shouting: "Smash that camera! Start a fight! Let's start a fight! You get away with things like that!"

Polk County in which Negroes are not permitted to stay over night, Pittsburgh, Kansas, storm the relief station. Des Moines, Iowa, relief workers strike. Three hundred Negro and white workers march on the Fort Smith, Ark. city hall, demand relief and wire Roosevelt. Throughout the country the jobless translate the hunger program of Roosevelt into a fighting program against hunger.

"Work will be given to an individual for a period not to exceed six months. This is in order that it may not be considered or utilized as a permanent method of support," Roosevelt stated in his "work relief" message of Feb. 28.

In other words, a six-months period of semi-starvation to be followed by a complete denial by the federal government of its responsibility to the unemployed.

Roosevelt declares relief cuts, forced labor and starvation to the unemployed workers. In the face of his starvation decrees it is necessary for the employed and unemployed workers everywhere to organize and carry through the fight against relief cuts, for cash relief, for union wages and conditions on all job projects and relief work, and for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). The united front, led by the Unemployment Councils and instituted on widely scattered actions throughout the country must be cemented by joint actions of the employed and unemployed on the picket lines in strikes and in actions in the neighborhoods and at the relief bureaus.

Veterans March 5 Miles Through Washington, D. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

Hickerson, secretary-treasurer of the committee: Captain W. L. Pope of the World War Veterans of Atlanta, Ga., a Negro vet group.

The medal men marched behind the rank and file leaders, behind them were the camp committee of eleven rank and file. Organizations represented were: the American Legion; the Veterans of Foreign Wars; the Disabled American Veterans; the Spanish War Veterans; the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and the Legion of Valor.

Twenty-eight disabled veterans rode in the line of march in seven automobiles.

"It was one of the finest examples of Negro and white solidarity I have seen in America," Hickerson declared enthusiastically to the Daily Worker, shortly after reaching the end of the march.

Though the militant ex-soldiers responded precisely to the sharp military commands of their leaders, the parade showed a distinct class composition—non-militaristic. Overalls, blue denim, smockers, fedoras, jaunty over-seas caps, children, and whole families, colored the parade with an atmosphere seldom seen in stuffed-shirt Washington, where martial commands and the gleam of unsheathed bayonets are always on the order of the day for a parade.

Tribute to Hushka

Perhaps the most moving part of today's march was the two minutes during which the veterans paid silent tribute to William Hushka and Eric Carlson, the two comrades who were shot down by Hoover's police in July, 1932. As the marchers reached Fourth and Constitution Aves., Betty sang out: "Parade rest; music; taps."

Six-year-old Christopher Thomas, son of mother Michael Thomas and the bearer of a placard reading: "Give my daddy his bonus so I can have my milk," was visibly impressed by the simple ceremony.

The medal men included Harry Reach of Ohio, who wore the Distinguished Service Cross; Fred Carreno, the possessor of the Purple Heart, five-bar medal, and one of the editors of the camp bulletin, "The Rank and File Vet"; and Sergeant Jack Siegel of the First Division of New York, who wore a valor medal.

All the placards demanded payment of the balance due on the adjusted compensation certificates (the bonus). The repeal of the Economy Act, and Federal Unemployment Insurance. Some read: "We demand our back pay now; repeal the Economy Act; Unemployment Insurance."

The convention opens tomorrow at Fort Hunt, with a preliminary check-up and conferences of the various organizations presented. There are about 1,200 veterans here for the convention.

Camp UNITY

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Steel Union Takes Steps to Prepare For New Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

entation of demands to only one demand—the demand for recognition of the A. A.

2—On the question of united action with the Steel & Metal Workers Industrial Union, which is the desire of the mass of the membership of the A. A., as well as of the rest of the steel workers, the organization leaders have not taken a definite stand.

3—The opposition leaders have not yet shown that they are ready to fight all down the line against the Tighe-Leonard leadership, that has in the past betrayed the struggles of the steel workers. The record of the Tighe-Leonard leadership in the recent struggles, such as Clairton and Weirton, shows them to be the agents of the steel companies.

The opposition leaders have not yet taken a definite position on the question of the election of broad rank and file strike and negotiation committees which alone would provide a guarantee for the carryman through of the policies and desires of the rank and file.

The Board decided to undertake immediately an intensive campaign in the various steel districts, centering especially in the key plants. This purpose there is to be a mass distribution of hundreds of thousands of leaflets and stickers, organization of factory gate meetings, mass meetings, the building of the organization department by department, mass recruiting into the S. M. W. I. U., the setting up of new locals, the issuance of enlarged editions of the official organ of the Union, the "Steel & Metal Worker."

The Board decided to endorse basic economic demands put forward by the A. A. Convention, namely:

- 1—For the 6-hour day, 5-day week.
- 2—\$1 per hour minimum wage for common labor, all other trades to be increased in proportion.
- 3—Abolition of differential North and South.
- 4—For Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598 now before Congress.
- 5—Equal rights for Negro workers.

The Board endorsed these demands as a basis for joint action, emphasizing the need for drafting in each locality the special needs of the steel workers there and placing in the center the struggle against the increasing speed-up now being enforced in the whole industry.

The Board decided to do everything possible to establish the unity of the steel workers, assure the development of the broadest possible strike of the steel workers and the guarantee of a successful struggle. For this purpose the Board instructed all its organizations, especially in the various plants where both

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Herndon Protest Meet Called for Saturday Night in Harlem

NEW YORK.—The Herndon Defense Committee, a group sponsored by the International Labor Defense, the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and other organizations, is holding a Herndon mass meeting at the Harlem Y. W. C. A., 144 West 138th St., at 8 p.m., on Saturday, May 19th. Admission is free.

The purpose of the meeting is to interest more people in the case of Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the Atlanta Unemployed Councils, who was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang, and has now been in jail for more than two years, solely because of his activities among the Negro and white unemployed of Atlanta.

The meeting will be addressed by speakers who were in Atlanta at the time of Herndon's arrest, who have kept in close touch with him since he has been in jail and are familiar with the latest developments in the case.

The principal speakers will be T. Harvey Burris, Negro law student from Atlanta, and Caroline Drew, Sadie Van Veen will act as chairman.

Belle West will give a reading of new poetry.

units exist, to develop joint action committees of the workers of both organizations, to initiate local conferences towards the same end and to address the committee of 10 of the A. A. convention, with the proposal for united action, demanding a definite stand on all the basic questions and a reply to the request for a joint meeting to discuss these problems.

A number of other decisions were made dealing with the question of its presentation of demands on May 21, mass delegation of steel workers whenever negotiations are undertaken, etc. All these decisions appear on page 4.

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Labor Rouses the Waterfront

IX—SEAMEN FIGHT WAR, JOIN FORCES WITH LONGSHOREMEN

In today's article on the struggles of the Baltimore seamen in winning control of waterfront relief, Marguerite Young, staff writer of the Daily Worker, outlines the beginning of the struggle to uproot all traces of Negro discrimination and chauvinistic attitudes upon the Negro workers within and outside their ranks.

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

ALONG with the seamen's fight for control of relief and jobs a true and valiant proletarian revolutionary struggle developed "on the beach" in Baltimore.

On the picket line they joined hands with the employed and built a united front between Negro and white seamen and longshoremen in the midst of strikes, under the noses of exposed and angered American Federation of Labor officials, for political as well as immediate economic demands.

Most significant, they translated their anti-war sentiment into action, setting up committees against war and fascism on ships, taking this issue to the workers in munitions shops, continually raising slogans against seamen's shipping arms, in short, leading a real beginning toward rooting the broadest united front against war and fascism in the basic marine, steel and munitions industries.

"What would you do today if an imperialist war began?" asked a leaflet issued by the Waterfront Unemployment Council on April 29. "If the enemy was marching into Baltimore, would you take up arms? Are we opposed to all wars? How can Lenin's slogan, 'Turn Imperialist War Into Civil War' be concretely applied on ships and docks?" The leaflet advertised, "Open Forum on War—All Out!"

The seamen responded several hundred strong. Man by man, the rank and file rose in the discussion, contributed or asked a question.

A hundred or more of those who joined the Communist Party and the Y.C.L. during several months, undertook an education campaign. They organized a school, holding regular classes in nearby waterfront shacks. One of the teachers was a young white seaman, another Leonard Patterson, Negro Y.C.L. leader. The Y.C.L. unit decided to undertake the leadership of practical anti-war work. They brought other young seamen forward—until the youth were the most active forces on the waterfront. Five young Negro seamen became especially active, three on ships and one as a ship's delegate. On April 6, the anniversary of the United States' entering the World War, they led three major activities. They organized another committee of seamen, other Y.C.L. and League Against War members of Baltimore and held an open-air meeting just outside the gates of a big war-chemicals plant at Curtis Bay, several miles from the Seamen's Project. This was the first open meeting held there, it saw a massing of about 500 of the workers of this vast chemical gas center; thirty of them joined the League.

They went aboard ships in the harbor and organized Committees Against War and Fascism in the crews of five separate ships sailing out of Baltimore. They are already receiving reports of work done by these groups at sea. Marine workers drawn into the Y.C.L. on the waterfront are scattered on twenty-one ships.

"We can say," remarked Patterson, "that the sentiment of the vast majority of the thousands of seamen we reached is that they absolutely will not ship munitions in imperialist war."

Long before the seamen gained control of relief, the rank and file were linking their immediate problems with those of all the working class. A record kept by one of them describes the hunger march to Washington on December 5, 1932: "Practically every seaman 'on the beach' in Baltimore went to Washington and added his voice to those of thousands of other workers there for Unemployment Insurance. The sight of the armed forces of Hoover and capitalism did as much to radicalize the seamen as well as the other workers, as much as anything else."

When thousands gathered in the National Convention Against Unemployment, last February, Baltimore seamen joined en masse. They marched to federal relief officials with a convention delegation and delivered a resolution declaring that 80,000 seamen "on the beach" in the United States, like other workers, must have protection through the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7599).

When the shipowners' code came up for hearing before N.R.A. officials, the employed and unemployed joined en masse from Baltimore to Washington, to add their rank and file denunciations of it to those of M.W.I.U. leaders.

The seamen threw their energies into the struggles of the employed with heroic spirit and discipline. Two, William Howe, 24-year-old white seaman, and Frank Peoples, a young Negro seaman, organized ten strikes on ships in support of the relief demands of the unemployed.

The first dramatic united-front strikes occurred in November, and cleared a path for organization of Negro longshoremen by the M. W. I. U.

Seamen struck on a Munson liner, tied to a dock on which the longshoremen belonged to an International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) local. The M. W. I. U. delegates appealed to the longshoremen to support the strike. They dropped their hooks and the ship lay idle all afternoon. Next day, I.L.A. officials ordered the longshoremen back to work. The seamen, however, won their demands.

The result was rank and file pres-



Baltimore seamen, Negro and white, demonstrate in Washington, demanding seaman control of relief on the Baltimore waterfront, and unemployment insurance.

sure for a longshore strike. I.L.A. officials called one on Nov. 16, raising only one demand, a 10-cent increase in wages. There was just one ship, the S. S. Munloy, in port at the time. The longshoremen formed a mass picket line on the docks. M.W.I.U. delegates went aboard the ship and asked the crew to support the longshoremen; they agreed not to drive winches and to drive off any scabs attempting to work the ship. Longshoremen cheered as the M.W.I.U. delegates reported this to the docks.

That night the I.L.A. delegate, approached an M.W.I.U. delegate, asked officially for support, and accompanied the M.W.I.U. delegate to the police station in an effort to secure a permit to board the ship. The M.W.I.U. agreed to form a joint picket line, to get all possible aid to the crew of the Munloy. The I.L.A. president asked that in case of arrests the International Labor Defense furnish legal advice and defense. Seamen and longshoremen, employed and unemployed, Negro and

white, members of the I.L.A. and M.W.I.U. were picketing together, next morning. Police mobilized. M. W. I. U. delegates used the launches with which the I.L.A. was patrolling the ship go aboard. Suddenly scabs were discovered on the docks; they had been sneaked in two at a time in police cars. One of the launches carrying seamen and longshoremen landed and started after the scabs. Police, hearing the noise and split their forces to send some into the docks. Five hundred seamen and longshoremen crashed the rocks and chased the scabs away. Machine guns appeared on the docks in charge of 75 armed police. Suddenly, a few hours later, I.L.A. officials announced the company had agreed (in secret negotiations) to pay the increase, and the strike was off. The ship's crew had just agreed to strike for their own demands—the best support they could give the longshoremen. They struck anyway. The company agent went ashore looking for scabs, but seamen laughed at him.

M.W.I.U. delegates went to I.L.A. officials to urge that the longshoremen knock off in support of the crew. There were many rank and file I.L.A. longshoremen in the hall.

The I.L.A. President refused to agree. When the members heard, they shouted from all over the hall that they would support the strike. The official finally promised to call his men off the docks. Within a few minutes, however, the ship's committee had won the crew's demands.

Very soon strike talk spread among the longshoremen of the Moore and McCormick dock where the ship was unloading. The I.L.A. announced it was calling a strike and would take in those participating afterward. Again a mass picket line formed. M.W.I.U. delegates circulating on the docks to strengthen it. Again police, and scabs. The militant delegates urged the pickets—some 1,500 of them—to drive the scabs away. I.L.A. officials were holding them back. The men decided to rush the docks, but by this time police were lined three deep, shoulder to shoulder, along the docks. The longshoremen pushed through the first two lines, then were repulsed. The leadership went into the hands of the militant rank and file.

One member of the M.W.I.U. on board the ship tied up at the dock, was telephoned news of the strike. He talked to his shipmates. To prevent a strike, the company were given a day off. They were drawn together with longshoremen by the M.W.I.U. they agreed to strike for their own demands if the longshoremen would agree to support them. I.L.A. officials refused, fearing many of their membership, to agree to give support to the crew's demands. Finally the ship was towed out to midstream—as the I.L.A. officials announced the strike was off on the basis that the next ship arriving would not be the "Munloy" in this strike. Instead of taking the strikers into the union, however, I.L.A. officials barred them by demanding \$50 per capita initiation fee. Immediately scabs began from this and other docks began to turn up at the M. W. I. U. hall and ask to be organized. Two weeks later, the M.W.I.U. formed a longshore local.

We'll Picket With Longshoremen, Say Farmers in Oregon

SHERWOOD, Ore., May 11. (By mail)—At a special meeting of the Sherwood-Tigard Local of the United Farmers League held on May 10, a committee of farmers was elected to call on the shipowners and the headquarters of the striking longshoremen in Portland and tell them that the farmers here are 100 per cent with the longshoremen in their strike.

"The fight of the longshoremen for a decent living wage is our fight," said a statement issued by the farmers' committee. "We will rush food to the strikers and, if necessary, go on duty with them on the picket line."

Theatre Ushers Out In N. Y.; Demand Union Recognition

NEW YORK—A strike of all ushers, porters, doormen and cleaners of the R.K.O. and Loew Circuit Theatres has been called by the Theatre and Amusement Employees Union of Greater New York, Local 118, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The strikers are demanding union recognition and a minimum of \$13 a week wage.

The strike resulted after a number of negotiations between the Regional Labor Board, National Labor Board and union officials. After about a month of negotiations it was decided to allow the Code Administrator Rosenblatt to preside over a plebiscite to decide whether the workers wanted union representation. The result of the vote was in favor of the company due to the appearance of the district managers of both companies at the voting place.

The strikers appeal to all trade union members to support the strike and send protest to the theatres against the miserable conditions prevailing.

Milwaukee IWO Branch Expels Strikebreaker

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—The Slovak Youth Branch Y-132 of the International Workers Order announced today that Frank Kopca, who had acted as a strikebreaker in the strike of the auto workers at Seamen's Body Corp., has been expelled from the organization.

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For a RED FIGHTING FUND!

5-DAY FESTIVAL AND BAZAAR

YONKERS, N. Y., May 18.—Attempts to foist a company union on the backs of the workers by the management of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company culminated here today when the vote on the "unionization plan" proposed by the management comes up.

Quoting authority from Section 7a of the National Recovery Act, executives of the firm which employs 3,500 workers, forced rejection of a workers' plan for unionization and compelled representatives to adopt a plan with the following three anti-labor points:

1. No outside affiliation permitted.
2. No dues or assessments allowed.
3. Company officials to be represented at all meetings.

Delegates were forced to vote for this plan when Matt Land Griggs and Harold Zulauf, of the company, attended their meeting and spoke for the plan.

In their campaign to push their plan through, company heads laid off many of those known to be opposed to it. Dismissal from the factory means automatic dismissal from the union.

The National Textile Workers Union and the Trade Union Unity Council issued a leaflet pointing out that the unionization plan represents the interests of the bosses and not the workers. The leaflet further called on the workers to form committees as a step toward building an independent union with rank and file workers control.

Mass Meet to Demand Release of 11 Arrested at H. R. B.

NEW YORK—James W. Ford will be the principal speaker at a meeting arranged to enlist mass support for the release of the 11 workers arrested at the Home Relief Bureau at 25th and Benson Aves. on April 27. The mass meeting will be held at 3,200 County Island Ave., Sunday, May 20, at 8:30 p.m.

The eleven workers arrested at the Home Relief Bureau were tried on charges of disorderly conduct and found guilty by Magistrate Blumfield at the West Eighth St. Court. Workers are urged to pack the court when these workers come up for sentence on June 1.

Invited with or without kodak Writers Group 4th Red Literature Night 8:30 p. m. at headquarters of J. R. C.

RUSSIAN Tea Party and Concert on Sat. May 19th, 8 p. m. Good talent. Auspices: Workers Cultural and Sports Club of Strawberry Mansion, 2014 N. 32nd St.

Newark, N. J.

CULTURAL Federation of New Jersey Parent Body of the Jack London Club will hold its first Annual State Wide Affair May 19th, 8 p. m. at the South End Club, 315 Clinton Ave. Admission 25 cents.

St. Louis, Mo.

NUT PICKERS Section of F.W.I.U. First Anniversary Entertainment and Dance, Sat. May 19th, at O'Connell Palace Bldg. Interesting program—dancing. Adm. 35c.

Cleveland, O.

"AROUND THE SMOKEHOUSE" Russian Cabaret Night, given by N. R. 173 L.W.O. Sat. May 19th, at 8:30 p.m., at 1033 Lakeview Rd. Adm. 15c.

AFL Leaders End Des Moines Meat Strike in Defeat

Men Under Arbitration, Win None of Their Basic Demands

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 18.—A. F. of L. officials added to their string of betrayals by sending 700 Swifts-Iowa Packing Co. workers back after a four-day strike, without winning their basic demands of recognition of the union and a 10 per cent wage increase. The company granted an arbitration agreement, seniority, a 32-hour guarantee and abandonment of the company representation plan. The A. F. of L. ordered the scab foremen to save the company meat from spoiling, paying the way for the later sell-out.

The A. F. of L. leaders refused a rank and file strike committee and had only weak picket lines. There was much distrust of the officials among the strikers. A Communist was chased by the A. F. of L. officials for leaflet distribution. Later, 15 Unemployment Council and I. L. D. workers, led by Communists, were ordered arrested by these officials when they came to offer a pledge of solidarity to the strikers. Slobasko and Pietrzak, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Union (A. F. of L.) organizers, were the sell-out artists. The Cedar Rapids strike was soot out last week. Waterloo, Mason City and Ottumwa were forced into agreement without a strike. The same general agreement, with no increase and no recognition, was put over. Fifty-five hundred workers are involved.

The strikers appeal to all trade union members to support the strike and send protest to the theatres against the miserable conditions prevailing.

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DETROIT DAILY WORKER OFFICE MOVED

The Detroit Daily Worker Office, which has been located at 2419 Grand River Ave., moved to 5251 14th St., Detroit, Mich. Telephone is Euclid 4282. Please send all communications to the new address.

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Admission 35c
Auspices: International Labor Defense Phila. Dist. Pleine June 19th at Burholme Park. All organizations take note of this date.

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Auspices: Daily Worker Committee, Sect. 1 C. P.
Prizes to Best in Daily Worker Circulation Drive

HOUSING AND JOBS—Symposium: ISRAEL AMTER, National Secretary Unemployment Councils; LANGDON W. POST, New York City Tenement House Commissioner; and a speaker representing the Real Estate Boards of New York, Greenwald House, 33 Barron St., 8:30 P.M., Monday, May 21st. Auspices: Provisional Committee on Housing. (Adv.)

EXCURSION

To HOOK MOUNTAIN on the S.S. CLAREMONT
Auspices: Brownsville, American and Hinsdale Youth Clubs

SATURDAY, May 26th
Best leaves 1 P. M. Sharp
Pier "A" BATTERY PARK

75c in Advance — \$1.00 on Boat
Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St., 407 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, 572 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, 103 Throatside Ave., Brooklyn.
Featuring BEN POSNER and His Orch.

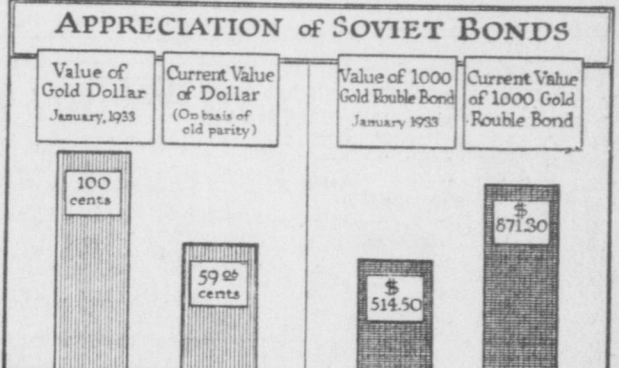
SEAN MURRAY — FAREWELL BANQUET

General Secretary, Communist Party of Ireland
WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, at 8 P. M., at IRVING PLAZA
EARL BROWDER
MAX BEDACHT
CARL BRODSKY
CHARL KREIBER
MICHAEL GOLD
I. R. KORENMAN, CONDUCTOR
ADMISSION AT DOOR 50c—MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS

SOVIET UNION GOLD BONDS

equivalent to a fixed quantity of gold

Coincident with the increase of nearly 70% in the official price of gold in the United States during the past year, holders of Soviet Government gold bonds have witnessed a corresponding increase in both the value of their holdings and their interest payments.



Thus, the foresighted investor who purchased ten 1000 gold ruble bonds in the early part of 1933 at a cost of \$5,145 can resell them today for \$8,715.

This is because the gold bonds of the Soviet Union are payable in the equivalent of a fixed quantity of gold, and both principal and interest are paid in American currency at prevailing exchange rates. Any additional increase in the price of gold in terms of the dollar obviously would cause these bonds to further appreciate in value.

SOVIET UNION 7% GOLD BONDS

are the direct obligation of a nation which has met promptly every obligation which it has assumed during the entire 16 years of its existence. Among such payments were short and long term credits involved in the purchase of over \$4.5 billion in foreign goods.

Long term marketability is assured by the agreement of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., to repurchase these bonds on demand of the holder at any time after one year from date of purchase, at par and accrued interest. The State Bank has a gold reserve of more than \$706 million.

Bonds are offered at par and accrued interest in denominations of \$100 and \$1000 gold rubles. (A gold ruble contains 0.774334 grams of pure gold.) Interest is paid quarterly at the Chase National Bank of New York.

Send for Circular D-11 for full information about these bonds.

Soviet American Securities Corp.

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EXCURSION

On the Beautiful Boat "Claremont" Spend the Day at Hook Mountain. Return by Moonlight.

Saturday, June 9th
Dancing — Entertainment — Baseball — Tennis — Swimming, Etc.

Auspices: DISTRICT DAILY WORKER
Boat leaves Pier "A" Battery Park at 1 P.M. Tickets in advance \$1, at Pier \$1.25. Tickets available at all Workers Bookshops.

HUGE ANTI-WAR ATHLETIC FIELD DAY and PICNIC

of Associated Workers Clubs
ULMER PARK 25th Ave. on West End Line East 18th St., Apt. 1. Solinas.

Sat. PROGRAM: Begins at 1 P.M.

1. Track Events
2. The "Patriots" (Soviet Anti-War Film and newsreel at 2:30 P.M.)
3. Workers Laboratory Theatre in new show
4. Artists' Union Members—portraits and caricatures
5. Mass Chorus
6. Dance—Open Air Pavilion Until 2 A.M.

Speaker: MAX BEDACHT, Natl. Secy. I.W.O., at 7 P.M.
Admission 35c in advance — 25c at gate
Tickets on Sale at Associated Workers Club, 11 W. 18th St., District Office Y. C. L., 35 E. 12th St., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St., Brownsville Workers Bookshop, 82 Herzl St., Brooklyn.

GRAND "ICOR" CONCERT

The Great Violinist
TOSCHA SEIDEL

In a Classical Program
ROSE BUSKA of the Chicago Oper.

In a Program of Arias and Soviet Songs
DORSHA and DANCERS in new program

Tonight, May 19th TOWN HALL

— 8:30 P. M. Sharp — 113-123 West 43rd Street —
Popular Ticket Prices: 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Tax Exempt. Tickets on Sale at "Icor," 799 Broadway. Town Hall Box Office from 3 P. M. on Day of Concert.

Sunday NEW THEATRE NIGHT

8:30 P. M. An All-Star Cast
The Theatre Collective
Stars of "Stevodore"
Workers Laboratory Theatre
Stars of "Men in White"
The Arfel
The R. P. A.

GEORGE SKLAR—Master of Ceremonies
Benefit: NEW THEATRE Magazine
CIVIC REPERTORY
Theatre 14th St. and Sixth Ave.
Tickets on Sale at Box Office

A FULL PROGRAM of REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS - SONGS
Admission 25c — 35c 55c — 75c

Steel, Metal Workers Industrial Union Prepares For Strike

Steel Workers Can Win Their Demands In Coming Strikes Only Through Joint Action

SMWIU National Board
Welcomes Stand of
AFL Rank and File

Preparations for strike during the coming month in the steel industry was the central point of discussion and decisions of the National Board meeting of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, which met May 13, with all districts of the union represented.

The national board meeting of the S. M. W. I. U. follows the national convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.), where President Mike Tighe's machine was unable to stem the demand of the rank and file for preparation for strike action. The rank and file forced through a resolution calling for presentation by all A. A. locals, of demands on the steel companies on May 21. The convention voted, by June 23, those demands were not granted, to take "offensive action."

The program of action of the S. M. W. I. U. follows:

Decisions of the National Executive Board, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union

1. The board is of the opinion that we stand before the development of a mass strike in steel and instructs all organizations to work for the development of such strike. The board greets the decision of the rank and file of the steel workers organized in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) as expressed through their convention, for the development of such a strike and pledges to do everything possible to develop joint action of the members of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union together with the membership of the A. A. and the unorganized workers for their common demands.

This board warns all steel workers to be on guard against any maneuvers of the A. A. leadership or some of the leaders of the opposition who will try to stifle and prevent the strike, or break it if they cannot head it off completely. The treachery of the A. F. of L. leaders in the auto industry shows how great is this danger. The decision of the convention to present demands on May 21st and wait one month for a reply provides every opportunity for all treacherous maneuvers on the part of the bureaucrats.

2. The board endorsed the demands worked out by the rank and file of the A. A.:

1. For the six hour day five day week.
2. \$1,000 per minimum wage for common labor, other trades to be increased in proportion.
3. Abolition of differential between North and South.
4. Against the speed-up.
5. For Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) now before Congress.
6. Equal rights for Negro workers.

as the basis for joint demands for the coming struggles and instructs its various organizations to work out in addition definite local demands adapted to the needs of the workers in the various plants, companies, etc. In this connection the question of struggle against speed-up should especially be raised as a central demand.

For One United Union

3. Regarding the demand for recognition, the board reaffirms its policy that our position on this question is the fight for the right of the workers to belong to a union of their choice, for struggle against the company union. In mills where both the S. M. I. U. and the A. A. exist, we shall fight for joint agreements to cover both unions, in addition to the demands for a democratically elected mill committee to be elected by all workers. Our understanding of the union shop is that the workers of such a union shop have the right to join any union of their choice and the abolition of the company union. In proposing this policy as a policy to the steel workers, expressing our united front proposals, we shall at the same time emphasize our position for one class struggle union in the industry, which can be realized only by defeating the bureaucrats and their policies. In putting forward this policy to the workers, we must at all times emphasize why the workers should join and build the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

4. The central task of our union in connection with the present situation is the carrying through of the policy of work in the concentration mills in a systematic way and at the same time undertaking an extensive scale a recruitment of workers into the S. M. W. I. U.

United Front Proposals

5. At the same time we must establish connections with all honest, oppositional elements in the A. A. locals and other bodies, proposing joint action, the working out of joint demands, the election of joint committees of action, concentrating especially upon the mills where we have only contacts and where the A. A. organization already exists. A central aim of such a united front activity is: the mills must be to bring the program of our union before all the workers in the mills and to strengthen the S. M. W. I. U. local.

In this connection the union should immediately send to all locals of the A. A. its united front statement sent to the convention, and call upon them to endorse it, and suggesting a conference with

850 Miners On Strike Against Firing of Local UMW Leader

Local President Refused to Sell Out Men; Led Strike on Job, Loaded Only One Car

By ANDY EVANOFF

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 18.—Eight hundred and fifty coal miners of the Rietz Coal Company are on strike. The company and the United Mine Workers of America officials want to put over one of the worst strike-breaking contracts in the history of the miners' union. The strike involves mine 2, 3, 4 and 8.

A short time ago the miners decided to strike on the job, by going into the mine and only loading one car of coal. This was done because the weight of the cars was very bad and the miners decided to inspect the scales. The pit committee and their militant local president were sent to do this.

The coal company refuses to let the local president inspect the scales. He was told to get back into the mine. Mike Balya, president refused and said as he was elected to inspect the scales he would do so.

After the company refused this request, a special meeting of the local was called. The meeting decided that all of the miners were to go into the mine—but load only one car of coal. This was done.

The first day the company closed the mine at 11 a. m., after the men refused to load more than one car of coal. The company asked the local president to call the strike off. He refused, pointing out that the strike was called by the local union and that only the local had this right, furthermore that the miners have the right to inspect the scales.

The company then "fired" the local president. The men had another meeting and decided to continue the strike and also to demand that Mike Balya be given his job back.

The company and union officials then called the N. R. A. coal board. They met and notified the

an equal committee for our union for the purpose of working out of plans for joint development of the struggle along the lines of policy indicated above. In order to facilitate the carrying through of this whole policy of the united front, we should try to meet with all our sympathizers of the A. A. to explain to them our policy and organize them to fight for it.

6. We shall develop special activity to acquaint the workers with the presentation of the demands to the companies, utilizing this for our organizational drive to build our union and for the development of united front action with the locals of the A. A. In this connection we warn the workers against the attempt of the A. A. officials and perhaps some of the leaders of the so-called insurgent movement to limit the presentation of demands to merely demands for recognition of the A. A. emphasizing in the first place the economic demands. Such a position of bringing forward only recognition would be a defeat of the strike from the very beginning.

In connection with May 21st, we shall aim to develop mass meetings, parades, wherever possible on a united front basis and everywhere including the banners of the S. M. W. I. U. and its slogans.

Mass Delegations
Where demands can be presented jointly by both locals, this should be done. Where the A. A. locals exist and our organization is not strong enough to send a committee by itself, this shall be done through presentation of demands by the union organizers, through sending in written demands, and popularizing the presentation of these de-

mands and rallying the workers around them. Finally, wherever there will be attempts on the part of the A. A. leaders to develop negotiations on their part in the name of the workers with national or regional labor boards or with any government officials, there it shall be our policy to organize and lead mass delegations of steel workers to such conferences, urging the A. A. workers to elect a similar delegation in unity with us, against the A. A. bureaucrats.

We must demand an open stand from the committee of ten on all basic questions such as the fight for the economic demands, the united front with the S. M. W. I. U., the rank and file strike and negotiations committees, etc. On the basis of the stand of each member of the committee of ten, of each one who claims to be in opposition to the Tighe machine, we shall keep the workers fully informed and warn oppositionists.

7. Special attempts should be made by the union to win the large numbers of youth in the steel mills, especially the newly hired youth through establishing youth committees of the union in every local which shall work out special methods of approach for winning the young workers.

8. The board instructs all its local organizations, district boards, and every individual organizer to undertake the widest activity to win the Negro steel workers to the union and mobilize them for the struggle. This necessitates that all documents, appeals shall stress this question. In assignment of organizers in election of committees of action, Negro steel workers must be included.

Let us examine the situation in silk. Already for several weeks some of the mills have closed down or have been working on curtailed schedule. But production continues to mount. The situation on April 30, according to Peter Van Horn, chairman of the code authority of the silk textile industry, was that the membership of the N. R. A. to shut down the industry for a week pre-

vented an impending collapse of the market. During the past months the wages of both skilled and unskilled workers have been miserable. Part time has cut into the wages, and when one considers the stretch-out and the increase in the cost of living, which amounts to at least 30 per cent, it is obvious that even the code scales today represent a cut of 30 per cent in real wages compared with last year.

Facing this situation, the silk workers must draw up a program of action for the layoff, and for the time when they return to work. The workers of Easton and Allentown have adopted the following:

1. A demand for cash relief equal to wages, to be paid by the city and the employers for the full period of the layoff. No evictions of unemployed silk workers.

miners that they were wrong and that they must at once go back into the mines and lead all of the cars they could get.

The N. R. A. board further promised to give the miners "a new deal." This was done. Everything was given to the company and nothing to the coal miners. They decided that the miners should pay \$4 each for striking four days and that Mike Balya, the local president should be fired.

The miners had been in the mine for one day now, and another meeting was held and a strike against the N. R. A. decision was called. The miners also demanded the rehiring of the president.

Mike Balya was then called to Windsor to a meeting of the U. M. W. A. officials, and coal company and N. R. A. labor board. They wanted Balya to sign a statement, with the following, "that he shall resign as president and that he will not hold any office or be president for two years." Also that the strike shall be called off and that he will then be put back to work. This he refused to do.

Another meeting of Local 6410 was called. After President Balya reported a motion was made to strike. This was unanimous and the mine is again shut down. But the miners of the No. 2 mine were told that everything was O. K. and they reported for work. A picket line composed of all of the striking miners, the Unemployed Council and the men, women and children of the camps closed this down. After this there were meetings of solidarity in this coal camp.

The Buffalo Bulls and their deputy and sheriff strikes have become extremely vicious and provocative and intimidation has been added to their orders. The increased attacks against the aero strikers come at the same time that a veritable wave of fascist attacks and suppression of workers struggles is sweeping the country; it comes at the same time that the National Labor Board broadcasts a "decision" on the strike to send the workers back. Both the increased police terror and the Labor Board Decision are designed to send the strikers back to work as quickly as possible without winning their demands, and to finish up the war orders.

Not only is the right to picket being taken from the aero strikers, but the very right to strike itself is being threatened to aircraft and all workers in this country. Commenting on why Congress should pass his bill, Senator Wagner points to the aircraft strike declaring "it is an outstanding example" of why his bill should be passed "to put teeth in the Labor Board," making their decisions enforceable by placing under their jurisdiction all the power of the state and federal courts, enabling them to force all strikers to submit to the decisions of the "impartial" Labor Board under penalty of a year in jail or a thousand dollars fine.

This fascist measure must not be allowed to pass and come into effect. The way to fight it is through immediate organized mass protest, stronger organization in the shops, and organization of workers' self defense groups against the onslaughts of the armed forces. The tremendous wave of protest, nationwide in scope, which has already

gotten under way throughout the country can defeat the anti-working class fascist attacks and prevent the passage of the Wagner "disputes" Bill.

Police shot into ranks of striking Buffalo aircraft workers, clubbed right and left, and used fire-hoses against the workers. The picture shows strikers defending themselves against the brutal attack of police, who are attempting to ban all picketing. Wagner's Labor Board backed up the police by instructing the men to return to work at the old conditions.

BUFFALO AIRCRAFT STRIKERS ATTACKED BY POLICE



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Police, Wagner, Seek To Outlaw Aircraft Strike; Men Fight On

Mass Protest, Picket Groups, Are Two Essentials

By JIM WEST

BUFFALO, N. Y.—In a desperate effort to crush the strike of 2,200 aeronautical workers for higher wages at the Curtiss and Consolidated Aircrafts, the largest mobilization of uniformed thugs, police and deputies were called out to enforce the orders of the Buffalo City Police Department that mass picketing be stopped at the Curtiss Plant, Tonawanda.

Whereas, before the aero strike, workers had been successful in organizing picket lines of thousands, today the pickets are kept at distances of 50 yards from the plant and only 50 at a time, ten feet apart, are allowed to picket. A determined, militant fight must be put up by the strikers for the elementary right to mass picketing.

Fight for Right to Strike

The Buffalo Bulls and their deputy and sheriff strikes have become extremely vicious and provocative and intimidation has been added to their orders. The increased attacks against the aero strikers come at the same time that a veritable wave of fascist attacks and suppression of workers struggles is sweeping the country; it comes at the same time that the National Labor Board broadcasts a "decision" on the strike to send the workers back. Both the increased police terror and the Labor Board Decision are designed to send the strikers back to work as quickly as possible without winning their demands, and to finish up the war orders.

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Mass Protest

How shall this mass protest be organized? 1—Protest demonstrations with delegations seeing the Mayor and city officials.

2—Rallying the widest number of organizations, unions, lodges, etc., in active protest, calling for protest resolutions, telegrams, etc., to Congress, the President, the Mayor of Buffalo, against use of armed forces against the strikers, and against the Wagner Bill.

3—Holding a series of open air meetings in all sections of the city, rousing mass indignation against police brutality and the fascist Wagner Bill. At these open air meetings, the clearest explanation of the anti-working class character of this Bill should be given.

4—The utilization to the fullest extent of the columns of the Daily Worker by setting up among the strikers a corps of correspondents writing regularly daily reports, and establishing a committee for the distribution of the Daily Worker so that it can become an additional weapon in the hands of the strikers and linking up local struggle against the fascist terror and the Wagner Bill with those of all workers on a national scale.

Organize Youths

3—The young strikers must be organized as a group to carry through certain youth activity, which will help the strike tremendously—such as, picketing of the YMCA Men's Hotel, trailing of scabs and rousing of neighbors against scabs, visiting and contacting of youth organizations for the coming "Support the strike" Conference, Sunday at 2 p. m., at Orioles Hall. The plans for the organization of special women's activity, too, must be pushed ahead.

The strike has been strong partly because of the militant, mass picket lines. There must be continued mass picketing, which offers the best expression of the support of masses of sympathetic workers, their wives, as well as organizations.

Tendencies on the part of one or two strike leaders to laud A. F. of L. Bureaucrat Collins who is already in Buffalo preparing to enter the aircraft strike, and to "overlook" the recent sell-out of the Detroit Auto workers by Collins, can be noticed all around.

Collins ordered workers who were waiting to strike, to submit to the decisions of the National Labor Board. Failing this, to prevent the outbreak of the recent strike wave in the auto industry, he has become, hand in glove with Bill Green, one of the most active supporters of the Wagner Bill. Aircraft strikers! Beware of double-dealing A. F. of L. bureaucrats!

A very important point, vital to the maintenance of the spirit of the strikers, to the consolidation of the organization, is the matter of continued discussion of strategy and questions of policy with the whole membership, which must not be confined to the leading committee. Full faith in the militancy and determination to win, of the rank and file, must be maintained.

There has been talk of a strike of 200,000 textile workers in the South. Strikes must be prepared, and with the layoff in the silk industry, it is obvious that the unemployed (those who have already been laid off) must be lined up with those being laid off, and those who will remain out when and if the mills resume work.

The broadest united front of all workers in the mills—members of the National Textile Workers Union, Independent and A. F. of L. unions, and unorganized workers—must be formed. The support of other organizations in each town and city—unions, unemployed, fraternal, veterans, home-owners organizations—must be built. Unemployment Councils must be set up. Marches to the factories, relief bureaus, city councils, must be organized. Demonstrations and struggles in all forms must be prepared.

The wage of \$13 is far below any living minimum. The demand of the N. T. W. U. for a minimum wage of \$25 is correct. When the minimum wage of \$13 was adopted last year, the workers rebelled against it. Since that time the cost of living has risen tremendously. Therefore the workers must demand that the minimum be no lower than last year

Even with the reduction to 30 hours. This means an increase of 33 1/3 per cent. But to meet at least in part the rise in the cost of living, an additional 16 2/3 per cent should be demanded. This would make the minimum scale \$14.62 1/2, with a corresponding rise in the higher categories.

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Longshore Strike In Gulf Ports Betrayed By Ryan, I.L.A. Head

Opposition Work Inside A. F. of L. Union Is Now Important Task; Unity of All Longshoremen Will Gain Victory

By O. EVERETT

HOUSTON, Texas.—The biggest sell-out in the history of the Gulf longshoremen was recently put over by Joseph P. Ryan. The most militant strike ever carried out in the Texas ports on so large a scale as this one was maneuvered into almost a complete loss by this misleader of labor.

This strike of longshoremen in all Texas ports paralyzed all shipping. Not only did the men working deep sea cargo quit work, but the overwhelming majority of the coastwise men as well. The strikers, it seems all realized the importance of a general strike of all men in the industry, regardless of craft divisions, and they swept aside all the artificial barriers of wages as well as color lines.

After four years of downward trends of the wages and conditions of the dock workers, they all came to realize the need of a struggle for better conditions and a standard wage scale not only for one port, but all those ports which were in the past used as a means to break strikes by diverting traffic there in case of strikes. The strikers put forth the following demands:

1. 85c an hour and \$1.25 for overtime.
2. 75c an hour and \$1.00 coastwise.
3. 20c per bale of cotton instead of 13c before.
4. The 44-hour week, overtime to start after 5 p.m. and 12 m. on Saturday.
5. One contract for all Texas ports, including Lake Charles, La., to expire in September.

These, plus a number of smaller demands were put forward by the men, who had been suffering for four years from the crisis and unemployment and the attacks upon their living and working conditions by the shipowners.

Unlike other strikes in the past an overwhelming majority of the strikers, both Negro and white, participated in militant picketing and in the prevention of scabs getting on the docks. In the past the men were told to go home and the District and National officials would take care of matters for them.

This time the rank and file realized the need of their active participation in the struggle. They held meetings where the lines were organized. A fleet of cars was mobilized to be used as scouts in preventing scabs in several yards of the city of Houston. The same went

on in Galveston and elsewhere. Picketing was on 24 hours of the day.

In this manner the strike went on for a week. From May first to the 8th, the docks were sewed up tighter than a base drum. The only docks where the companies claimed scabbing was going on, were the Clyde Mallory and Morgan Lines. And they had to admit that this was going on under an armed guard which was three times as large as the number of scabs.

While city and state did not directly use their police forces during the strike, due to the nearness of the elections, the various companies were allowed a private strike duty force, armed to the teeth. Machine guns were mounted on the Southern Pacific Steamship company docks in Houston and on the Clyde Mallory docks in Galveston. On this latter dock, in Galveston, two pickets were shot Saturday morning, the day of the conclusion of the agreement. One died later.

Millions of Dollars Lost
Millions of dollars were lost by the shipping companies as a result of the effectiveness of the strike. The N.R.A. officials, called into action by the shipowners, were unable to do a thing. It remained for the ever trusting friend of the shipowners in the ranks of the longshoremen to see that the men went back to work with as little gain as possible. Ryan appeared on the scene after the first five days of the strike.

He carried on negotiations for five days more as a result of which he reached the following agreement:

1. Minimum wage of 80c and \$1.20 an hour overtime, 75c and \$1.00 overtime for coastwise.
2. 15c per bale of cotton, only 2 cents above the pre-strike rate.
3. This same rate to go for all ports, including Lake Charles, La.
4. The agreement to expire June 1 and not in September.

On the surface there does not seem to be much of a change from the original demands of the longshoremen. It even looks like a victory. Being that there was an increase in the wages for the men. But when considering the fact that the contracts will expire at different times for the Sabine River district ports from the other ports, one can see that the slight gains do not amount to much.

What is more, the main coastwise lines were completely abandoned. Instead of using all the longshoremen, as well as the differences among the various coastwise shipowners in order to make them all come to terms, Ryan let the four main coastwise companies go and settled the strike with only a few of them. Those that have been excluded from the agreement are the following: The Southern Pacific, the Clyde Mallory Line, the Southern Steamship Company and the Moor McCormack Company.

For the time being quite a few of the longshoremen seem to be satisfied with the arrangement. But this is only until they begin to understand how it will work out with their pay envelope which will not change very much.

Communists on Outside
This betrayal was possible mainly because of the lack of activity by the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Communist Party among the longshoremen prior to the strike. The little that was done, such as the issuance of leaflets, did not change matters much. The revolutionary movement in the Gulf was on the outside of this strike. The strikers, especially at Galveston, read with enthusiasm the leaflets issued by the Trade Union Unity League, but this is as far as it went.

The betrayal of the coastwise men on some of the main shipping lines' docks gives the Marine Workers Industrial Union an issue to get in among the longshoremen in the future.

The basic task of the Party and Trade Union Unity League, however, at the present time is to penetrate into the ranks of the longshoremen inside of the I.L.A. This is not only necessary but possible, as the little that was done in that direction has already brought results. Only such systematic work from now on, only work planned ahead of time and not to be hit by a thunderbolt as we were this time, will assure our participation in and future leadership of the coming struggles.

In this connection the M.W.I.U. has learned its lesson and is now taking steps to open up in various ports of the Gulf and to prepare for further work.

This is in line with the decision of the recently held National Committee meeting for a district conference to be held July 7-8 in Houston, Texas, for the mobilization of scabmen and longshoremen's organizations in support of the National Conference, which will be held at the end of August in Baltimore.

This conference in the Gulf will also lay the basis for better opposition work inside of the I.L.A. as well as among the unorganized longshoremen.

In sending in new subs to the "Daily," please write the name and address of the new subscriber clearly.

Mass Lay-Offs of Silk Workers in the Textile Industry

Layoffs, Speed-up to Continue After May 21

By I. AMTER

AMONG the alleged aims of the National Recovery Act were the organization of

WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Last Tuesday afternoon a tall, slim, impressively bearded figure entered the sitting room adjoining the small office of Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union.

After introductions to the members of the press, Otto

Weylich Schmidt, forty-three

year old scientist, Arctic explorer, mathematics profes-

or at the Moscow State University, head of the Chief

administration of the Northern Sea Route and, among other things, the holder of the prized

Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Star, sat down and un-

folded the stark, amazing story of his recent Chelyuskin expedi-

tion attempt to negotiate the Arctic passage from Leningrad to the Pacific in one season.

Perhaps an American or Soviet

list will some day give per-

manence to that warm scene, that

glimpse as a press conference, by

acing it on canvas. At one end

of the table, Schmidt seated deftly,

holding a pencil over the dotted

lines on the maps spread out

before him, his manner easy but

with a commanding dignity. Near

by, on the side of the room, the

white bust of Lenin, elbow

resting on several books, with

his hand as if timing his

remarks to the conference. In

back of and facing Schmidt, news-

papers, noticeably excited, and

many officials enraptured and

of this brave countryman

he talks of harrowing experi-

ences with such arresting self-

possession, equanimity and quiet

humanness. Just behind Schmidt

could be the younger Ushakov,

he chief of the recruiting party

he is also a distinguished explorer

and Arctic scientist, intently

blowing the progress made by

his chief's pencil.

"Now, so, here," the Professor

could say as he marked a spot

on the map. The heads following

him bent lower.

"As you know our purpose was

to come once more through the

Arctic Ocean as in 1932. In July,

1932, I went through Archangel,

and through Vladivostok. In

1933, with Chelyuskin. . . Here

round Cape Chelyuskin—that was

the first time ships came to the

mouth of the Lena. . . The first

of September we were here, so

marking the place, so, and the

rest of November we were here,

so, so."

"How did the ship sink?" a cor-

respondent asked.

"So, so," Schmidt replied as he

held the pencil at a sharp

angle to demonstrate just how

the stern looked before disap-

pearing below the drifting ice.

"A great pressure of ice—and

in one moment two-thirds of the

ship opened. In two hours it

sank. Of course, we were pre-

pared for such a thing. Every-

thing was on the upper deck.

Messages, yes, every quar-

ter of an hour we sent a short

telegram to Moscow. We took

off six small motorboats (a small

airplane, tents and so forth. In

every tent we had a stove. Chel-

uskin (smiling) as he looked

up at his listeners) was very

kind to us."

WHAT was the purpose of the

trip, professor?

"To increase the network of

radio stations, to make a road

from our western to our eastern

ports and to explore the northern

parts of our country. Here we

have coal, here we have oil, lum-

ber and so forth."

By SEAN MURRAY

Secretary of the Communist Party

of Ireland

Excerpts from a speech at the 8th

Convention of the C. P., U. S. A. at

Cleveland

COMRADE Chairman and

Comrades:

I will take away from this

great convention of the Communist

States something which will

be a real encouragement and

inspiration to the Communist Party

of Ireland and to the Irish work-

ers. I will take away very definitely

the proof demonstrated by this

congress—that the American Com-

munist Party is on the way to be-

coming the revolutionary mass

party of the American working

class.

I have listened with the greatest

attention to the reports of successes

in the trade union movement, in

the big trans-

For One United Youth Day March!

Failure to Get Unity
Will Lie With
YPSL Heads

By J. MARKS

IF THE militant youth of

New York are not united in

a single demonstration against

war and fascism on May 30,

the occasion of the bosses' Memorial Day, the responsi-

bility for this crime against

the working class will rest with

the leaders of the Young People's

Socialist League.

At the mass youth conference

against war held on May 13th, the

Y.P.S.L. leaders came as observers.

They refused to join the conference

as active participants. They pre-

ferred unity with the Trotsky anti-

Soviet youth sect to unity with the

youth from Ys. Boys' Clubs, Settle-

ment Houses, unions, church clubs,

etc. That in itself was enough to

show the most inexperienced de-

legate that here was a group that dis-

united the ranks of the youth. But

the conference ignored this fact in

the interest of National Youth Day

—the day which had been endorsed

by the mass U.S. Congress Against

War and which has become the

traditional fighting day of all honest

anti-war fighters since the first Na-

tional Youth Day in 1931. The dele-

gates of the Y.P.S.L. renegade group

voiced only one objection to the pro-

posals of the conference through

their spokesman, Ben Fisher of the

Y.P.S.L. This objection in reference

to slogans for the parade was with-

drawn a few minutes later.

The terms were clear. There was

to be one arrangements committee

for the parade. The nature of the

slogans was agreed upon. It was

also agreed that each organization

would have the right to carry its

own banners. The joint committee

was instructed to work out only the

details of route and preparations.

But at the first meeting of the

committee the so-called desire of

the Y.P.S.L. leaders for a united

front began to reveal itself. They

objected to the term National Youth

Day. "It is a Communist term and

unacceptable to us. The arrange-

ments committee of 13 should re-

voke the decisions of the conference

of 253 delegates," they said.

They ignored the fact that the

conference which approved of Na-

tional Youth Day was the largest

and most representative in New

York City, in which the young Com-

munist were a small minority. They

ignored the fact that National

Youth Day is fast becoming a tradi-

tional youth anti-war day with a

wide section of youth of all opinions.

Their action was pre-arranged to

produce a split, to destroy any at-

tempt to unite the youth in one

demonstration.

How else can we explain their

absolute silence at the conference

which decided upon the National

Youth Day anti-war demonstration

and their bombastic disapproval

two days later at the meeting of

the committee?

The Young Communist League

has no illusions regarding the ma-

chinations of the Y.P.S.L. leaders

and their renegade friends. It be-

lieves that no mention of National

Youth Day was made by them at

the conference in front of the mass

of delegates, because it was reserved

as a means for creating a split. The

recent action of the Y.P.S.L. leaders

is the old resistance to any united

front activity under a new guise. In

the past these leaders expelled

dozens of their members because

of their support for one united strug-

gle of the youth. Hundreds of other

Y.P.S.L. members had been brought

up for expulsion.

Have these same leaders who

threatened and expelled members

for their loyalty to the interests of

the working class, become the

champions of the united front?

There has been no repudiation of

their past stand. And there will not

be because it is unchanged. Only

the method of defeating united

front has been changed. In the past

Y.P.S.L. leaders evaded and rejected

offers for united struggle against

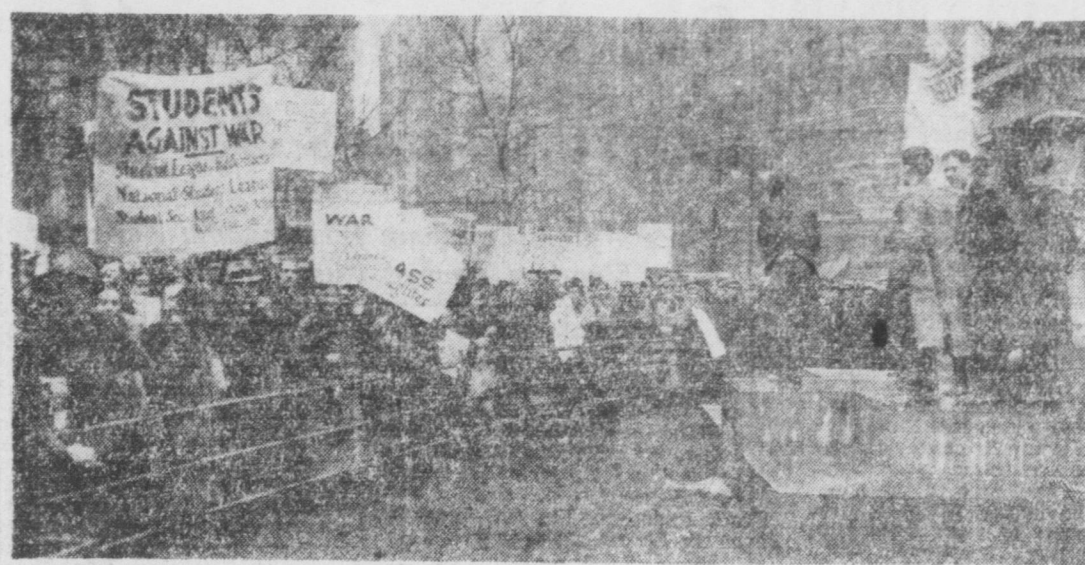
hunger, war, fascism and the other

issues facing the youth. They relied

on outright refusal and lies to make

a united fighting front impossible.

That tactic left them isolated. That



New York students, rallied by the National Student League and Student League for Industrial Democracy, in a recent anti-war demonstration

held under the auspices of the Student's Sub-Section of the American League Against War and Fascism in Madison Sq. Park.

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hunger, war, fascism and the other

issues facing the youth. They relied

on outright refusal and lies to make

a united fighting front impossible.

That tactic left them isolated. That

exposed their reactionary character

before large numbers of youth. Many

of their members joined the Young

Communist League as a result of

this enlightenment. Others were ex-

cluded.

Now the tactic of the Y.P.S.L.

leaders is revised. They have reason-

ed as follows: "Let us form our own

snug little united front. We can pick

up the Trotsky and Lovestone rene-

gade sects and our own half dozen

groups. We will then have a united

front. More than that, we will turn

right around and propose united

front activity to the Young Com-

munist and their supporters in-

stead of receiving embarrassing pro-

posals from them which find such

favor among our own members. If

our proposals are accepted, then

we will meet in committees, safely

away from the eyes of the world

and propose terms that the other

groups cannot accept. In this we

will get the support of our Trotsky

and Lovestone friends. They are

bitter fighters of Communism also,

but they do it in the name of Com-

munist. By this maneuver we will

AS ONE AIR-PILOT TO ANOTHER

—BY A GROUP OF PILOTS AND MECHANICS—

IN THE merry month of May 1930 the "alleged" spoils conference on Air Mail contracts with a limited number of aviation representatives went into action. Independent operators found themselves muzzled and side-tracked on an amazing variety of legal restrictions and lack of qualifications to participate in the pork. Some of these petty panhandlers squawked and threatened as they saw the air mail map rearranged for the exclusive benefit of the big operators. P. M. G. Brown was the referee and the decision was refused. Choked with abortive resentment and smothered by legal restrictions, the disgruntled little chisellers were eliminated.

United Air Transport, T. W. A., E. A. T. and Aviation Corp. were sitting pretty when the storm broke out. There was one lone wolf who persisted on howling discontentedly. He operated a line known as "safeways." His name was Haliburton. He has a capacity of a Texas Third Rail and an emphatic language. He used both and lacked the dignity to take it from the others laying down. He squealed, kicked and finally in a burst of eloquent invective threatened a government investigation. Demanding in a loud uncultured manner his share of the pork he aroused indignation surprise among the opposition. This increased the volume and quality of Haliburton's vocabulary and threats. The aviation moguls went into a huddle and reshuffled the deck. Haliburton waited with blood in his eyes. When the battle was over Aviation Corp. bought out Haliburton at a very satisfactory price — to Haliburton.

He returned to the oil fields and Aviation Corp.—American Airways—looked possession of the corpse. Hangars, shops and equipment at Tulsa were padlocked and soon acquired the pathetic appearance of a defunct bank on the corner of a busy street. All that Braniff, Bowen, Robertson and other independents got was the rabberby. American Airways the operating Co. of Aviation Corp. reformed its routes as per agreement—(No collusion of course)—It was originally a central route from Garden City, Kansas, through Kansas City, Chicago and Cleveland but was changed to the Southern Trans-Continental route from New York City to Atlanta, Dallas and Los Angeles. In Garden City, Kansas City and Fairfax Airport a magnificent hangar, shops, offices, aviation school, test house and a completely equipped terminal was padlocked and abandoned. There was a 10-year lease on the airport and the investment represented hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The central administrative offices in the Chenin Bldg. in New York City where tea was served every afternoon to the exhausted brain trust, — was shifted to St. Louis where it formally was and finally to Chicago, its present location. The burden of this constant shuffling of executive control and the monotonous repetition of errors due to internal friction was reflected in the lowered morale and decreased wages of the workers who were moved around the same as the equipment but with less consideration. The four major airlines were all revamped as the mail contracts were signed and the sum total after the smoke cleared away was that the Air Transport system of the U. S. was controlled by a select aviation trust all tied up with the manufacturing industries with government contracts for planes, and engines. The composition of United Aircraft is a verification of the above as follows:

Company Name	Percentage of Ownership
Boeing Aircraft Co.	100
Boeing Aircraft of Canada	83.3
Hamilton Standard Propeller	100
Pratt and Whitney Aircraft	100
Canadian Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Ltd.	70
Aircraft Ltd.	99.6
Sikorsky Aviation Corp.	100
Stearman Aircraft Corp.	100
Chance Vought Corp.	100
Transport Companies	
United Airlines Inc.	100
Boeing Air Transportation Co.	100
National Air Transport Inc.	100
Varney Airlines Inc.	100
Other Operations	
United Aircraft and Transport Corp.	100
United Aircraft of Connecticut	100
Boeing School of Aeronautics	100
United Aircraft of California	100
United Aircraft Exports Inc.	100
United Aircraft of Connecticut	100
Curtis Wright Manufacturing Co.	100

is tied up in a similar manner with operating companies.

At present there are two militant strikes of aviation workers in Buffalo and Hartford forced by the intolerable conditions and low wages. Pratt and Whitney at Hartford a wealthy company extracting enormous profits—through government contracts for the Army and Navy aviation service. The following statement by Philip G. Johnson, president of United Aircraft, of which Pratt and Whitney is a subsidiary, is interesting.

"Earned profits at the year ending 1933, \$8,207,426.50; paid in surplus, \$386,827.27; assets at \$33,308,167.75; unfilled orders at close of 1933, \$10,758,016.68 of which \$2,200,000 were for export." The average wage of mechanics before the strike was less than \$13 per week. These profits have been accumulated through a vicious and oppressive exploitation of workers all over the system. The excessive profits and the low wages are a direct challenge to the exploited workers and the challenge has been militantly accepted.

There is another eruption in aviation on the return of the Air Mail to private operating companies, but it is logical that the same game be boot and spurred by the N. R. A. will continue to ride on the backs of the workers. Ah, but these strikes—the material for a different story is now in the making. The workers have taken a hand. This is the one genuine bright spot (not for the bosses) in aviation at present.

Double Shift in Vesta 5 Mine Is Starvation Plan

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. — Recently we struck here in Vesta No. 5 of the Vesta Coal Co. Our strike was for the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. We won the strike. The Vesta Coal signed an agreement with the U. M. W. A. Many of the miners thought that the signing of the agreement would mean the end of some of the rotten conditions that existed here. But we got fooled! The double shift was not only continued, but more men were hired, at a time when those that were in the mine could make nothing. There are men that come to work from Marianna, Cokeburg, Bentleyville, etc., and



while this is only about 10 to 15 miles away, they had to quit because they could not make enough to pay the transportation.

The local union officials do not seem to see hundreds of the grievances that arise daily. They are satisfied! They have either good jobs or good places.

For example, our president, Sam Rhodes, was leading coal before he was elected the local president. Later he was put on the machine cutting, where some claim he makes \$100 in a two-week pay period. The double shift here is an absolute curse. Two men in a place, on each shift, means that four men work in one place. With the best intentions, these men cannot leave the place in a good shape for each other. One shift cleans the coal out, and leaves only a car or two for the next shift, the second shift cleans the place out, gets the place ready for the next shift. They only make a few dollars. After the company deducts the charges, for the doctor, light, company insurance, union dues, powder, etc., the men have nothing left, and many are forced to ask for relief while working 40 hours a week.

The Vesta mines are now working five days a week, but we all know that the Vesta is stocking coal at the Aliquippa mill (clams and laughing), in the event a strike takes place after this agreement expires.

In our local we are beginning to organize a rank and file opposition and the majority of the miners agree with us. Only some of them still feel that if Lewis doesn't do nothing, President Roosevelt will. But the "new deal" bunk is also losing out fast.

CORRECTION

In yesterday's paper a letter from a mine worker was published on page 4, together with a lengthy reply, labeled "Editorial Note." This note did not represent the editorial policy of the paper but was contributed by a member of the International Longshoremen's Association. This reply to the worker correspondent contained many serious errors, which will be dealt with in Monday's paper in an article which really reflects the viewpoint of the paper.

UMW Heads Plot to Send Scabs to Ala. Mines, Says Striker

White Miners Condemn Birmingham News for Slanders Against Negro Workers

By a Striking Miner

BESSEMER, Ala.—This is the report on the ore mines of the Bessemer District, where we have been working for three months, the plan being to make headway in the mines. The Party forced the leaders of the unions to call a strike, and this means that the workers see us as the leaders of the working class.

The bosses of the ore mines are scared because the leader of the union could not put off the strike when the workers voted for a strike here.

The leaders are trying to sell out the strike in the mine fields. We can get in no newspapers the demands

Miners Lose Every Time In Arbitration

(By a Miner Correspondent)

Miners in the Pennsylvania area are not satisfied with the new agreement. Also in Curtisville No. 2, miners have bad conditions.

Fagan said the miners have a good victory. But if Fagan had to work in the water as we do, and not get paid for it, it would not be such a "victory" for him. Also to miss cars on account of the water. And every morning to start bailing water.

Supplies are hard to get here. We have to go from place to place to hunt for rails and ties.

When we have pit committee cases we lose, as in a case we had for money. The bosses claim the money is only 12 inches thick, but in some places it is 24 inches thick. We wanted pay for this. The U. M. W. A. board member, Murray, came and measured it, but he went to a place where it was 12 inches and we lost the case. He would not go where the money is thick.

We had another case where the leader had to make a pass through the break-through. It took him about four hours and he did not get any pay. We also lost this case. It also cost the local \$13.08 to lose this case.

Our scale is to be on the bottom of the mine. Now they place it in the middle and a lot of coal is lost before it is weighed. The scale is bad anyway.

Since we started to work the seven-hour day, we loaders make from \$3 to \$3.50 a day. We do not get many cars, and they keep on hiring new men.

Last year we worked 200 days in this mine. We averaged from \$800 to \$850. When the expenses were taken out, what did we have left? Lewis gets \$1000.00 a month, and we don't get that for a whole year. And some of the fakers are saying that there is no graft in the union.

For us miners it is necessary that we organize an opposition in every local union, to fight for better conditions.

of the strikers at all but the strikers are still on the picket lines and these strikers have got Roosevelt up a tree. The National Guardsmen are telling the strikers that they are with them.

At the meeting of the union the officers only speak of fighting the industrial bosses but do not say a word about Roosevelt at all. In the main they are prepared to break the strike in a clever way. They are planning if the strikers don't go back to work to take the unemployed miners and put them in their places.

The great thing that we have done here is, we are showing the white workers to unite with the Negro workers. The bosses have done everything in their power to break this unity of the workers here in the Birmingham District, in the strike.

When the Birmingham News came out to frame up Negro miners, the white miners began a campaign against the Birmingham News. The white strikers told a Negro striker not to buy papers that are against the workers. The Birmingham News truck came into the mine field Saturday. The white workers and the Negroes took all the papers and threw them in the creek, because it said that a Negro was in bed with a white miner's wife. A white miner had been to town and he saw it. He called the picket line and told them to see to it that no copies of the Birmingham News were sold in the mine area.

Pick Spearhead of Attack On Militant PMA Members

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

MOUNT OLIVE, Ill. — Frantic with fear because the militants are gaining control in the face of the coming elections, the incompetent reactionary leaders of the Progressive Miners of America are resorting to vicious terrorist tactics against the honest militant rank and file.

Joe Pick, iron ruler of Local 1 Gillespie (who has often threatened to organize a "gang" if he was ignored) openly admitted his unconstitutional dictatorship at a recent "special" meeting (purposely called in order to intimidate all those adhering to or favoring the "left-wing"), but excused his violations of parliamentary practice on the grounds that he knew what was best for us. To get sympathy, he then told a tearful tale (as usual about his dear 70 year old "revolutionary" mother who trusts him so much (but who really does not know that Joe's love has long ago turned from Communism, Anarchism, etc., to capitalism).

The unorganized "left-wing" (a figment of Allard's imagination) is really nothing but militant fighters (from "Anarchists" to Catholics) all fighting for a "militant" policy and opposing the "conservative" policy being shoved down our throats by the leaders.

Pearcy's "40-year plan" for the striking miners (13,000) has become a disgrace to the P. M. A. After two years of striking, the miners find themselves hungry, black-listed, and in despair, because on account of the "no-picket" policy of the leadership, the Peabody mines are working full blast with scabs and U. M. W. A. adherents. Our wonderful brain trust (Pearcy, Dowell, etc.) make regular trips to see Johnson and the N. R. A. and come back with wonderful tales but no results. While our leaders wash their faces with the money they get from the P. M. A. they are able to confuse a lot of honest men, and is becoming a growing menace to the life of the P. M. A. On every occasion he has defended the company and the "contract." As member of the school board, he plainly opposed the organization of a "teacher" union and frankly advised the president to appoint a spy in each building to report the "bad" teachers!

How AFL Helped NRA Stifle Strike Of Salt Workers

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

WEST TULSA, Okla.—The workers at the Texas Company Salt Plant, 217 strong, being forced under Roosevelt's slave code to organize for self preservation, managed to organize 80 per cent without the consent or knowledge of the Company.

One of the organizers, Claude Pruitt, who had worked himself up from common laborer to foreman, had proved himself a profitable slave according to company standards, but due to his union activities was promptly fired by them. This formed the basis for a grievance action, but there was nothing doing, under Section 7A of the N.R.A. code. The union sent a committee to inquire the cause but was not received. The company let it be known that they had hired him in perfect accord with the N.R.A. (incompetence). The fired foreman was willing to go back to where he had begun, as an operator the union took it before the Regional Board and after a long time they were informed that the Board would hear the case in Kansas City, Mo., and in order to get any action on it all witnesses would have to appear there.

Being just organized there was no money in the treasury for transportation, so the union decided to take a strike vote. One Judge Pakeration of Labor made it a point to be present at the meeting, the time set for the strike vote. The vote was better than two thirds majority for the strike but his august highness (Ed Warren the Judge) curiously informed them that the vote must be three fourths majority.

What a different picture from the above would have been had they lined up in the fighting T.U.U.L.

PARTY LIFE Weakness of Union Due to Weakness of Party Nucleus Workers Ready to Struggle, But Party Fails to Work Out Effective Program

Following is a transcript of a report by a metal worker delegate to the 8th National Convention of the Communist Party, in Cleveland.

The Pittsburgh District has sent me to this Convention to tell you a few things that go on in the Electrical factories, one of the large electrical factories in the East, the

Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Co.

In 1916 there was a strike there and it was organized by the A. F. of L. Of course, like all of the A. F. of L. organizations, they sold out the workers, and the workers, as a result, lost faith in unionism. At the present time, we have a Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union out there. It rose and it fell back and the feeling among the workers is, how do we know should we build another union up that it might be sold out like the A. F. of L. did them out. So it is very hard to keep the workers interested in unionism.

We started out with four or five hundred members, and we have very interesting meetings. But there were no struggles. We couldn't formulate any form of action for the workers, and that was due to the fact that we had a very weak Party nucleus or shop unit there. There were no two members in any one department who could lay out a plan of work for the workers to follow. We have gotten together and laid plans for the future. We have lacked guidance in this matter due to lack of local leadership.

Workers Ready to Fight Speed-Up I want to give you a little instance of how the workers will fight. In work in the tool and die making department. They have started an intensive speed-up system. Wherever possible, two machines are operated by one man. The workers are arranged in group systems with a leader at the head. The leader is a company man, a capable company man, and he is the driver. The company picks out the men as leaders who are good drivers and he sets all limits. Wherever he can he cuts down time and increases production. And wherever it is possible, one man runs two machines. We let this opportunity go by. But there are struggles ahead.

There is one particular struggle I would like to mention in the tool-making department, when the men were told they had to run two machines. Some workers refused to operate them. The leaders usually picked out the old timers for this work. Even they put up a fight. About the third or fourth day there was a whole band who wanted to sign up with the S. M. W. I. U. We didn't follow this up with more agitation and didn't give it leadership. I set us back. The condition is still there for struggle, and if we work out the proper plans of action in that plant, we will have some action there.

Shop Paper Irregular We also issued a shop bulletin that is, a union paper and we named it the Live Wire. It went over good the first time. I heard very favorable remarks all over the plant about this shop paper. After a while we have it that we wait too long between the first issue and the next issue, so when it came out, some of the workers didn't want to take it. One worker said to me that we didn't do anything in between the first issue and the second issue of the paper. The workers themselves tell us what is wrong.

Now there is a rumor in our plant about a 10 per cent wage increase. This follows the increase in the steel and coal industries. We haven't much faith in rumors. He where we will get busy. Some of the members are busy now getting out a Party paper, agitating to a 15 per cent wage increase. That is about all I can tell you about my experiences. I am down at the lower ladder of this struggle. I am not a public speaker and can't talk like some of the other comrades here can.

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

Name Street City

The Daily Worker gives you full news about the struggle for unemployment insurance. Subscribe to the Daily Worker.

NOW SHOWING OUR ENEMIES.



ISMOAB
EHOVVG
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NOLEKI
GUYMCK

DIRECTIONS

To spell out the names go from square to square in any direction. Do not skip any squares, and do not use a letter twice in the same word. See if you can find at least four more enemies of the working class. To become a member of the Daily Worker Puzzle Club, work out one of the puzzles, and send it to the membership cards are being printed and will be sent to members as soon as possible.

REGISTRATION FOR CAMP WO-CHI-CHA

NEW YORK.—Registration for the Workers Children's Camp is open. The camp is at Wingdale, N. Y. The fee is \$13 for two weeks, including fare. Children from ten to fifteen years old are eligible for camp. Registration at Room 509, District Pioneer Office, 35 East 12th Street.

er who was waving his sword, and firing his revolver into the air. A few boys frightened, ran away. Just then a police siren screamed, as a car drove alongside the group of boys and suddenly stopped. Out jumped a dozen policemen. At once the boys stood still. Then—"You're all under arrest," barked the captain; and to his men—"Don't let any of them get away. They were marched to the railway sta-

Conducted by Mary Morrow, Children's editor, The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE
RAH R
O A D O
ML PAY
ILD J
LABLE
KIM Y

ALL OUT
NATIONAL
YOUTH
DAY

With your pencil draw straight lines from dot to dot, starting with number 1 right up through to 30.

Picture Puzzle

Relation Between Physical and Mental Development

T. M. Gilbert, Pa.—Size and weight of a person have little to do with his mental development. Some of the brainiest men and women were of small stature. We also know some big bullies who are cowards. We cannot pass upon your

qualifications as a soldier, nor of your chances of becoming a general. As a reader of the Daily Worker you should have found a better way to spend your time than to loaf three years. We cannot give you a list of all the "small" men in history who became generals. The smallest general in the United States Army was Major-General Frederick Funston, who was born in Kansas and was only five feet and four inches tall and weighed less than 120 pounds. It was he who captured Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, and he was known as "The Little Giant." The workers in this country have a better name for him; they called him "The Little Bitcher!"

Citronella Oil Paul W. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Citronella oil is not made of citron or of any of the citrus fruits. It is extracted from a grass which is cultivated in Ceylon and in Java. A protection against mosquitoes, wiper for scotch netting, stings citronella oil also seem to have slight repellent effect.

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 THE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

These letters show in a graphic way how the workers themselves, men and women alike take direct part in the administration of the laws they have formulated. We once more repeat the invitation to American working women to write to these six Soviet women, telling them about the lives and struggles of workers here; we hope textile workers and domestic workers, mining and farm women will write, as well as workers in every other field of industry. Letters may be sent to the A. W. to be forwarded, or sent direct to U. S. S. R. If any of our readers wish to write in open letters, calling attention to the column, it and suggest shall be glad to have it.

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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

I WAS glad to see that letter from an indignant Irish worker in the Party Life column of this paper last week. He accused the Communist Party organizer of Providence, R. I. of rank indifference to the importance of Sean Murray's speaking tour in this country.

Sean Murray is one of the leaders of the newly-formed Communist Party of Ireland. He is a valiant figure, a proletarian hero who has fought with arms for twenty years against British imperialism. He was a commander in the Irish Republican Army, active against the fascist Black and Tans, and has worked against a white terror comparable only to that of the Nazis.

In him are combined the best characteristics of a true Bolshevik. Not only is Comrade Murray a fearless and disciplined man of action, but he is a Marxist theoretician as well, sound, scholarly and logical. The Irish worker, in this country, plays a part in the industrial life far out of proportion to his numbers. He is a key-man in many basic industries, and it is his vote that supports the corrupt political machine of many of the major cities.

Ireland, too, is a small nation, yet it has played a part in world history out of all proportion to its size.

For centuries it has been the spearhead of the attack on imperialism. Too few of our comrades understand that to know Irish history is to know the history of Cuba, Nicaragua, India, China, Africa, and every other land that has to suffer the burden of capitalist imperialism.

Ireland is the classic example of the deadly economic cost of imperialism to a subject people. It has literally been depopulated under British rule; in the middle ages it sustained something like eight million people; today it contains only three million.

It is the classic land of this foreign exploitation; but it is also the classic land of resistance. Ireland has never been conquered by England. In every generation, for many centuries, there has been a revolt, and when the murderous British Empire finally cracks in the coming day of proletarian doom, Ireland will again be in the vanguard, as she was during the World War.

So Sean Murray's trip here has an historic importance. He is the messenger of the new revolt that is gathering in Irish history for the first time—the only revolt that can finally crush British imperialism—the revolution of the workers and peasants of Ireland.

The reactionary tendencies of the Irish worker in America are due to the fact that he is an Irish nationalist, and hitherto Irish nationalism has been used by the middle-class for its own ends. The Irish worker needs to be shown that Ireland will never be freed by the middle-class, but by the workers.

Many of the leaders in the Irish Republican army who have fought for this freedom, are now coming under the influence of the Communist Party. The Irish fascists are also growing, with the help and sympathy of British imperialism. There is a new line-up of forces going on, based on Marxist lines. It is a new phase of Irish history that will have a world effect, and Sean Murray is its first ambassador to this country, bringing the news to the Irish masses here.

How could anyone overlook the importance of such a visitor to our shores?

Lenin and James Connolly

HOW many of our comrades know that Lenin respected only two Marxists writing in English: one, the American Daniel de Leon, the other, the Irish Marxist, James Connolly.

De Leon, of course, wandered off into personal idiosyncrasies and sectarian bypaths for which Lenin had the sharpest condemnation.

Jim Connolly, however, helped Lenin clarify in his own mind that working policy toward a country oppressed by imperialism which has now resulted in the whole Communist line regarding imperialism.

Many Marxists at the time actually could not understand and even condemned Jim Connolly for leading the Irish revolt of Easter Week during the first years of the world war.

They alleged that it was not a Socialist revolt, but a nationalist one. Jim Connolly, however, with his own life-blood testified to the Communist truth of our time: the only path to freedom for workers in a nationally-oppressed land is in a unity of the socialist and anti-imperialist revolutions.

And this is the doctrine now written into the platform of the Communist International. The Socialists had always ignored and even repudiated these anti-imperialist revolts. It was for this reason they condemned James Connolly. But Lenin wrote his burning epitaph and studied his example.

It was Lenin who joyfully hailed the Easter Week revolt as the first crack in the apparently solid front of war-patriotism. To his prophetic eye Easter Week was the forerunner of a people's revolution against the world imperialist war, a brief, crushed, but valiant promise that the Soviet would come.

The New Irish Revolution

FOR years, after James Connolly was killed, there seemed to be a break in the proletarian and Marxist tradition of which he and Jim Larkin had been the pioneers.

The years were devoted to military and political struggle against England, and the best blood of young Ireland was drained off into this ruthless conflict.

But the middle class won its victory, in the form of an Irish Free State; and de Valera won his victory, in his sham battle against this Free State; and for some years now, the young Irish revolutionaries have had some breathing space in which to reflect.

The result has been an Irish Communist Party, which is rapidly gathering to itself the best and most militant elements in the agrarian and proletarian movement, and from among the fighters in the Irish Republican Army.

And, significantly, a group of Marxist theorists and historians has arisen today, the first to appear since the murder of James Connolly.

Recently, the International Publishers of N. Y. have brought out the book of one of these younger revolutionaries, "The War for the Land in Ireland," by Brian O'Neill.

It is a study that demonstrates how the nationalist Irish struggle has always been basically a struggle by the peasants for land. The book reviews all of Irish history, and if read in connection with Connolly's classic, "Labour in Irish History," will give any proletarian student a keener insight into what this Irish business is about than all the Tammany Hall orations by bellowing dollar-patriots of Irish freedom.

The introduction to this book is by the talented young novelist, Peadar O'Donnell. He is the author of "There Will Be Fighting," published recently in America, and a veteran officer of the Irish Republican Army. As in all lands, the best flower of the Irish youth is moving to Communism.

A Banquet For Sean Murray

SO, COMRADES, let us overcome the chauvinistic indifference many of us have toward the Irish question.

Remember, some six years ago in England, finding to my amazement a peculiar and superior attitude on the part of some Communists toward the Irish workers. It was a reflection of the upper-class British feeling, since the Lords and Ladies look upon the Irish worker much as our southerners do at Negroes.

It is criminal for a Communist to feel that way. Ireland's destiny is linked up with the struggles of the American worker in the most immediate way. To ignore this is to betray ourselves. Let the bourgeois lie snigger and sneer at the name, Irish. But we, who know the martyrdom of the Irish people and the courage of their resistance to imperialism, know that Chauncey Olcott, Cardinal Hayes, or Tammany Hall are not the true spokesmen of the Irish masses.

It is men like Sean Murray who truly represent Ireland. He is speaking in many cities before he leaves, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. On May 30, he will be given a farewell banquet in Irving Plaza, New York, at which Earl Browder and other leaders will speak. Thousands of New York workers will undoubtedly be present, to signify their undying solidarity with the Irish workers and peasants. It ought to be a great and historic night and this Irishman promises to be there.

Southern Press Seeks to Break Miners' Strike by "Red Scare"

Negro, White Workers Fight for Their Elementary Rights

By SENDER GARLIN

WHILE the New York capitalist press continues its conspiracy of silence on the strike of the 8,000 ore miners near Birmingham, Alabama, the Southern newspapers are filled with violent incitements against the strikers and militant organizers.

"REAL FIGHT ON REDS ORDERED," announced the Birmingham News of May 10. "POLICE TOLD TO MAKE RAIDS AND ARREST COMMUNISTS."

rested.—S. G.] The letter, addressed to New York, stated the Birmingham organizers were making good headway in forming children's groups in the Negro schools. . . . This obviously refers to the activities of the Young Pioneers, the organization of workers' children in the U. S.

Agast at this development, Chief Hollums said, "We cannot allow this thing to continue. I have ordered that Communism be wiped out before it gets a better foothold here. Literature will be seized and all Communist suspects jailed."

Significantly enough, the same issue of the Birmingham News which announced "REDS LINKED WITH VIOLENCE," also des-

from place to place to meet any situation that may arise."

THE southern newspapers are apparently not limiting their propaganda against the strikers to their "news" columns, for editorials have been appearing almost every day on the strike. The tone varies: some days the editors bluster and threaten; on other days "appeals" are made to the "more realistic" of the strike leaders.

On May 10, for example the Birmingham Age-Herald published a long editorial entitled "The Hour's Need" which spoke tall words about the "responsibility of organized labor" in the present situation. Following the bloody murder of the

Birmingham News

HOME EDITION

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 9, 1934. PRICE: THREE CENTS. (BIRMINGHAM)

STRIKE MOVES NEAR CLIMAX; REDS LINKED WITH VIOLENCE

Frankly announcing itself has a house-organ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the police department, the Birmingham News reports that:

"Birmingham police Thursday were instructed to redouble their offensive against Communism with orders from Chief Hollums to raid their suspected haunts and put the leaders in jail on any charge we can make stick."

"The chief declared, 'We intend to make life so miserable for these people they'll seek new fields of operation.'"

"Hollums who declared war on Communism in orders to his men Wednesday morning, said the department is 'morally certain' the so-called Red organization is directly responsible for most of the Jefferson county's industrial unrest, and said he has told his men 'hence the life out of these people.'"

The previous day the Birmingham News had blossomed forth with a five-column headline, "REDS LINKED WITH VIOLENCE," from which a drop-head announced "ARRESTED MINERS BARE COMMAND TO SHOOT FOR RIGHTS." Self defense being at least theoretically justified even in the capitalist courts of the land, it is difficult to understand wherein it was criminal to "shoot for rights."

The paper announced that "the order to wipe out Communism within the city rang through the Police Department as Chief Hollums issued a declaration of war against agitators and propaganda spreaders. Two detectives were ordered to devote full time to investigation of 'Red' activities and every member of the department was ordered to jail every Communist suspect."

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS—said to be an enterprising newspaper—also made public the sensational discovery that "investigation showed one of those arrested (a Negro miner—S. G.) has been keeping in direct communication with groups in Russia."

Police seem to have been reading the reports of the Daily Worker, for the News announces that: "Police are of the opinion Birmingham has been selected as a central concentration point for Communist activities because of the city's industrial nature."

The above, with all the air of a great discovery of a dastardly crime, is printed in bold face type. The astute police chief, Hollums, has uncovered other sinister plots according to the Birmingham News, for the paper goes on to say that: "Chief Hollums pointed out also that efforts are being made to organize school children. This evidence was disclosed, he said, in a letter discovered in the apartment raid (where six workers were ar-

rested in detail the violent activities of the Alabama National Guard. "GUARDSMEN TAKE COMMAND IN ORE MINING DISTRICT," was one of the headlines in large type, while lower down in small type were the words, "Smelter Workers Officers Say Pickets in Disturbances Were Unarmed."

"While a national guardsmen, armed to the teeth," said the dispatch, "took command of the Red Mountain ore mining sections, where guerrilla warfare Tuesday night resulted in the killing of two Negroes and the wounding of not less than eight other persons, events in the strike of approximately 8,000 ore miners moved rapidly to a climax."

Describing the "guerrilla warfare," the News reporter wrote ingeniously that "due to the darkness no aim could be taken, the officers said, and firing began in the general direction of the mob."

LATER on, however, the reporter—having forgotten this statement—writes that "it was in this battle that the two Negroes were killed. Both were found dead a short distance from the scene of the battle. Deputies said one was shot through the temple and the other through the heart, both apparently by pistol or rifle fire."

In other words, "one shot through the temple and the other through the heart" in spite of the fact that "due to the darkness no aim could be taken!"

The News reports that "none of the deputies were injured in the clash." And for the good reason that the armored car used by the deputies "is built upon a railroad motor car, and has walls of 5/16 inch steel."

According to Brig. Gen. John C. Persons the national guard is "fairly able" to handle the situation in the strike area. Persons, commander of the 62nd Infantry Brigade, is in command of all the troops now on duty.

Gen. Persons let it be known in the Southern press that the guard is equipped with rifles, automatics, gas guns, gas grenades and machine guns, and "has adequate transportation for moving quickly

As the workers' theatre, lusty and crude and dynamic, continued to grow, a small but increasing number of craftsmen in the crisis-smitten bourgeois theatre, attracted by the creative vigor and social inspiration of what they recognized was to be the new theatre of the future, sought to aid in the advance of this theatre. At the same time, the new working class audience began to demand better productions, and the leaders of the workers' theatre (organized as the Workers' Theatre of the U. S. A.) themselves understood that without serious work to improve the artistic quality of their productions, with out serious efforts to master the best elements of stage technique, there could be no further growth. Theatre twining classes were established. Radicalized professional theatre workers were welcomed and enlisted as teachers. The agitprop theatre became the "theatre of action," broadening the scope and quality of its work.

This whole later phase of development has taken place within the past two years. But the relationship between the workers' theatre and the radicalized craftsmen in the bourgeois theatre has not been limited to training. For in this very same period, another very important development has taken place—the growth of a number of revolutionary "stationary theatres," producing mainly full-length plays along the traditional more or less elaborate lines of the present-day theatre, performing on standard stages, and involving large numbers of people from the bourgeois commercial and "little art" theatres. These artists and intellectuals have felt themselves stifled, creatively and economically, in the bourgeois theatre.

REVOLUTIONARY stationary theatres producing in English already include the Rebel Players of Los Angeles, the New Theatre of Hollywood, the Workers Theatre of Chicago, the Theatre Collective and the Unity Theatre of New York, and, of course, the Theatre Union, whose production of "Peace on Earth" and "Stevenson" on an all-professional basis has established it as the leading revolutionary stationary theatre in the United States.

Around the magazine "New Theatre," the official organ of the League of Workers Theatres, a group of contributing editors has been crystallized which includes not only some of the best artists in the revolutionary movement, but also some of the best creative forces that have grown up in the bourgeois theatre. Sidney Howard, Mordecai Gorelik, Lee Strasberg, Alfred Kreymborg, Virgil Geddes, and Hallie Flanagan are among them, as are Mike Gold, Joseph Freeman, Michael Blumberg, Paul Peters, Paul and Claire Sifton, John Howard Lawson, and a host of others.

The valiant way in which the Negro and white miners are fighting shoulder to shoulder on the Alabama picket lines is the best indication that the southern bosses will not succeed.

The Growth of Workers' Theatres During the Crisis

By BEN BLAKE

DURING the past four years, the revolutionary groups have established themselves as the most vital force in the American theatre today. When in 1930 the workers' theatre launched the slogan, "Theatre is a weapon in the class struggle," the number of workers' dramatic groups performing revolutionary plays in English in this country could be counted on the fingers of one hand. But as the first "agitprop troupes"—the German-speaking Proletarian Workers' Laboratory Theatre of New York—began to make themselves heard from the platforms of workers' halls, and as the magazine "Workers Theatre" (since become "New Theatre") made its appearance, the idea of a consciously political workers' theatre spread from city to city and town to town. Everywhere agitprop troupes sprang up, mobile theatres of agitation and propaganda, using very little scenery and props, able to travel all around town performing on the barest platform, and thus bringing the revolutionary message of militancy, organization, and class power to the Negro and white workers of America, most of whom had never been inside a regular theatre in their life.

A Portrait of Diego Rivera—The Story of a Bird In a Gold Frame

Portrait of America. By Diego Rivera. With an explanatory text by Bertram D. Wolfe. New York: Covici-Friede, \$3.50.

Reviewed by JACOB BURCK

THIS is the period when a new, proletarian, culture is forming to replace the culture of capitalism now grown impotent. In the theatre, in literature, in the plastic arts, young, vital artists are breaking the chains of bourgeois cultural chains which have kept them riveted to their ivory towers. This new culture calls out to them to live and struggle with the people. It is the culture of the Diego Rivera proletarian. (Self-portrait) which in its heroic efforts to free itself is also sweeping away the mystical cobwebs which have kept genius fettered.



Portrait of Diego Rivera (Self-portrait)

mine—J. B.] in which I was painting."

This revolutionary hero suddenly becomes too timid to disturb the flow of the gastric juices in the bellies of the plumes masticating in the club-room he decorates, by reminding them of Tom Mooney. To emphasize his concern for their well-being he leaves California with the added remark that: "What I painted for them was designed to show them that what they eat and what enriches them are the products of the toil of workers and not of financial speculation."—HAYES MERVILLE MENKEN

It is quite evident that Rivera first perpetrates his opportunism and depends afterward on his ability to surround it with a verbal screen of red-sounding phrases to hide it. One finds the same tactics used by him to explain away all his contacts with the aristocracy of U. S. imperialism. Starting with the "goal" will" mural ordered by the late Dwight Morrow for Mexico City, it is significant that all the commissions he executed in this country were ordered by the arch-imperialists—the Fords and Rockefellers. In Detroit he painted the Ford plant and symbols of the various industries necessary for the manufacture of the automobile. But nothing to expose the vicious Ford system—the flower of capitalism. Just a picture of men at work, in a setting of beautiful machinery. No wonder Edsel Ford was well pleased with the job, despite the protestations of the local Rotarians that there is not a smile on any of the workers' faces. In fact it seems that that was all that was missing to make the picture complete. Bertram D. Wolfe, Rivera's English interpreter of his American paintings, in the best Rivera style, shrouds the whole with liberal ecstasies gurgles about "man's mastery over the forces of nature"—the beauty of machinery and so forth.

Regarding the Rockefeller Mural in Radio City, one fact is quite obvious to any revolutionary who saw the painting, that the Communist Party was not shown as the leader of the workers. Instead, the American leader painted by Rivera had a curious resemblance to the renegade Lovestone who claims to be the only existing legitimate heir to Leninism in America.

FROM Radio City Rivera moved his scaffolding over to the Lovestone School where he painted Lenin again. Evidently his usual shrewdness told him that he could not with very good grace present Lenin to the Socialist Party, for his negotiations with the Rature School, as announced in the New York Times, seemingly fell through. Wolfe's contribution to the book is not much more than that of a museum guide who leads you from picture to picture explaining why Rivera paints Benjamin Franklin's portrait larger than that of Washington, etc. Wolfe ends his history with the curious note of Communist unity whereby he would have the Communist Party merge with all the counter-revolutionary forces, from Trotsky down or up, depending on the progression.

None of Rivera's paintings in the U. S. have the power and pictorial unity of his Mexican work which he did when he was part of the negotiations with the Rature School. His post-revolutionary paintings are jigsaw puzzles of isolated scenes arbitrarily drawn together by purely artistic tricks of composition, and in this sense compositions are not much more than Sunday supplement rotogravure layouts compared to his compelling paintings of the Mexican Revolution. He was never able to grasp his revolutionary subject-matter even though he has long ceased being a revolutionary, and is now back again at work for the Mexican Government which was the hangman of many of his former comrades. He realizes that while the bourgeoisie can build for him a luxurious ultra-modern studio surrounded with a live cactus fence, it cannot provide him with the living material for great works of art. Did not the revolution pick him out of the gutter of Bohemia and make of him a painter of first rank?

"The painter's intention, of course," writes Rivera, "must not lie outside the function of the place in which his painting has its being, else his work will be lacking in both objective and subjective correctness and truth. In this mural in a luncheon club, I painted the fruits of the earth which enrich and nourish because of the productive labor of workers and farmers. I painted no mortgage-holding bankers, or industrial overlords, or parasitic exploiters—only the modern workers and discoverers, as well as the pioneers and those brave adventurous guides of the prairie schooners which brought the blood thirsty hordes across the lands defended by the free Indians, there to become despoiling adventurers, persecutors of Mexicans, populators of the land of gold; all those barbarous settlers and entrepreneurs who were as necessary as the fatal crimes they committed in the process of transforming this new land by industrialization into something that would, as Marx foretold in a brilliant prophecy, convert the Atlantic Ocean into an island sea, and make the Pacific the new ocean of world commerce."

It was expected by many people for not having included a portrait of Tom Mooney in the Luncheon Club mural, and there might be some justification for their criticism if one did not also take into account the PLACE [emphasis]

AMUSEMENTS

—New York's Only Showing!—For 1 Week Only!

COMMENCING TUESDAY, MAY 22

CLARENCE HATHAWAY

answers CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., and others in

"HITLER'S REIGN OF TERROR"

Hitler's persecution of workers! Communists! Socialists! Jews! Liberals! The Burning in Berlin of the world's best books! The Fearless Fight of the Daily Worker Against Nazi Propaganda in U. S. A.

ACME THEATRE 114, STREET AND UNION SQUARE

THE THEATRE UNION Presents

The Season's Outstanding Dramatic Hit

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 103 W. 11 St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:45. 35c-40c-60c-75c-\$1.00 & \$1.50. No Tax

ROBERTA

A New Musical Comedy by JEROME KERN & OTTO HARBACK

NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 43 St. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:45

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MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. 50c to \$2.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to \$1.50

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

JIG SAW

A comedy by DAWN POWELL with ERNEST TRUAX—SPRING BYINGTON

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th Street, W. of Broadway Evs. 8:40. Mat. Thur. and Sat. 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy

ALD WILDERNESS! with GEORGE M. COHAN

GUILD Theatre, 634 St. W. of Broadway Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play

"MARY OF SCOTLAND" with HELEN PHILIP HELEN

ALVIN Theatre, 53d St. W. of Broadway Evs. 8:20. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2:45

Newsreel Theatre to Show Vivid Pictures Of Workers' Struggles

NEW YORK.—The New York May Day parade seen from an airplane will be one of the thrilling pictures to be shown at the first performance of the Workers Newsreel Theatre on Sunday, continuous from 2 p. m. until 11 p. m., at the Film and Photo League, 12 E. 17 St.

Many "shots" which have never been seen before will be shown, such as scenes of the recent taxi strike, a picture of Clarence Hathaway outside Madison Square Garden after having been assaulted, and the united front demonstration outside the Austrian Consulate.

Graphic pictures of the Scottsboro trial, including courtroom scenes, striking middle-western farmers, the Ambrose massacre, the Soviet freighter Kim, are among the newsreels which will be presented, with music and dialogue accompaniments. Admission is 15 cents, and the proceeds will go to the Communist Party.

Calmer Speaks at JRC Forum Sunday Night

NEW YORK.—Alan Calmer, National Secretary of the John Reed Clubs of the U. S., will speak on "Early Traditions in American Literature" at the John Reed Club Forum, 430 Sixth Ave., on Sunday night at 8:30.

RUSSIAN BALL TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—Three Russian organizations, the Maxim Gorky Union, the Independent Houseworkers' Union, and the Russian Branch of the F. S. U., have united in sponsoring a concert and ball to be held tonight at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4 St.

Political Prisoners' Club to be Formed by National Committee

NEW YORK.—A conference to discuss the formation of a Political Prisoners' Club will be held on Monday, May 21, at 5 p. m., at the office of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, 155 Fifth Ave., Room 534. All former political prisoners are invited to attend.

FILM EXCURSION

PHILADELPHIA.—The Film and Photo League has arranged a camera excursion to take place Sunday, May 20, at 2 p. m. Participants are asked to bring cameras or kodaks with them. The group will meet at the John Reed Club, 136 S. 8th St. The excursion will end up at the John Reed Club in time to attend the Fourth Red Literature Night of the Writers' Group, at 8:30 p. m.

—Last 3 Days — Don't Miss Seeing This Soviet Satire!

"A Fine Soviet Satire . . . The plot has a meaning which is vital to the lives of every worker."—DAILY WORKER.

"A left hook to the jaw of established religion! An uppercut to the jaw!"

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Thousands of Workers Turn Out in New York City

ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND UNION SQUARE

MIDNITE SHOW TONITE

MARIONETTES

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Thousands of Workers Turn Out in New York City

ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND UNION SQUARE

MIDNITE SHOW TONITE

Daily Worker

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

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper" FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMMUNIST PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 234, National Press Building, 14th and P St., Washington, D. C.
Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3251.Subscription Rates:
By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx): 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$7.00;
6 months, \$4.00; 3 months, \$2.50.
By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1934

Empty Promises

WITH Congress nearing the close of its session, and the net total result for the working class so clearly increased starvation, President Roosevelt, master of the most putrid demagoguery, resorts to one of his orgies of empty promises.

In Washington it is forecast that within ten days Roosevelt will deliver a message to Congress leading with points close to the heart of the entire working class. But at the same time, the message will specifically indicate, "Not to be opened." In other words, Roosevelt is again merely talking about certain measures that the workers through mass struggles have been demanding, and will continue to fight for, regardless of whatever Roosevelt promises or does.

The forthcoming Roosevelt message will talk about unemployment, old age, and sickness insurance. It will contain weasel words about raising the cooie minimums in the N.R.A. codes that Roosevelt himself signed and enforced against the workers.

Then, finally, it will hold up the promise of a new Labor Board, since the old strikebreaking instrument run by Senator Wagner has so clearly been rejected by the working class, through its militant strikes.

Roosevelt specifically will provide that Congress is not to pass these measures at the present session. Such trickery should not fool the workers. Roosevelt promised unemployment insurance during his election campaigns. When it came to action, he gave the workers the N.R.A. with its starvation wages; he provided the C.W.A. only to snatch it away again, in order to save profits for the bosses. He found billions for the big trusts, for war preparations, but not one cent for unemployment insurance. Now again, with Congressional elections coming, to provide a speaking point for his lick-spittle supporters, he again will repeat the demagogic phrases about social insurance.

ROOSEVELT'S aim, mainly, is to stem the rising, militant strike struggles; the growing action by the workers to win for themselves increased wages, against the N.R.A., as shown by the Alabama coal and ore strike; and by the brilliant and militant longshoremen's strike. He wants to hold back the rising struggle behind H. R. 7598 for real unemployment insurance. He no longer can totally evade the issue, but meets it in his usual slimy, slippery way.

Roosevelt's message bringing "gifts" to the workers, should be looked upon with the greatest suspicion by all workers. It comes from the hands of the creator of the N.R.A., which has lowered the standard of living of the whole working class, and increased the profits of the bosses. The N.R.A. we must remember, was decked out with even more lurid promises.

Against Roosevelt's tirade of demagoguery, with its promise for the "future" we must rally the working class into action now behind the program of struggle for its day to day demands, for higher wages, for unemployment insurance (H.R. 7598), against the war program of the Roosevelt regime, and against every fascist move of the Roosevelt government.

Win the Youth!

THERE are millions of young workers who have never known what it is to have a job. There are millions more in the factories, who feel the double lash of exploitation and discrimination.

Most of these young workers have forgotten, if they ever knew, the deceptions and the horrors of the last imperialist war.

The crisis hits them cruelly. They are shut off the relief lists. They are herded into C.C.C. camps. They are hounded by police all over the country as they tramp the highways and farmlands looking for work.

And it is they particularly that Fascism tries hardest to win for its organizations and gangs.

It is the youth who are being exposed to the poison of jingoism, as part of the Roosevelt preparations for imperialist war. It is the youth whom the bosses are trying to use as strikebreakers.

But the young workers are part of the army that is fighting for the overthrow of capitalism. To ignore them, to neglect revolutionary work among them, is to do the most serious damage to the whole working class.

The youth are militant fighters. They are among the most fearless fighters against Fascism and exploitation.

It is not an accident that one of the leading reports of the Central Committee delivered to the Eighth Party Convention, was precisely on the need for a complete overhauling of the Party's work among the youth. Our whole fight against the Roosevelt imperialist war drive will be futile without decisive work among the youth. There must be an end of the most serious neglect of this vital phase of Party work.

May 30 will be National Youth Day. This must be a day for demonstrations of young workers all over the country. In the preparation for this day every Party member must take active part. On this day, the Roosevelt government will celebrate "Memorial Day." Jingoism, chauvinism will pour over the land, as Roosevelt gets these young men ready for the next imperialist slaughter.

Let this day be for us the beginning of a dead earnest campaign to mobilize the youth for the struggle against war and fascism.

Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

A Ring of Silence

A RING of silence. That is what the coal and iron operators of Alabama are placing around the strike area at Birmingham.

First they tried to cut off the Daily Worker from the use of the Western Union telegraph offices.

Now the police and gangster hirelings of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company have banished John Howard Lawson, noted playwright and Daily Worker correspondent in Birmingham, from the strike area.

A ring of silence around Birmingham. And behind this sinister silence will rage terrorism, slugging, kidnapping, thuggery, and murder. That is what the Tennessee Coal and Iron, subsidiary of the J. P. Morgan Steel Trust wants.

This is a challenge to every worker, every toiling farmer, who himself is bled by these Wall Street-Morgan plunder monopolies. It is a brutal defiance spat into the faces of the whole American people, the toilers, the intellectuals, all who respect the rights of the toiling masses to struggle against the yoke of starvation and exploitation.

Here it is a question of the defence of elementary civil rights against the intolerable tyranny and ruthlessness of a capitalist monopoly, a monopoly that harshly proclaims that it has the right of life and death, the right of sole arbiter of the lives of its wage slaves.

Against this monstrous brutality, it is impossible that any honest person, any hater of oppression in any form, can be silent or passive.

The workers of Alabama, Negro and white, fighting bravely against the whole weight of the Steel Trust, against the hideous poison of Jim-Crowism and lynch mania, need our help! We cannot permit the steel barons to choke their voices! Workers and all opponents of terror must voice their vigorous protest. Protest meetings are necessary. Resolutions should be adopted in all workers bodies and sent to Roosevelt and Governor Miller of Alabama. Demand an end to the suppression of news from the strike zone. Demand an end to the terror against the strikers.

Draw In the White Workers!

ONE outstanding lesson has been gained in recent experiences in the fight against jim-crow eviction orders against Negro workers living in buildings with white workers. That lesson is that the fight against racial segregation cannot be effectively carried on, cannot be won without forging the unity of Negro and white in the struggle.

This fact arises now in connection with the struggle against the order evicting 14 Negro families at 1636-40 University Ave., Bronx, solely in a move to segregate these Negroes.

Racial segregation is one of the most effective means by which the ruling class splits the ranks of the working class, thereby hampering effective united struggle of the toiling masses against their worsening conditions.

In evicting Negro workers from houses where white workers live, if the white workers are not drawn into the struggle to prevent the eviction, the result is that the landlords are able to spread their chauvinist poison.

There are some valuable experiences gained in the fight against the growing number of such jim-crow evictions. In New York City, precisely because Negro and white workers were unitedly rallied for the fight, the eviction of Comrade Briggs by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank for the purpose of establishing racial segregation at its 6th St. building, was effectively defeated.

The struggle was successful because most of the white tenants in the building were mobilized for action, including a rent strike, against the jim-crow policy of the bank.

In the Byrnes case in Brooklyn, where little effort was made to rally the white tenants, the landlords were able to carry through their vicious discrimination eviction.

NOW in the present important fight, the League of Struggles for Negro Rights, and the Bronx Section of the International Labor Defense, are organizing the 14 Negro families to resist the jim-crow eviction order.

So far, however, the weakest link in the fight is the fact that one of the white tenants in the two buildings have been drawn into the House Committee. These tenants, nevertheless, are reported to be sympathetic to the struggle against the segregation policy of the property owners.

This is a weakness which must be overcome!

The lesson is crystal clear. Organize the white tenants in the buildings into the House Committee. Mobilize the entire neighborhood for the most aggressive fight against segregation and jim-crowism, against the attacks to split and weaken the working class! Flood the neighborhood with leaflets and the landlord with protests! Hold protest meetings! Draw the white and Negro workers and their organizations into the struggle! Beat back the rising fascist attacks on the Negro masses! Build the fighting solidarity of Negro and white workers!

On Financial Problems

THE raising of finances by the revolutionary movement is by no means an unimportant task. Without funds the major political work of the movement suffers.

This is particularly true at the present moment. The vast wave of strikes, the militant struggle on all fronts, confronts the Communist Party with the task of broadening and intensifying all its propaganda and organizational work. All this increases the need for funds.

The need for greater financial resources is now urgent in every section and district.

In the New York District, workers are urged to support the five-day Festival and Bazaar, which will be held in Manhattan Lyceum May 23 to 27. This will serve to aid the New York District in financing its increased revolutionary activity.

In the other districts similar finance raising affairs of the Communist Party should have enthusiastic support.

Fight Latvian Fascism, Calls I.L.D. Appeal

Call for Protests at the Latvian U. S. Consulates

NEW YORK.—On receipt of the information that in Latvia the fascists have instituted their dictatorship under the leadership of the "democratic" president Albert Kviesis and the "Farmers' Union"—servants of the Latvian bourgeoisie and rich landowners—the International Labor Defense, which has in its ranks a number of Latvian branches in various cities of the United States, issued a call for immediate united front actions against this latest attack upon the workers and toiling peasants of Latvia.

The I. L. D. calls for the immediate organization of street protest demonstration in front of the Latvian consulates in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and in other cities where such consulates may be located.

The local I. L. D. city organizations should take the initiative and the general charge of these demonstrations in closest cooperation with the local I. L. D. Latvian Branches, drawing into these united front demonstrations all other local organizations of the Latvian workers, all unorganized Latvian workers and those who belong to reactionary Latvian organizations, as well as mobilizing for these demonstrations all anti-fascist working masses—American, Estonian, Lithuanian, etc.

Besides this, in all cities where any organizations of the Latvian workers exist (especially where I. L. D. Latvian Branches are organized) there should be organized Action Committees Against Fascism in Latvia on the widest united front basis possible, drawing in not only representatives from all Latvian organizations, which sincerely desire to participate in this fight, but also groups and individual workers from other Latvian organizations and unorganized Latvian workers in general.

These Action Committees should apply themselves immediately to the organization of mass protest meetings in all these cities. Not only that, but they should prepare and organize for the continued moral and financial support to the victims of Latvian fascism and to the anti-fascist struggles in Latvia in general.

The I. L. D. statement also points out that the rise of fascism in Latvia accentuates the war danger to an extreme degree, and the European situation is now fraught with the danger of intervention in the Soviet Union.

Flood the Latvian Consulate General with these protests, addressing them to Latvian Consulate General, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, New York. Organize protest action in every working class organization. Rally to the defense of the victims of Latvian fascism.

Down with fascism!
Build a united fighting front of the Latvian workers and all anti-fascists!

Mary Beard, Historian, To Broadcast, May 20, 'Fight Against Fascism'

NEW YORK.—Mary Beard, historian and co-author of "The Rise of American Civilization" will speak on Women and Fascism as part of a symposium on "Women's Fight Against War and Fascism" over Station WEVD, Sunday, May 20, at 10 p. m.

Mrs. Beard is a member of the National Executive Committee of the American Section of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism convening in Paris, July 28, 29, 30, 1934.

Other speakers in this symposium are Babette Deutsch, well-known poet, and Mrs. Harry F. Ward, wife of the chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism. Both speakers are also members of the American Women's Congress Committee.

THAELMANN MUST NOT BE NEXT!

By Burck



"Rote Fahne" Tells How Nazi Troopers Torture Thaelmann

NEW YORK.—Badly wounded about the face, chained hand and foot in a pitch black cell, Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, bravely faces his torturers, an article in the latest issue of the illegal Communist Party organ "Rote Fahne" just arrived here declares.

"Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, the leader of the German proletariat, was taken from Moabit prison to Columbia House, Goering's notorious torture chamber, immediately after the assassination of his closest friend, John Scher, and the last of the three comrades," declares the illegal official organ of the Communist Party of Germany.

"Thaelmann was supposed to testify regarding the fake evidence given by the police spy, Kattniger, especially regarding his connections with the Communist International. The leader of the German proletariat refused to give any testimony to Nazi storm troopers.

"That very evening John Scher was murdered, and the following day the Nazi sadists tortured Thaelmann in the most horrible fashion. At Goering's and Hitler's orders they beat him with whips, rubber clubs, iron bars, and heavy buckles. The torture lasted for days.

"It took weeks for the wounds in Thaelmann's face to disappear. Then they returned him to Moabit prison. The secret police sent a stool-pigeon, who posed as a sympathetic comrade into his cell, and when this failed, Thaelmann was tortured again. Thaelmann has been in solitary confinement, ever since, chained hand and foot in a pitch black cell. Only two secret police officials are allowed to see him.

"The international working class, bound to Thaelmann by revolutionary solidarity, must rise as one man to defend the life and freedom of this beloved leader.

"They are trying to destroy our leader, even before his trial comes up. They are giving him poison, just as they did with Van der Lubbe, the Nazi tool in the Reichstag fire trial. The Brown hangmen want to kill the leader of Germany's anti-fascist movement without a trial, because he is the standard-bearer of the fight for a Soviet Germany.

"Workers of the world! Protest against the threats to Thaelmann's life. Flood the German embassies, and the warden of Moabit Prison, Berlin, Germany, with your mass protests, telegrams, and resolutions. Get your shopmates to join in this protest. Fight for Thaelmann's release, which is part of the fight for the overthrow of the Hitler dictatorship, for the establishment of workers' power, a Soviet Germany!"

Admit Huge Decline In German Exports

Drops 21 P. C. in April Below March Figure

BERLIN, May 18.—A catastrophic drop in German exports was officially admitted in a report made by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, in conference with representatives of foreign bondholders here. Nazi Schacht declared that the value of foreign trade in April, 1934, dropped to the unprecedented level of 315,800,000 marks, a decline of 21 per cent below the preceding month. Imports remained unchanged at 338,200,000 marks, due mainly to the importation of war material, but leaving an unfavorable balance of 22,400,000 marks.

Schacht at the same time reported a rapid depletion in gold coverage on German finances. The actual gold reserves are juggled, however, and even the capitalist press admitted that Schacht was not telling the truth.

Meet Against Fascism Called in Bensonhurst

NEW YORK.—In response to a call issued by the Bensonhurst Club Against War and Fascism, delegates from many different political, social, cultural and athletic organizations in Bensonhurst will convene at 2127-82nd Street, Brooklyn on Sunday, May 20, at 4 p. m. to organize a neighborhood Anti-War Council and to discuss means of preparing and rallying the youth for participation in the National Youth Day demonstration.

100 College Heads Tell How to Screen War by 'Peace' Talk

Letter to President Is Palmed Off as Being "Against War"

OBERLIN, Ohio, May 18.—What is being palmed off in the press as a letter "against war," signed by 100 college presidents and addressed to President Roosevelt, is in reality advice to the Wall Street government how to pursue its war aims, taking into account the rapidly growing anti-war sentiment among students.

While calling for an "embargo" on arms to belligerent countries, the letter suggests that in the event of war the President of the United States be given absolute fascist power in order to carry through the war successfully for American imperialism. The same section of the letter also suggests that 6 per cent be the maximum fixed for profits on war supplies. The object of this, of course, would be to make war cheaper for the American government, and the capitalist class as a whole.

The concluding portion of the letter, which contains the main reason for writing it, opens the way to full support of any imperialist war by these 100 college presidents, provided the Roosevelt government covers its war preparations with sufficient pacifist, demagogic maneuvers.

This portion of the letter reads: "We desire to express our belief that unless our government has made complete use of every available agency for peace and taken every possible step to prevent the coming of war, it has no moral right to ask of the youth of America the sacrifice in war of themselves, their opportunities for the future and the companionship of the men and women of their generation whom they hold dear, or to subject them and their children to a renewal of the post-war conditions which have so impoverished and degraded the only life they have known."

It is our judgment that support and aid in the conduct of a war cannot rightly be asked unless every effort possible to human ingenuity has been made to prevent such war.

The United States has the dominant hand in Bolivia, with an investment of \$122,700,000, while the British have only \$12,512,000 in Paraguay. The British investment is \$18,247,000 against Wall Street's \$15,000,000. But the role of the powers in these two countries far transcends the figures of their investments.

The Standard Oil Company back in 1925, purchased several million acres in the southern part of Bolivia in the Chaco region. Large oil deposits were discovered there. Successful trial borings were made, and refineries built in the town of Tarija. More oil lands were purchased in the Cocha-bamba desert area in Central Bolivia.

After consultation with Mr. Henry Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover (and yesterday conveniently closeted with President Roosevelt to discuss Wall Street's Latin American war strategy) it was decided to build an American-controlled railway to connect these Rockefeller oil fields, fished from Bolivia at the expense of the Bolivian people. An "international" railway line was also projected from the industrial center of Bolivia, La Paz, to the Chilean harbor town Arica, on the Pacific Coast—another source of conflict.

Both the British and American capitalists instigated their puppets to war moves in order to decide which imperialist would have the right to dominate the rich oil fields, and control the routes through which the booty would flow.

In 1928 armed conflict was barely averted. Diplomatic relations were broken off in December, 1928, and only after the intervention of other Latin American countries, resumed in 1930.

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

"The Great Hunting Ground" Arms and Imperialism Rockefeller, Stimson, Roosevelt

IN THE British-American war of 1812, when the "embargo" issue arose, it was popularly reversed to signify "O, grab me!" Nothing is more applicable to the present-day "arms embargo" gibberish going on over Latin American colonies.

Through the thick maze of hypocrisy that surrounds the arms embargo, diplomatic chatter in Geneva, London and Washington, one piercing ray of light shines out. The real principles in the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, have now come into the open.

The two foremost imperialist robbers, the United States and Britain, now enter the stage of the bitterest conflict over Latin America. And the whole struggle is hidden behind the most disgusting mask of "peace."

For over two years Bolivia, egged on by the Standard Oil Co. and the State Department of the United States, has been waging war against Paraguay, puppet of British imperialism to decide which imperialist power shall rule the rich Gran Chaco ("The Great Hunting Ground") region.

Now when the war danger throughout Latin America, between the United States and Great Britain, reaches a higher pitch, the imperialist bandits resort to "peace" maneuvers as a part of their greater, and more villainous war preparations.

Britain, through Anthony Eden, Lord of the Privy Seal, representative to the League of Nations Councils, calls for an arms embargo to prevent the "senseless" war. For two years, both blood-thirsty imperialist powers have been making fortunes supplying arms for this "senseless" war, and have been anxiously waiting for their puppets to throw the spoils into their laps. Washington, also, suddenly evinces a desire for "embargoes."

WHAT is behind the embargo talk? Each of the imperialist warriors want to cripple the other's help to their puppet powers in Latin America. Then each wants to lessen the war preparations of the other for the coming, more decisive war over Latin American domination. At the same time, under the cry of "embargo," new war alliances are made, and the whole inter-imperialist conflict is sharpened throughout Latin America.

Through the Chaco war, the British carry a step further the maneuvers begun by Roosevelt over the war debt question, and the general gigantic world struggle for markets, financial domination, and first position in arming for the coming war.

"Peace," "embargoes," become the hypocritical slogan for the most drastic, the most far-flung preparations for a new imperialist slaughter.

In the United States, the Roosevelt government will strain its every nerve to arouse the chauvinist sentiment of the American masses behind its war building program, under the slogan of "embargoes." In England, the British imperialists use the "embargo" and "senseless" war issue to stir up nationalist hatred against the United States.

It would well serve to recount some of the background of the Chaco war which will not reach the capitalist press, who, through its "peace" piffle, will try to blind the eyes of its readers to the real forces and factors involved.

The United States has the dominant hand in Bolivia, with an investment of \$122,700,000, while the British have only \$12,512,000 in Paraguay. The British investment is \$18,247,000 against Wall Street's \$15,000,000. But the role of the powers in these two countries far transcends the figures of their investments.

The Standard Oil Company back in 1925, purchased several million acres in the southern part of Bolivia in the Chaco region. Large oil deposits were discovered there. Successful trial borings were made, and refineries built in the town of Tarija. More oil lands were purchased in the Cocha-bamba desert area in Central Bolivia.

After consultation with Mr. Henry Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover (and yesterday conveniently closeted with President Roosevelt to discuss Wall Street's Latin American war strategy) it was decided to build an American-controlled railway to connect these Rockefeller oil fields, fished from Bolivia at the expense of the Bolivian people. An "international" railway line was also projected from the industrial center of Bolivia, La Paz, to the Chilean harbor town Arica, on the Pacific Coast—another source of conflict.

Both the British and American capitalists instigated their puppets to war moves in order to decide which imperialist would have the right to dominate the rich oil fields, and control the routes through which the booty would flow.

In 1928 armed conflict was barely averted. Diplomatic relations were broken off in December, 1928, and only after the intervention of other Latin American countries, resumed in 1930.

Coming S. P. Confab Reveals Confused Trends

(Continued from Page 5)

signatory of "The Appeal of the 47," promising it to be "to stay within and transform the Socialist Party." This is also the aim concerning the Second International. Under the slogan of "back to revolutionary socialism" this group in the U.S.A. and similar groups in other countries are trying to rejuvenate what Rosa Luxemburg once called "the stinking corpse" of social-democracy.

How does the R.P.C. appraise the role of the Second International? Has it really learned the necessary political lessons from the German and Austrian events? No, it has not.

The R.P.C. admits that the policies of the German social-democracy "led to death." Other "lefts," like Kantrovitch, say: "The German tragedy is the tragedy of social reformism all over the world." But the R.P.C. misrepresents and conceals the real reasons that brought about this situation. The R.P.C. says in its program, "The middle road was taken in Germany and led to death." In other words, the sole crime of German social-democracy is that it cleared "the middle road" in the discredited and crumbling Second International, only to continue its old treachery.

Seeks to Rescue S.P. Likewise the R.P.C. says in its program that if the American Socialist Party "changes its present principles and tactics," then it also "can be-

come the effective instrument for bringing about socialism" in this country. The R.P.C. wants the American workers to believe that if the S.P. will mouthe a few stronger phrases against the "profit system" and give lip service to "the dictatorship of the proletariat" and "socialism," etc., that this will transform the S.P. from a title of a "New Deal" into an "effective instrument for bringing about socialism." The R.P.C. wants the members and the American workers in general to believe that it is possible for publicity agents and promoters of the N.R.A., for the allies of LaGuardia, Woll and the entire A. F. of L. bureaucracy to become "effective instruments for bringing about socialism." This was tried in Germany before Hitler came to power, and it served only to shield the treachery of the German social-democrats and to disorganize the revolutionary struggle against fascism. This is what the R.P.C. is trying to do in the United States. It aims "to block especially the more radicalized workers from going over to the side of Communism" (Resolution 8th Convention C.P.U.S.A.). It is very characteristic that the R.P.C. has nothing to say about the past role and policies of the S.P. It does, however, find fault with the Communists. For example, on the united front, the R.P.C. says: "The united front from below" tactics.

Not between the workers and the capitalists, but with the capitalists and against the workers. Not between the capitalist State and the workers, but as part of the capitalist State and at times as the capitalist State itself breaking strikes and defeating the struggles of the workers against capitalism. Not between rising fascism and the workers, but with fascism, paving the way for fascism and crushing and disarming the struggles of the workers against fascism. This was the road of social-democracy, not only in Germany, but also in Austria—of the Second International as a whole.

The R.P.C. implies that after the Second International will get its "spanking" for following "the middle road" and is given a new dress in the discredited and crumbling Second International, only to continue its old treachery. The R.P.C. states in its program, that the Second International, if injected with a dose of "revolutionary principle," will become "the effective instrument in promoting the world revolution." This is exactly the role of the R.P.C. It is trying to restore the confidence of the toiling masses in the discredited and crumbling Second International, only to continue its old treachery.

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