

# Mr. LaGUARDIA, ARE YOU PLANNING TO KILL NEW YORK WORKERS?

MAYOR LAGUARDIA, the workers of New York City demand to know your plans. Are you deliberately and cold-bloodedly preparing, behind the backs of the people, to murder workers? Are you preparing an attempt to drown out in a blood-bath the growing mass opposition to your banker-dictated, starvation policies?  
The workers demand an answer!  
And frankly, Mayor LaGuardia, the answer is al-

ready clear. You ARE planning, through your police, to kill workers!  
This can be the only conclusion from your SECRET conference on Wednesday with the city editors of New York City newspapers. That conference was to prepare "public opinion," to prepare the white-wash for the hasty obliteration of the bloodstains after the foul murder of workers had been carried through by your police.

The Daily Worker exposes your conspiracy with the hope thereby of avoiding bloodshed. We do it to forewarn the workers against provocative acts by your police hirelings, against traps that could be made the excuse for these vile murder plots.  
WE URGE the workers, every workers' organization, to protest vigorously, and without a moment's delay. Raise the issue of LaGuardia's growing

police terror in your local union, in your club and lodge. Send protest resolutions and delegations to the Mayor. Above all, send telegrams THIS MORNING demanding that the police keep their hands off the workers demonstrating today at the Welfare Department, 50 Lafayette Street.  
Rally today at the Welfare Department for adequate unemployment relief!

## Daily Worker

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

NO MATTER HOW SMALL!  
Order a Daily Worker Bundle for Sale  
To Those You Know

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING  
CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

Vol. XI, No. 132

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

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1934

WEATHER: Cloudy, warmer

(Eight Pages)

Price 3 Cents

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MOVES TO CHOKE STEEL STRIKE

## LaGuardia Secretly Plans Terror Against N. Y. Workers

### Urges Press to Prepare 'Public' For Bloodshed

#### Recent Onslaught on Jobless, Sweeping Injunction in Bakers' Strike, Attacks on Anti-Nazi Meets, Part of Open Reign of Terror

NEW YORK.—New York is planned as the next city where workers and the jobless are to be shot to death by the police.  
This became clear Tuesday when Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia called the city editors of the capitalist dailies together to prepare them for the killing.  
In a secret session which has not been mentioned by a single paper—even the liberal Post and World-Telegram aiding the plot—LaGuardia told the editors that there is immediate "danger of a revolution, beginning in New York."  
Cleverly, then, he laid the basis for a police attack on the unemployed.

The police, he told the editors, have about lost patience with the unemployed. The poor cops have been so aggravated with these thousands who have demonstrated for more food and clothing for their families that "there is grave danger that they will shoot into one of these demonstrations and kill several people," he moaned.

Clearly he indicated that he would back the police to the limit when they did kill the unemployed or striking workers.

This was laid the basis for newspaper support for La Guardia. Police Commissioner O'Ryan and the police, when the time comes to kill. The administration is said to be sure that the conference worked—that the newspapers will support any brutality, even to murder.

Facts which make the calling of this secret conference this week of tremendous significance, national as well as local, include:

1. A demonstration of the unemployed has been called for today before the office of Commissioner of Welfare Hodson, 50 Lafayette St.
2. The fatal attacks on the workers in San Francisco, Toledo, Birmingham, New Orleans and Minneapolis (where a scab was the one killed, however), are all seen as part of a national campaign to smash the rising tide of struggle before it engulfs the power of the bosses.
3. Two great new strikes, in steel and textiles, have Wall Street in a new panic.

**New Stage of LaGuardia Terror**  
Last Saturday, which witnessed the bestial attack of New York police on a gathering of workers before the Department of Public Welfare—workers demonstrating for the "criminal" right to food to appease their hunger and a roof over their heads—marked a new and completely open stage of the terror which the LaGuardia "progressive" administration has been carrying

(Continued on Page 2)

#### AFL Workers Protest Police Clubbings; Demand Release of 10

NEW YORK.—A. F. of L. workers in locals 10 and 176 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America today protested to Mayor LaGuardia against the brutal clubbing of unemployed workers.  
Their message to LaGuardia states: "We a group of workers, locals 10 and 176 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, vigorously protest against the uncalculated brutal attack of the police on the unemployed who came to present in a peaceful way for their just demands to the commissioner.  
"We want you to know that many of us supported you in the last election. We did not expect such action on your part and demand the immediate release of those arrested."

### Cops Fill Court At Trial of 10 Jailed Jobless

#### Lodge Additional Charges Against Two; \$1,000 More Bail

NEW YORK.—Surrounded with police, in a court room packed with cops, while other police barred all workers from entering the court room, with a cordon of mounted police stationed around the building, fifteen men in readiness and detectives mingling with the workers who attempted to enter the building, hearings were held in the case of 19 workers arrested at the May 26 demonstration and after. A parade of police and members of the radical squad were called by the district attorney.

After adjournment for the day, Benjamin Lynch, who was brutally beaten by the police, and David Jenkins, whose testimony about the assaults upon the prisoners was printed in Thursday's Daily Worker, were seized by the police, and additional bail of \$1,000 was placed on them in order to keep them in the hands of the police and prevent any additional testimony from being given by them about police brutality.

Joseph Tauber, I. L. D. attorney, demanded that the police be removed, stating that the place was an armed camp. Magistrate Dryer refused the request.

St. Gerson, city editor of the Daily Worker, called by the District Attorney as a witness to "explain" an article that appeared in the May 26 edition of the Daily Worker, calling upon the workers to demonstrate at 50 Lafayette St., was the first witness to appear. Gerson clearly stated the policy of the Daily Worker in printing all material in the interests of the working class.

Gerson said: "The article in question, which appeared in the May 26 edition of the Daily Worker,

(Continued on Page 2)

### Communist Int'l Announces Agenda for 7th Congresses

By VERN SMITH  
(Moscow Correspondent, Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, May 30.—In fulfillment of the decision of the 13th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the President of the E. C. C. I. in its session yesterday decided upon the following agenda for the coming Seventh World Congress of the Communist International:  
1. Report on activities of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, Comrade Piech, reporter.  
2. Offensive of Fascism and the tasks of the Communist International in the struggle for the unity of the working class against fascism; reporter, Comrade George Dimitroff.  
3. Preparations for a new imperialist war and the tasks of the Communist Party in the struggle against imperialist war; reporter, Comrade Ercoli.  
4. Results of the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union; reporter, Comrade Manuilsky.  
5. Election of leading organs of the Communist International.

### Detroit: The Kingdom of Henry I.

By ERSKINE CALDWELL

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of five articles on Detroit by Erskine Caldwell, one of the country's best known authors. His play, "Tobacco Road" is now playing on Broadway. Caldwell is not a Communist, and these articles are his first contributions to the Daily Worker. They are based on Caldwell's personal investigation of conditions in Detroit. The second article, "Detroit, The Eight-Finger City," will appear Monday.

HENRY FORD is the father of many things, and he is proud of them all. He smiles from ear to ear, and chuckles from deep in his chest, when he is called the father of the automobile industry, the father of modern Detroit, and the father of seventy thousand men.

Catching Henry Ford in this mellow mood may win for yourself a brand-new Ford car, delivered with compliments at your door. But mention of Bloody Monday, the March day in 1932, when five thousand unemployed and hungry workers, led by the Auto Workers Union, demanded recognition of his paternity, will prove that Ford is an Indian-giver, and you suddenly find yourself being booted out of the throne-room. If you object to being hustled so roughly from his presence, you may be consoled by the knowledge that your boomer is no less than Kid McCoy himself, the prizefighter who was sent up for life in California for murdering his sweetheart and who was paroled to instruct Ford detectives how to be tough mugs.

The Ford Motor Company, a closed corporation, owned by Henry Ford and his son, Edsel, produces at the present time about four thousand motor cars and trucks each twenty-four hour day. The manufacturing is done at River Rouge in Dearborn, an adjoining suburb of Detroit. The plant occupies 1,096 acres, and approximately forty thousand workers

are employed. Ford's remaining thirty thousand children are now bums, beggars, and panhandlers asking for only three cents with which to buy a cup of Michigan Avenue coffee.

After bringing the assembly line to its present high-gear speed, Ford installed in his plant what is perhaps the most thorough spy system in existence. This is known as the multiple service department, and is ruled over by Harry Bennett. For every ten workers employed there is a serviceman.

A Ford serviceman performs the duties of a stool-pigeon. He may be a uniformed guard, deputized by the city police department; he may be an ex-chaining captain, brought up from Georgia and shaved until his jaws are the tint of a scalded pig; he may be a scab, who, during periods of no strikes, poses as a worker in order to gain confidences; he may be a Ford trade school graduate who has been well trained in pushing and speeding-up fellow workers.

No nation at war ever boasted of such a perfected spy system as honeycombs the River Rouge Plant, the city of Dearborn, and the homes of Ford workers. Henry Ford's fear of the worker—the fear that the worker, goaded and speeded up on the assembly line beyond human endurance, may turn as he did on Bloody Monday—sends servicemen scouting day and night. Not content with searching dinner pails, clothing, and hollow teeth for trade union leaflets, workers' newspapers, and working-class literature, Ford attempts to segregate workers in nearby districts, such as Dearborn, Garden City, Lincoln Park, and Inkster, where he and his servicemen can keep an active eye on any movement one is likely to make.

If a worker is lucky enough to have escaped breaking the do not rules inside the plant, after refraining all day from smoking, no chewing, no talking, he must watch his step when he leaves the plant. If he forgets to cross Miller Road by use of

(Continued on Page 7)



HENRY THE FIRST

### S.M.I.U. to Face Wagner; Toledo General Strike Stalled by A. F. L. Heads

#### Electric Light Workers Are Key to the Situation

#### HOLD STORMY MEET

#### Meeting of Local Leaders Votes to Appeal to Roosevelt

By JOHN WILLIAMSON  
(Special to the Daily Worker)  
TOLEDO, Ohio, June 1.—The center of the strike situation here is the effort of the employers, the government and especially the A. F. of L. officials to prevent a general strike. This, for the moment, overshadows the Auto-Lite situation. The key to the situation are the electric power men.

Last night the International organizer, Bennett, and the local business manager of the electricians, Oliver Myers, a "left" phrase-monger, and Central Labor Union officials pleaded, threatened and cajoled at a union meeting to accept the sell-out proposal which called for a return of one of two successive 10 per cent wage cuts, on the condition that the power men do not participate in the general strike.

The meeting was stormy. Myers spoke three times, finally proposing postponement for another 24 hours, until Coates, president of the Toledo Edison, arrives, stating: "Coates is my old friend, and it is to your advantage to wait. You can get more than a wage increase. In fairness to yourselves and to your city, wait for Coates." Finally the vote to postpone was carried by 175 to 135.

A meeting last night of executives of 93 locals that was supposed to set a date for a general strike and make preparations for it, instead voted to appeal to President Roosevelt to

(Continued on Page 2)

#### Republic Steel Corp. Hires Cops, Beds To Prepare for Strike

By a Worker Correspondent  
CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—The Republic Steel Corporation, at 106th Street, has increased its police force, beside stool-pigeons, from 120 to 48. Rumors from the Illinois Steel of South Chicago say that this corporation has been supplied with 6,000 beds and all provisions for the future strike. During the past three to four weeks they have hired all young workers to break the strike.

#### Johnson Warns of U.S. Action Against Steel Strikers

#### OPENLY HOSTILE

#### A. A. Committee Leaves After Conference; Looks to Roosevelt

By MARGUERITE YOUNG  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, June 1.—Clear indications that the Roosevelt government is trying to thwart the scheduled national steel strike by making threats and promises at the same time, were given today as N. R. A. administrator Johnson bluntly declared that the "groundwork" for invoking penalties against denial of the right of collective bargaining "has not as yet been laid."

Johnson's threatening statement, designed to open the door for an administration declaration that the strike is unjustified, was made soon after chairman Wagner of the National Labor Board had "promised" to ask President Roosevelt to step in to enforce collective bargaining.

The rank and file committee of district leaders of the Amalgamated Association (A. F. of L.), played right in the hands of this double-dealing strategy by backing down from issuing a militant statement. They announced instead that they would tell Roosevelt next week that steel workers are ready to "help the President" arrange a conference between them and the steel owners.

As the capitalist press headlines stories declaring "strike clouds are lifting at least temporarily," it was evident that the steel workers' only guarantee against a sell-

(Continued on Page 2)

### U T W Leader, McMahon, in Strike Stall

#### Nat'l Textile Workers' Union Calls for a United Struggle

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—With the 25 per cent curtailment of hours in the cotton mills going into effect June 4 upon orders of the N. R. A. officials, and the workers in the plants preparing to strike against the edict which means a 25 per cent cut in pay, Thomas F. McMahon, President of the United Textile Workers' Union, who has been talking so boastfully about strike, has failed to issue the strike call.

Meanwhile the National Textile Workers Union is going ahead preparing the workers to struggle against the new cut and for the code of the union and is calling on all cotton textile workers of the United and National unions to unite in the fight.

The National Textile Workers Union is demanding that the cut be rescinded and a minimum wage of 60 cents an hour be guaranteed in the cotton mills, with the 30-hour week and 40 weeks a year for every worker.

### Attacks on USSR, Inner Disputes, Mark Socialist Nat'l Convention

#### Workers of 114 Organizations To Attend ICOR Meet

NEW YORK.—Jewish and American workers of 114 mass organizations and others will rally to the ICOR meeting in Madison Square Garden to celebrate the granting of autonomy for Biro-Bidjan by the Soviet government.

Carrying banners and placards hailing the events, the workers will march into the Garden where Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; William Weiner, Reuben Brainin, Charles Recht, Moishe Katz, R. Saltzman, Louis Hyman, H. Goldfrank, and H. Castrell will address. S. Almazov will be chairman.

#### Negroes Conspicuously Absent; 'Left' Groups Want Control

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—The economic crisis, the growing revolutionary struggles of American workers and the collapse of the policies of the International Socialist Democracy beat at the doors of the Socialist Party convention, whose business sessions opened this morning at Fort Wayne Hotel.

But the delegates were too engrossed with the parliamentary technicalities—with a major battle centering around the question of whether 25 or 50 delegates shall be sufficient to force vote by roll call—to listen.

Yet the echoes of these world-shaking events sifted through speeches today and last night, when a public mass meeting was held, finding expression in radical phrases, all sorts of pseudo-revolutionary exhortations by reformist leaders in conformity with new "left" maneuvers of the Socialist Party leaders in an effort to prevent radicalized workers and farmers from moving toward Communism.

One hundred and fifty-six delegates and 53 alternates were present. Most of these are evidently party functionaries and other dependables. Proletarian delegates are so few, that they are lost in the great mass of well-dressed, comfortable-looking middle class people. Though your correspondent has been unable to make a final check up yet, he has so far seen only one Negro delegate, Frank Crosswell, of New York.  
Despite unity on the surface, underneath conflicts are brewing

(Continued on Page 2)

#### Nazi Forgeries Mark Plot To Kill Thalmann

#### "Pariser Tageblatt" Reveals Plot To Forge Comintern Minutes

PARIS, June 1.—The Nazis are building up their death sentence "case" against Ernst Thalmann, imprisoned leader of the German Communist Party, on forged minutes of an alleged session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which were fabricated by a certain Korody, who is in the pay of the Secret State Police as a spy and agent-provocateur, according to disclosures in the Pariser Tageblatt, a democratic paper published here.

The tactics of the notorious forged "Zinovieff letter," which the British diarch launched to overthrow the Labor government in 1924, are being revived ten years later to sentence Thalmann to death by the "People's Court," the newly established fascist lynch tribunal.

The Deutsche Wochenschau, the organ of the Nazi police, features new "revelations" against Thalmann. It cites a passage from Thalmann's speech at the Twelfth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, in which he speaks of the international importance of the German revolution. The police author distorts Thalmann's words: that the Communist

(Continued on Page 2)

### "Soviet Union Has Only Peace Plan Against War Makers"

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (By Radio)—Maxim Litvinoff, chairman of the Soviet delegation at Geneva, in his speech summarized over two years of activity of the disarmament conference, declared "Pravda," central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in a leading editorial today.

"The results are deplorable," said Pravda, "the Geneva Conference has completely failed as a disarmament conference. In the two years since the beginning of the conference the capitalist countries, especially the more aggressive of them, made great successes in the field of armaments."

"It is common knowledge that Japan and Germany withdrew from the conference in order to arm themselves, without being handicapped, for the purpose of imperialist aggressions. This dealt a blow to the idea of disarmament."

Growing Armament Race  
"The race for armaments continues with ever-growing tempo, and really to a gigantic extent. The cultivation of militarism and chauvinism has assumed a monstrous scale. War is openly advocated in the columns of the fascist newspapers and magazines in Germany

and Japan, inspired by definite circles of British imperialism.

"The danger of a second imperialist war for a fresh revision of the world is now greater than ever. It is not surprising that the fate of the conference is questioned. The responsibility of the failure of the conference fully rests on the capitalist world, especially those imperialist countries which are preparing a fresh war in the near future, or carrying it on now in the land of the much-suffering Chinese nation."

#### U.S.S.R. Most Active for Peace

"The U.S.S.R. was and still is the adherent of the most radical means of the struggle against the danger of imperialist war. She was, and still is, the consistent adherent to universal, complete disarmament. The toilers of the U.S.S.R. still do not doubt that 'only one form of peace is possible, namely, disarmed peace. And, that armed peace is just a truce, an interval between wars, sanctioning wars in principle and practice.'" (Litvinoff).

"It is common knowledge that all of the proposals of the U.S.S.R. regarding complete and partial disarmament were rejected by the capitalist conference while the capitalist countries continued to arm

(Continued on Page 8)

#### SMWIU Pittsburgh Delegation Goes to Wash'ton Tuesday

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
PITTSBURGH, June 1.—A delegation of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is prepared to leave here today for Washington where a conference has been arranged with Senator Wagner for Tuesday afternoon.

The delegation will be headed by Pat Cosh, National President, and James Egan, Secretary of the union, and will include delegates from Ambridge, Pittsburgh, Braddock, and McKeesport, plus representatives from other important steel districts.

They will present to Senator Wagner the proposals of the S. M. W. I. U. for union recognition; a 6-hour day; \$1 an hour minimum; abolition of Southern differentials; and against Jim-Crow, all of which were endorsed by the last Amalgamated Association convention, the A. F. of L. steel union.

Pat Cosh said today that the committee is in full agreement with the strike action and will notify Wagner that unless all demands are met a strike cannot be averted.

The union president continued: "The terror against strikers in Alabama, Minneapolis, and Toledo cannot be separated from the actions of the N. R. A. and proposals for arbitration in the new steel code."  
A facet committee of 100 has been organized among merchants here, and under the sting-bulling of the steel company, will attempt to suppress all union activity so as to leave the field free for company "unions."



# Hillsboro Workers Force Withdrawal Of Picketing Ban

## Two Demonstrations in 2 Days Storm City Council, Court

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, June 1.—Five hundred unemployed miners heroically defended themselves against police clubs and gas bombs unleashed against a demonstration in Hillsboro, Ill., yesterday, protesting the fascist ordinance passed by the Hillsboro City Council, prohibiting the right of workers to strike, assemble and picket and denying the right of free speech.

Workers milled around the court for two hours demanding the release of three workers arrested under the vicious decree. Several gas bombs thrown into the ranks of the workers, were picked up and hurled back at the sheriff's forces. The demonstrators then marched to Taylor Springs, two miles out of Hillsboro, where the City Council, which is composed of Communists and other workers recently elected, welcomed the demonstrators.

Something with indignation, 1,000 workers storming the City Hall on the previous day demanding the repeal of the ordinance. Pinned in by the workers and scared yellow, the City Council offered a compromise, allowing workers to assemble if the authorities are first asked for permission. This the workers rejected. The Mayor had previously admitted that the ordinance was adopted from above. The Mayors of Nakomis and Litchfield have announced identical decrees.

The Council, confronted by the angry workers, stalled for time while waiting for the arrival of the

# Workers Court to Hear Testimony on Hagopa Frame-up on June 8

NEW YORK.—Testimony on the frame-up of Michael Hagopa, class-war prisoner serving a three year sentence and at present held in solitary confinement, will be presented at a mass trial next Friday evening at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

Participating in the trial will be Rabbi Benjamin Goldstein of the New York Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism, and the following members of the legal staff of the International Labor Defense: Joseph Brodsky, Fannie Horowitz, E. Kuntz, and Joseph Tauber, as well as Joseph Gilbert of the Taxi Drivers Union, and representatives from the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

The trial, arranged by the Hagopa Defense Committee and the Midtown Section of the I.L.D., will both expose the frame-up of Hagopa and educate the workers in self-defense before the bosses' courts.

County Sheriff and his forces. They voted to uphold the ordinance, and then voted to reconsider their vote as the mass indignation grew. Finally, when the arrival of the Sheriff and his armed thugs failed to intimidate the workers, the Council agreed to all the demands of the workers; for the right to picket, meet and assemble at any time without permission, and no discrimination in relief against unemployed workers who refuse to scab on strikers.

The fight against the fascist edict was led by the local Unemployed Councils, the Progressive Miners Association, its Women's Auxiliary, and other organizations.

A mass conference has been called for June 4 to take further steps against the virtual martial law now prevailing in Montgomery County.

# Nazis in U. S. Start New Racket to Intimidate Workers and Small Tradesmen in Neighborhoods

By EDWIN ROLFE

WITH the virulence of the most deadly and dreaded disease germs, the aides of the Nazis in America are attempting to inject their vile poison into the vital bloodstream of the American workers. Like their masters in Germany, the spread of their virus is encouraged by all the forces which, fearful of the growing power of the militant workmen of this country, spring to their aid in open or concealed fashion.

They have made one of their main points of activity the big German-American population of the United States—the same German American workers who have for decades been in the forefront of this country's most militant labor struggles, who have been identified with the most advanced sections of the American working class since and even before, the eight-hour day struggles and the Haymarket massacre.

These little Nazi leaders in America, moreover, aping their "fuhrer" Hitler in Germany, invite the help of fascist groups of all nationalities in their attempt to blind and to bleed the workers whom, by outright lies, they attempt to enroll and make use of for their own advantage.

In their activities in the United States, the Nazis use the same demagoguery in attempting to win support for themselves that Hitler and his gang used in Germany. They speak of restoring prosperity, of leading

the population out of the misery of low wages, hunger, joblessness, starvation.

But Nazi Germany today is the best living proof of the shallow and empty mockery of these promises. Instead of the higher wages that Hitler so vociferously promised, the workingclass of Germany today is among the most victimized, the most poverty-stricken in the world. Resentment grows daily in Germany, a far-flung reaction on the part of the masses who were taken in by the Nazi demagoguery.

Yes, Nazi Germany is living proof that Fascism is powerless to show the way out of the crisis. Only the

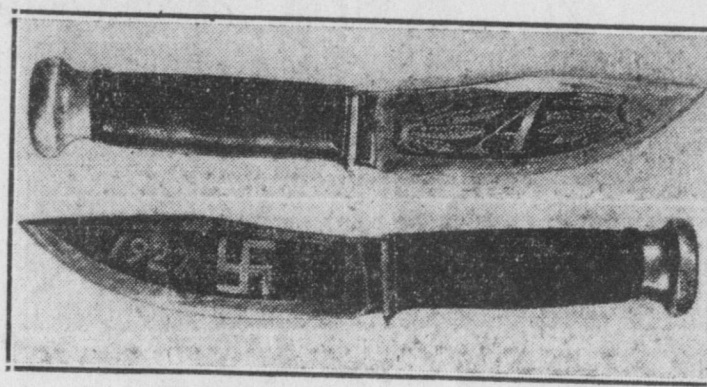
appearance of D.A.W.A. (Deutsch Amerikanischer Wirtschafts Ausschuss, or German American Protective Alliance).

How the Racket Works

The D.A.W.A. formed by the United German Societies, was according to the Nazis' own announcements, organized to fight against the "Jewish anti-German boycott." It functions in the following manner:

For a minimum of \$5 a year, depending on the size of the establishment, a storekeeper is given the D. A. W. A. emblem to paste in his window. This circular emblem has the D.A.W.A. initials sandwiched between a rising sun and an

guised attempt to introduce the same terroristic methods in the United States which have characterized the Nazis in Germany. In many cases storekeepers and others have been forced to buy the D.A.W.A. emblem under threat of physical harm. And this is not to be wondered at, in a city whose police department liberally issues arm-licenses to Nazi thugs and hoodlums, while it brutally attacks gatherings of anti-fascist workers on the city streets; a city whose administration goes even further, and grants de facto recognition to the Nazis' rule of a section like Yorkville, in which



EMBLEMS OF NAZI TERROR METHODS IN THE UNITED STATES

While LaGuardia's police bestiality attack workers, demonstrating for relief, they openly sanction the Nazi attacks on workers. Above are photographs of two proofs of Nazi terrorism, carried on with the full approval and under the very eyes of the city administration, which not so long ago recognized the "Nazi autonomy" of Yorkville. One is the DAWA emblem, which the Nazi chiefs force storekeepers and workers, under threat of physical attack, to purchase. The other is a vicious dagger recently found on the scene of an anti-Nazi meeting in Yorkville after Nazi thugs had attempted to attack the workers. The swastika is engraved on one side of the razor-edged blade. On the other side is etched the letter "A," which stands for Hitler's first name, Adolf.



# Arrest Atlantic City Daily Worker Carrier

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 1.—The Daily Worker carrier here, Johnson, has been re-arrested and comes up for trial Monday before the labor-hating Judge Altman, who never fails to give limit sentences on labor charges.

Workers and organizations are urged to send letters and wires of protest to the judge urging the release of this worker who has done much to raise the class consciousness of Atlantic City workers.

# 900 Out, Forcing Cotton Mill in South to Close

GREENVILLE, S. C. (F.P.)—Increase of the stretch-out and the seniority rights of the Piedmont Cotton Mills at Greenville. The plant was closed, with 900 workers out.

# Eight Cabbies Arrested As Cops Protect Scabs

CLEVELAND, Ohio (F.P.)—Four taxicabs were smashed and eight striking drivers were arrested as Yellow Cabs attempted to cruise the streets in Cleveland. The yellows were out in the business section with cops inside and windows protected by chicken wire.

big industrialists, the munitions manufacturers, flourish under fascist rule.

American workers—all sections of the American population for whose support the U. S. Nazis are casting their bait,—should consider the plight of their brothers in Germany, and destroy the Nazi gang in this country before it has a chance to spread.

# One recognizes these Nazi friends, whether they are openly allied to them as the tenth-rate pen-pusher, George Sylvester Viereck, and a growing group of bankers, industrialists and legislators in this country, or when their support is hidden behind hypocritical verbal "opposition." In the latter category, the past few months have revealed more clearly than ever before, are the LaGuardias and O'Ryans and Deutsches, the S. P. leaders who speak with them from the same platforms, as well as the Hamilton Fishes and the Ralph Easleys.

# Such a line-up explains the increased activities in the United States of the "United German Societies" and the "Friends of the New Germany." It explains also, particularly in New York City, the ap-

pearance of the Nazi friends, whether they are openly allied to them as the tenth-rate pen-pusher, George Sylvester Viereck, and a growing group of bankers, industrialists and legislators in this country, or when their support is hidden behind hypocritical verbal "opposition." In the latter category, the past few months have revealed more clearly than ever before, are the LaGuardias and O'Ryans and Deutsches, the S. P. leaders who speak with them from the same platforms, as well as the Hamilton Fishes and the Ralph Easleys.

# Such a line-up explains the increased activities in the United States of the "United German Societies" and the "Friends of the New Germany." It explains also, particularly in New York City, the ap-

pearance of the Nazi friends, whether they are openly allied to them as the tenth-rate pen-pusher, George Sylvester Viereck, and a growing group of bankers, industrialists and legislators in this country, or when their support is hidden behind hypocritical verbal "opposition." In the latter category, the past few months have revealed more clearly than ever before, are the LaGuardias and O'Ryans and Deutsches, the S. P. leaders who speak with them from the same platforms, as well as the Hamilton Fishes and the Ralph Easleys.

# But there's more to the racket than that. The gang has also got together and published a "Trade Guide," in which the names and addresses of the D.A.W.A. stores are listed, and in which "Consumers are requested to patronize the firms enumerated herein and to refer to the D.A.W.A. wherever an opportunity presents itself."

The whole racket is a thinly-dis-

guised attempt to introduce the same terroristic methods in the United States which have characterized the Nazis in Germany. In many cases storekeepers and others have been forced to buy the D.A.W.A. emblem under threat of physical harm. And this is not to be wondered at, in a city whose police department liberally issues arm-licenses to Nazi thugs and hoodlums, while it brutally attacks gatherings of anti-fascist workers on the city streets; a city whose administration goes even further, and grants de facto recognition to the Nazis' rule of a section like Yorkville, in which

# But there's more to the racket than that. The gang has also got together and published a "Trade Guide," in which the names and addresses of the D.A.W.A. stores are listed, and in which "Consumers are requested to patronize the firms enumerated herein and to refer to the D.A.W.A. wherever an opportunity presents itself."

The whole racket is a thinly-dis-

# But there's more to the racket than that. The gang has also got together and published a "Trade Guide," in which the names and addresses of the D.A.W.A. stores are listed, and in which "Consumers are requested to patronize the firms enumerated herein and to refer to the D.A.W.A. wherever an opportunity presents itself."

The whole racket is a thinly-dis-

# Kansas City Police Threaten to Murder Negro Communist

## Police Judge Says Will Teach Berry Lesson for "Mixing with Whites"

KANSAS CITY, June 1.—"And we ain't gonna let that nigger go. We're gonna learn him sumpin' about bein' smart and runnin' around with white folks. . . ."

Thus spoke the police judge in answer to protests of workers against the arrest of A. W. Berry, Negro worker and Section Organizer of the Communist Party here. Berry was arrested for organizing a union of relief workers on forced labor projects.

Captain of Detectives Dahlin said in an interview with a defense attorney that his men "had orders to pick that nigger up on sight," and that they "meant to either run him out of town or kill him."

# Philadelphia Judge Tries To Railroad Young Pickets

## PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Five young workers were held in \$1,000 bail each for court this morning by Magistrate Fitzgerald. They were part of 20 arrested yesterday when police tried to break up a mass picket line in front of the Earle Theatre where an ushers' strike has been going on for three weeks. Police charged into the pickets, and one worker was severely clubbed about the head.

This morning, Fitzgerald refused to postpone the hearing until an I.L.D. attorney could arrive to defend the workers.

"I'm ready," he said, "So let's go. I don't care what the N. R. A. is supposed to guarantee the workers they have violated the laws of Pennsylvania, and I'll see that they get justice."

He refused, at first, to listen to testimony contradicting the police. John Slavin, president of the newly formed A. F. of L. Ushers Union, tried desperately to dissociate members of his union from those arrested, charging that they were a bunch of Communists who had broken into the picket line without invitation. An offer to prove that the strikers, disgusted with the failure of A. F. of L. officials to help, had asked the young workers to help them picket, was refused by Fitzgerald.

# Striking Canadian Mine Workers Return to Work

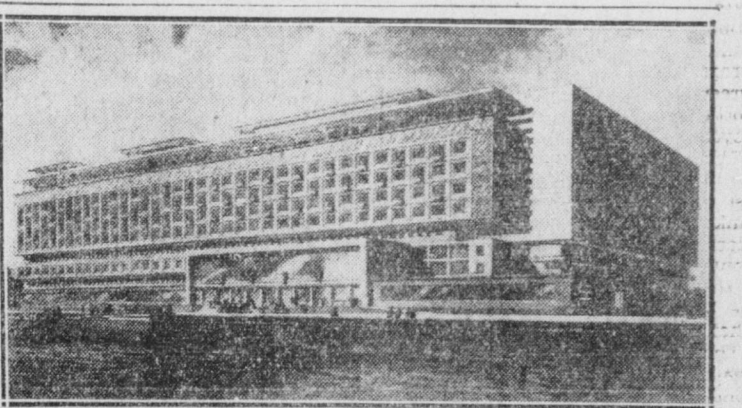
GLACE BAY, Canada (F.P.)—Because one of their fellow-workers was dismissed unfairly, the Amalgamated Mine Workers, Canadian union, struck six collieries in Cape Breton. Officials promised a temporary reinstatement and an investigation and the men returned to work.

# TRAVEL

## Most Modern Of All Soviet Hotels Now Nearing Completion in Leningrad

One of the finest and most modern hotels in Europe is being built in Leningrad by Intourist, the State Travel Company of the Soviet Union, on the banks of the Neva. Already three-fourths completed, the new building stands on a specially constructed granite quay, opposite the old Summer Palace of the tsars and across the river from the famous Fortress of Peter and Paul.

The completed structure will have cost 30,000,000 roubles (about \$18,000,000). It will contain 1,100 rooms with bath and shower. The lower part of the building is faced with polished granite, while the upper structure is of fine marble. The latest in hotel equipment is being installed for baggage, laundry and food handling. A personnel of 1,000 is being trained by Intourist, which will operate the hotel when opened. This latest hospitality, supplement-



30,000,000 Rouble Hotel Nearing Completion in Leningrad

# WHAT'S ON

REMEMBER June 9th — The Daily Worker Day and Moonlight Excursion. Sports, tennis, dancing, baseball and more. Get your tickets now at all Workers Book Shops.

**Saturday Manhattan**

ANTI-WAR Rally and Track and Field Meet. Max Bedacht, speaker. Movies, including mass games, dancing till dawn. Umler Park, Brooklyn. Picket line at workers clubs and at 25c.

and entertainment. Harriet Tubman B. L.S.N.R. Officers, refreshments. Union, 114 W. 14th St. Jazz Johnson's Orchestra. Charles Alexander, speaker. Subscription 25c.

PARTY given by Midtown Br. F.S.U., 168 W. 23rd St. Room 12, 9 p.m. Lots of fun. 25c.

RAVOLI PARTY, dancing and entertainment. Lower West Side Workers Club, 87 McDonald St. Party given at all subscription 15c, including Ravoli 25c.

CONCERT AND DANCE. Estonian Hall, 21 W. 15th St. 8:30 p. m. Auspices: Unit 418, Sect. 4. Refreshments—Jazz band 15c. 25c.

Y. C. Downtown 3 is having a party, 128 Broome St., Apt. 13, 4th floor.

PARTY, Dance and Entertainment, 196 E. 14th St. 8 p. m. Proceeds for the American League Against War and Fascism. Adm. 15c.

CONCERT AND DANCE. Irving Plaza, 17 W. 15th St. 8:30 p. m. Party given at all subscription 15c, including Ravoli 25c.

CONCERT AND DANCE. Irving Plaza, 17 W. 15th St. 8:30 p. m. Party given at all subscription 15c, including Ravoli 25c.

CONCERT AND DANCE. Irving Plaza, 17 W. 15th St. 8:30 p. m. Party given at all subscription 15c, including Ravoli 25c.

# Youth Meets Ignore Provocation of Cops, Fascists

## Armed Police Seek to Terrorize Youth Day Marches

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—Pittsburgh police, acting under the orders of the steel companies which rule the district, and under the personal leadership of police superintendent Ben Marschall, and his Director Marshall Bell, sought in vain to disrupt the parade of National Youth Day marchers on the South Side Wednesday.

Only the militant demands of the parade committee blocked the attempt on the part of the officers, many of them drunk, to prevent the parade from even starting. When Dave Doran, Y. C. L. organizer, presented the protesting officer with the permit, signed by the safety director, the patrolman was so drunk he attempted to read the paper upside down.

First the police heads barred all banners from the parade, stating flatly that if banners were carried they would be no parade. The parade committee, however, immediately protested strenuously, and finally a compromise was arranged whereby all the banners were piled on the ground and Marshall and Bell eliminated those which were most "objectionable."

The "objectionable" signs included those calling for a united front of all steel workers on the coming strike, the Communist Party candidate banners, and those dealing with National Youth Day.

In perfect order the paraders followed, the scheduled line of the march, flaunting the five banners which police were unable to bar, and arrived at Armstrong Park.

At the park, a cordon of police surrounded the grounds, but despite the heckling of jingo bystanders, the speakers used the platform to deliver coolly their addresses, which were loudly applauded by the audience of young workers.

In his talk, Doran used the charge leveled by "patriotic" organizations that the marchers were "desecrating" Memorial Day, against the jingoes, pointing out that it was really the hundred-per-centers who desecrated the day with their war propaganda for another imperialist slaughter.

## "Down With Bosses War and Fascism!" Rings Through Streets

war and fascism, through the streets of this city on National Youth Day, in spite of denial of a permit by the police to the time of the meeting. Mike Jacobson of the American League and a student from Yale were among the speakers.

An Anti-War Rally and dance was held in the evening, attended by 300.

**Youth Defies Police Guns**

WORCESTER, Mass.—As 150 young workers swung into Kelly Square here, singing the International, applause and cheering greeted them; workers on the sidewalks joining in the singing.

Fifty police were there with tear gas bombs, and three machine guns were mounted in the square, but the youth marched on, gathering a large number of workers into their ranks. Speakers addressed the demonstrators from the roof and windows of the Workers' Center. Later, an indoor meeting was packed as representatives from the National Student League, Finnish and Lithuanian Youth organizations, Farmers' Youth organizations, Y.C.L. and the Communist Party, called for a united struggle against war and fascism. Five hundred adults and youth gathered for the evening festival.

A meeting was held at the same time at which a Youth Conference against War and Fascism was planned for the middle of July and a committee of seven was elected to make the final arrangements.

## 300 in Akron N. Y. D.

AKRON, O.—Celebration of National Youth Day was combined with a solidarity demonstration for the Toledo strikers. Three hundred young and adult workers pledged not to take part in capitalist war and resolutions were adopted demanding withdrawal of troops from Toledo, release of all workers jailed and that all charges against them be dropped. These were sent to Governor White and Mayor Klotz of Toledo.

The Daily Worker, the Young Worker and other literature was sold and the workers listened attentively to Grace Brown from the district Y. C. L. at Cleveland, Walter Valatka of the Akron Y. C. L. Joe West from the Relief Workers Union and E. Triva for the Communist Party. Ben Atkins of the Unemployed Council was chairman.

## 150 Youth in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—One hundred and fifty young workers demonstrated on National Youth Day at McKinley Square against imperialism and fascism. Speakers included Henry Shepard, Communist Party, W. C. MacQuiston, Farmers' Workers Industrial Union, Tom Joyce, Marine delegate to World Youth Congress Against War and Fascism held in Paris last year, and Jim West of the Young Communist League.

# CAMP UNITY

IS BUZZING WITH ACTIVITY

We're busy preparing for the grand opening. Because June is Communist Party Month in Camp Nitgedaiget, opening is postponed to

**JUNE FIFTEENTH**

For full information phone AL 4-1148, or write the city office at 50 E. 13th St. or direct to Camp Unity, Wingdale, N. Y.

PLAN YOUR VACATION AT CAMP UNITY THIS YEAR

# June Is Extra-Special at Camp

**NITGEDAIGET**

Beacon-on-the-Hudson, New York

Because It's Communist Party Month!

REAL DOINGS! THIS WEEK-END

Dan Davis, Sports "DEL," Chalk Talk

Jan Haufrecht, Chorus M. Baumann, Tenor

John Bonn, Theatricals Pierre Degerter Trio

ANDREW OVERGAARD will speak

**THE ONLY WORKERS' CAMP NOW OPEN!**

\$14 A Week \$2.50 A Day

Cars leave 2700 Bronx Park East at 10:30 A.M. Daily, Also, Friday 7 P.M., Saturday, 3 P.M. Phone ESTABROOK 8-1400.

# Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED 1884—INCORPORATED 1889

Main Office: 714-716 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.

58,235 Members in 351 Branches

Total Assets on December 31, 1931: \$3,488,895.98

Benefits paid since its existence:

Death Benefit: \$4,888,210.93 Sick Benefit: \$12,162,051.73

Total: \$17,050,262.66

**Workers! Protect Your Families! In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!**

Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes.

CLASS A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$355 at the age of 16 to 17 1/2 at the age of 44.

CLASS B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$550 to \$220.

Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.

Sick Benefit paid from the third day of illness the doctor's certificate, \$9 and \$15, respectively, per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks.

Sick Benefit for women: \$9 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks.

For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spuhr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

## Two Arrested in Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 1.—Two students were arrested here on National Youth Day when they passed out anti-war leaflets to spectators of the war-like Memorial Day parade. The leaflet announced that evening's meeting, called by the Michigan League Against War

## 2,500 in Paterson

PATERSON, N. J.—About 2,500 young workers from Trenton, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Newark, Passaic, Perth Amboy and several other cities gathered here and paraded through the working class section of Paterson, led by the Red Front Band, in a colorful demonstration that will be remembered for a long time.

In spite of attempted interference by a large number of police, the workers held a meeting at which Carlson, District Organizer of the Young Communist League, and Ruby Bates spoke. A sports meet followed.

## Parade of 200 in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A parade of 200 marched against imperialist

# SUPPORT THE CAMPAIGN TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE UNITED STATES

To Paris for the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism, July 28, 29, 30, 1934

**SUNDAY, JUNE 3 :: WEBSTER HALL**

2:30 P.M. — PROGRAM —

Principals of Cast of "MEN IN WHITE" in a New Anti-Nazi Playlet, GEORGETTE HARVEY, Star of "Stevodora," will sing, FER ALF, a splendid German Artist in Anti-War Dances (Accompanist—Estelle Parnas)

Tickets on Sale at Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., 1,100 Seats at 25c., 400 (reserved) Seats at \$1.

Auspices: American Section, International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism, Room 605, 112 E. 19th St., New York City. Organized by American League Against War and Fascism.

# New Strike Battles Proves Correctness Of Convention Line

## Popularizing Convention Decisions Will Help Lead Struggles

By MARTIN YOUNG

THE economic and political developments in the country, particularly the rising wave of strikes since the Eighth Convention of our Party, have conclusively demonstrated the correctness of our convention analysis and decisions. In the Convention Resolutions of our Party it is stated: "The magnitude of the struggles shows that the masses are accumulating enormous revolutionary energy and that big class battles are maturing."

Accordingly, the Convention has also outlined the tasks before the Party. On the basis of the examination of our past work the Convention pointed out, that the present situation "requires a quickening of the tempo and improvement in the quality of the work of the Party."

It stands to reason, that in order for the Party to carry through the convention resolutions and decisions, it is necessary first of all to make these resolutions understood by every Party member. Of course, we Communists never study resolutions in a vacuum. Resolutions to us are guides to action. We study them on the basis of our experiences and concrete tasks. But we not only study them, we immediately apply them. The practical political and organization results of our work really demonstrate to what extent our resolutions were understood and carried out.

However, from the information on hand we cannot say that in the Party, above all in the Party units and Party fractions, the decisions of the Party Convention are fully known and properly understood. And because in the past our Party has adopted good resolutions, but failed to carry many of them out, it becomes necessary to sound a timely warning concerning the resolutions of the last convention. In the Open Letter to the Party membership the Central Committee stated: "In many resolutions we already set ourselves the task of developing our Party into a proletarian mass Party. . . . But all these resolutions have for the most part remained on paper."

It is a fact, that the resolutions of the Party Convention are not sufficiently popularized among the membership. The entire popularization of the convention was in the main limited to section or city membership meetings, where a report was made on the convention with a few comrades participating in the discussion. In the units the most accepted method was for one comrade from the district or section to make a report, which was followed by a discussion of so many comrades as could be crammed into an evening. On the average, this was the most that was done to popularize the convention. Of course, it must also be called to the attention of the entire Party that methods have been employed to make the decisions of the Party Convention known and understood, that were not used before. For example, open discussion meetings of Party and non-Party workers, group meetings of non-Party workers in some concentration factories with reports on the convention, and special meetings of Party fractions. These are correct methods that must be widely applied.

## Popularizing Convention Resolutions

The fact, however, remains that for nearly two months since the convention, the decisions and resolutions of the convention are still not made the property of the entire Party membership. It is also an undeniable fact that our Party press writes very little about our Convention Resolutions and decisions. Only occasionally a single member of the Daily Worker editorial staff refer to the Convention Resolutions and as for our language press, the situation is still worse. And it is precisely the Party press, especially the Daily Worker, that must play the leading role in the explanation and interpretation of the convention resolutions and decisions.

It is essential to remember that our convention was guided by the resolutions and proceedings of the Thirteenth Plenum of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This means that our Party membership must be made familiar, not only with the resolutions and decisions of our own Party convention, but also of the Thirteenth Plenum of the C.P.S.U., and the report of Comrade Stalin. It would, therefore, be wrong to believe that our comparatively new Party membership, studies and digests the basic documents of these three gatherings. This work must be organized, directed and led by our leading Party functionaries and Party press.

Steps to Be Taken  
Though our convention was held two months ago, we must continue with greater energy to popularize its resolutions in the lower units. We must immediately undertake the following five simple but very important steps:  
In the first place, it is necessary to undertake a broader study of the convention than hitherto, in the

## "Needy" Mill Owners Stick Snouts Deep in RFC Dough Trough

By Labor Research Association

Textile mills have now followed railroads, banks, insurance companies and other corporations in getting fed at the trough of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, government subsidy institution for sick capitalism. Companies first to benefit from a recent loan are H. R. Mallinson, silks (\$500,000 loan); U. S. Finishing Co., (\$1,400,000 loan); and Botany Worsted Mills (\$1,000,000 loan).

The loans were extended through the Textile Industry Mortgage Corp., through which further loans may be made to other "needy" mills. For a full discussion of the significance of the R. F. C. and its loans to the capitalist class, readers should consult the new Labor Fact Book, Vol. II.

shop nuclei and the fractions of the most important trade union organizations. The experience of the best conducted discussions in the nuclei must be made widely known through our press, so that it should serve as an example to other sections of the Party. The success of this discussion depends, of course, on the extent to which the political tasks of the entire Party are placed concretely before the membership in the light of their work in the shop and trade union. It must be illustrated by the concrete experiences of the comrades themselves. The discussion must be closely interwoven with the control tasks and the plan of work of the district and section. This will show to the comrades the relationship of their own shop and trade union work with the main political line of the Party. This work must be organized under the direction of the leading and most experienced comrades.

Secondly, we must establish study groups in each unit, or on a section and city scale, for a number of units to study our convention resolutions and decisions. For this study we can utilize the already published material of our convention, the 13th Plenum and the 17th Party congress. It would also be advisable to hold three or four week-end classes on special functional classes on a section or city scale to do the same.

## Tasks of Party Press

Thirdly, the editorial staffs of all our Party press must be made conscious of the role they have to play as interpreters of the Party convention decisions and their application. The various phases of the sharpening class battles now taking place in the country, which reflect themselves in the columns of our Party press, must be used to illustrate and explain the Party convention, its decisions and resolutions.

Fourthly, most of the material of the Eighth Convention, the Thirteenth Plenum of the Comintern, and the Seventeenth Congress of the C.P.S.U., is already made available in pamphlet form. To date the sale of this printed material does not indicate that the district and section organizations are making real efforts to place this material in the hands of the Party membership. This must be corrected at once. The Party membership must be explained and assisted to buy these publications.

Fifthly, the leading Party organizers, agitators and propagandists, must write for the Party press their experiences in the numerous struggles since the convention, showing to what extent, and with what results, the convention decisions were applied and what improvements in our Party work have occurred since then.

We believe that the immediate and serious application of these proposals will help our Party membership to understand the convention resolutions and decisions and speed up their execution.

## Ohio A. A. Conference Showed Desire for United Front

A STRIKE in the steel industry is the next decisive battle in the class struggle in the United States. Upon the development of this battle much hinges — perhaps the immediate development of the American labor movement.

It is therefore necessary to analyze very carefully every force in the impending fight.

As anyone at all familiar with the steel industry knows, there are two unions in this industry — one the militant Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, the other the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. A solid fighting united front between the workers in these two unions — a unity which is being steadily urged by the S. M. W. I. U. — will be the decisive factor in the whole situation. Unity spells victory for the steel workers; disunity defeat.

# Minneapolis Example of Technique of Turning Offensive Into Retreat, Victory to Defeat

By BILL DUNNE

This is the second of a series of articles by Bill Dunne on the great strike movement in Minneapolis, recently defeated by a combination of a group of Trotskyites, Farmer-Labor politicians and their agents in the Central Trades and Labor Council of Minneapolis.—Editor

THE more one shuffles the cards dealt in the final showdown to the members of the Minneapolis Drivers and Helpers Union 574 in the militant struggle in which the whole working class had a stake, the clearer is the proof that the workers were cold decked by James P. Cannon, his lieutenants in the leadership of the union, Governor Olson and his Farmer-Labor Party henchmen in control of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly.

The panic-stricken retreat from a developing general strike situation to abject surrender of the militant workers to compulsory arbitration under the regional Labor Board cannot be explained on the basis of a sudden shift in the relationship of class forces.

It is the result of the inherent and incurable opportunism inseparable from the Trotskyite position and which is its main ideological base. It is all the more menacing to workers who come under the influence of its priests and altar boys, as the Minneapolis defeat shows, since these artful rascals can even be yelling for a general strike while they prepare the machinery to make it impossible. This is the practical result for workers of opportunism covered by revolutionary phrases.

Truce Meant Defeat for Workers  
The signing of the "truce" after the building trades council had declared a sympathetic strike and general strike sentiment was mounting in the other unions, disrupted the working class ranks and spelt death for the main demands of the auto truck drivers and helpers.

That the general strike was on the order of the day in Minneapolis is admitted by the Trotskyite sheet for May 26. It says, under a Minneapolis date line: "The rank and file of the unions are ready for this action and it is possible that they may go out in a day or two. (Since this was written 35,000 building trades workers have gone out—Ed.)"

To show by a number of facts the general upsurge that was taking place in the labor movement—and to one who knows the Twin Cities they are of the greatest significance — we quote again from this sheet:

"The St. Paul drivers voted to go out but failed to do so at the last minute and agreed to arbitrate. . . . The street car men (Minneapolis) made a similar decision. The labor movement seethes with indignation against the leaders responsible for these actions in the face of the situation created by the drivers strike."

In regard to the general strike possibility, Cannon wired from Minneapolis on May 22 that "sentiment for it spreading like wildfire." He stated further in the same dispatch that the negotiations are a general strike of sympathy with the drivers may result."

In order to show by their own statements that the shameful settlement and surrender of the strikers to N. R. A. and compulsory arbitration was not the result of a defeated strike, to show that it bore no relation to the actual disposition of class forces at the time, we quote still further from an editorial statement in the "Communist" League sheet for May 26:

"In pitched battles last Saturday and again on Monday the strikers fought back and held their own. And on Tuesday they took the offensive, with devastating results. . . . 'Businessmen' volunteering to put the workers in their place and collect boys out to say nothing of the uniformed cops—handed over their badges and fled in terror before the mass fury of aroused workers. . . . A second feature of the fight

at the City Market. . . is the fact that the whole union went into action on the picket line in mass formation; thousands of other union men went with them. . . It is not a



A Minneapolis worker falls under the blows of a police club in the recent drivers' strike. The drivers later fought back so militantly that the above scene wasn't repeated.

strike of the men alone but of the women also."

Does the foregoing—and the general facts are corroborated from all other sources—sound like the 5,000 Auto Truck Drivers were in a position which made it necessary for them to surrender?

On the contrary it shows that the striking Drivers Union and huge sections of the working class were on the offensive. Leaders who surrender while their forces are on the offensive are either fools or crooks or both. There were plenty of all three types in the Minneapolis struggle as we shall see.

The "truce" was signed under these conditions, the strike of the drivers—the militant core of the whole movement—was over, negotiations began, the working class forces were demobilized and the strikers' demands went splashing into the slimy pool of class collaboration.

The "truce" was signed only to be violated by Governor Olson. What kind of truce is it when the enemy is allowed to bring up powerful reinforcements while the working class and its organizations are disarmed?

## Textile Mill Barons Reap a Golden Harvest--And Cut Pay

Dividends totalling \$250,000 were paid by seven mills in the Greenville, S. C. area on or about April 1. Orr Mills of Anderson is paying \$112,000 for the year. Others in the district who paid out dividends for the first quarter were Calhoun Mills of Calhoun Falls (\$15,000), Victor-Monaghan, Dunegan and Southern Franklin Processing Co.

In nearly every case financial reports show that the year 1933 was more profitable for the employers than was pre-Roosevelt 1932.

Company	Net Profit for 1933*
American Bemberg Corp., Elizabethton, Tenn.	\$10,948
American Glassfloss Corp., Elizabethton, Tenn.	1,388,878
Amokeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H.	31,444
Brighton Mills, Boston, Mass.	48,375
Graniteville Mfg. Co., Graniteville, S. C.	167,225
Kendall Co., Boston, Mass.	955,884
Merrimack Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.	281,297
Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills, Baltimore, Md.	464,951
New England Industries, Inc., Maine	175,097
Newmarket Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.	354,801
Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.	175,097
Tubize Chatham Corp., Hopewell, Va.	37,000
(*) After deductions for depreciation, taxes, interest and other charges.	309,566

Reports of first quarter profits, issued by the National City Bank of New York, show that seven textile and apparel companies—names not given—reported a net profit of \$1,274,000 as against a deficit of \$49,000 for the first three months of last year.

Speaking of the National Guard, the Minneapolis Journal on May 26 said: "Almost simultaneously with the mobilization order was a truce agreement between the employers

which the whitewash for Olson was mixed. This is what it was: "Governor Olson has got to make a showing or Roosevelt will send in federal troops from Fort Snelling."

The next little job was to liquidate the general strike sentiment. Once more Cannon and the local Dunne dynasty furnished the required explanation. (We wish readers would scrutinize this counter-revolutionary contribution carefully because we will encounter it again and again in the United States as the present mass struggles develop). Here it is—mouthing over and over again by these leaders to get all its delicious flavor and then expectorated into the clean arena of the class struggle where so far the main slogan had been "general strike."

"We can't have a general strike because there is no revolutionary situation."

That general strikes produce revolutionary situations was not hinted. An extension of this latter slogan was formulated as:

"You can't fight bayonets with empty bellies."

The defeatist character of this combination of slogans and rumors circulated by the Trotskyite leaders and the Central Labor Council officials is obvious. They were designed to halt the growing mass movement and they accomplished their purpose.

## A Call to Surrender

Even the propaganda for a general strike circulated by the renegade-dominated Drivers Union was definitely limited. We quote from their leaflet entitled "Conciliation, But No Surrender, Offered by Strikers to End Strike and Disorder."

"We call on every employed worker in Minneapolis not under contract to lay down his tools. To declare a holiday." (My emphasis—B. D.).

For sheer anti-working class originality in devising ways and means of forming a united front with the treacherous bureaucrats of the labor movement this slogan is in a class by itself. Worship of the "sanctity of the labor contract"—the traditional shibboleth of the most treacherous official labor leaders in their efforts to keep workers' ranks divided—has never been carried out with such reverence even by Tobin himself—the head of the A. F. of L. union to which Drivers Union 574 is affiliated.

There was a fourth slogan. Without the real defeatist character of the settlement being explained to the strikers—and, of course, not to the rest of the organized workers by the leaders—the lying statement was widely circulated that: "We have won 90 per cent of our demands."

By these propaganda methods the general strike situation was liquidated, Governor Olson's defeat and a compulsory arbitration fastened upon them. Arrested workers remained in jail and were fined and given workhouse sentences.

The capitalist press was jubilant. It had a right to be. What it and employers had believed to be a new revolutionary leadership in process of formation had proved to be of the same gutless and unprincipled character as that they had been dealing with for years.

## Trotskyite White-wash

It remained for the Trotskyites and the Central Labor Council officials to furnish the formula with

## Milwaukee Steel, Metal Workers Endorse H. R. 7598

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (By Mail).—Shop gate meetings were held last week before the A. O. Smith, Pressed Steel Tank, International Harvester and Harnischfeger Corp. plants by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union on the subject of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). In each case leaflets and copies of the bill were distributed at the factory the day before the meeting.

After the discussions the workers voted on resolutions to send to Congressmen O'Malley and Cannon demanding that they vote for H. R. 7598. At every meeting these resolutions were unanimously approved.

## WHAT are the lessons of the Ohio conference of the A. A.?

Firstly—and above all—it demonstrated the absolute necessity for working among the members of the A. A. This conference showed us very clearly the possibilities of making great headway there.

Secondly, it showed us the character of some of the opposition leaders within the A. A., people like Erwin of Youngstown, and Long of Weirton. Erwin has been trying to sit on two chairs at the same time. We must ask Brother Erwin frankly

to put his cards on the table. Either Brother Erwin, you come out openly and decisively for the united front, for a united strike of the steel workers, or you come out against it. But you must make your position clear.

Long Supports Strikingbreaking NRA  
As to Brother Long, His speech at the opening of the conference was a typical A. F. of L. chauvinist speech. His line was that Roosevelt (yes, the same Roosevelt who put over the automobile sell-out agreement with O.K., but, somehow, the company had put it over on Roosevelt. This, of course, is an attempt to instill illusions about Roosevelt and the N. R. A. in the minds of the steel workers, illusions which will be absolutely fatal to the development of a successful strike in the steel industry. His present policy is a continuation of his policy in the Weirton strike where he demoralized the fighting spirit of the strikers by protracted negotiations with Washington, with the N. R. A. officialdom—and finally helped defeat the strike.

## Immediate Program

What must be the immediate program of action?  
While never losing sight, for one moment, of the urgent necessity of building and strengthening the united front between the S. M. W. I. U. and the members of the A. A., we should:

1. More than ever intensify our campaign to build the S. M. W.

2. Immediately set to work to train a crew of organizers among our members in the steel mills.

3. In each district initiate a special financial drive for the steel campaign. The financial campaign must be explained politically as something that may be carried out in order to develop successful struggles in steel.

4. That we strengthen and increase our activity among the A. A. members in the following manner:

(a) Set up united committees in the departments in the mills, and, if possible, on a local scale.

(b) In some mills call meetings under the joint auspices of the S. M. W. I. U. and A. A.

(c) If at all possible, get out joint leaflets, over the heads of local, district and national A. A. leaders who stand in the way of unity.

These are the next steps in the campaign to unite the steel workers of Ohio for the coming struggles in this basic industry.

# Monopoly Practices Encouraged by NRA

## Strike Wave Sweeps City Of Cleveland

## Metal, Taxi Struggles Show Fighting Mood of Workers

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union conducted a strike at the Chandler and Price plant against the company's policy of discrimination and for the enforcement of the agreement made between the company and the union some time ago. The strike started as a result of the firing of two members of the union. The reason given by the company was that one of the workers was too old and the other had to be laid off because of lack of work, although this same worker is one of the company's oldest employees.

The plant is organized practically 100 per cent in the Union. The men in the shop called all the members of the Union and the other workers together a week ago Monday and decided by a unanimous vote to go on strike. A picket line was organized and proper committees were placed in charge of the different activities during the strike. Through its proper mass picketing the strike became so effective that practically all the office force and all the foremen were kept out of the shop. During the strike those few remaining outside of the union signed up.

On Friday, May 25, the company called for a representative committee and settled the strike 100 per cent in favor of the men. That is, the laid-off workers and members of the union were reinstated in their jobs, and an agreement reached that from now on all grievances and proposals by either side will be taken up with the committee authorized by the union to deal with the company.

The members of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union at Chandler and Price displayed courage and carried out a real militant policy of strike strategy. These workers have shown the difference between the strikers led by the S. M. W. I. U. and strikers led by the high-salaried officials of the A. F. of L.

## Wave Of Strike Sweeps City Of Cleveland

At the present time a number of strikes are going on in the city of Cleveland: the gas station operators' strike, the taxicab strike and now the developing mass struggles and oncoming mass strike in the steel industry. In the taxi strike as well as in the gas operators' strike, a tremendous discontent is developing among the rank and file against the A. F. of L. leadership. In fact among the taxi strikers a split is taking place. The overwhelming majority of the strikers are fighting bitterly and have rejected the policy of the officials of the union of betraying the strikers.

The Joint Council of Industrial Unions together with the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is initiating an intensive drive in preparation for the coming steel strike.

Mass recruitment into the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union among the unorganized masses in the steel mills, building up the opposition within the A. F. of L. Local Unions, mass meetings, parades and demonstrations; joint committees of action in preparation for the strike in the mills and departments, raising of finances for the preparations of the steel strike are the immediate tasks of the hour.

No time must be lost. All forces must be united to prevent the A. F. of L. leaders from misleading the steel workers as they have misled the workers in the auto industry. We must make the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union into the Union of the workers, capable of uniting all the workers, organized and unorganized, in the steel and metal industry.

## Steel Trust Practices

Although led by U. S. Steel, the steel trust is composed of other important firms in the industry which we have listed above. To do this as a matter of policy, we order that no one of them shall have an advantage over the other in labor costs. It is common knowledge that the big companies also act together on prices and the Federal Trade Commission report shows this practice extended under NRA.

Today, the control of each individual company is concentrated in a very few hands and since the managements lean heavily on bank credit, advice and the raising of additional capital, the financiers have utilized their strategic position. Bankers have taken over outright the management of certain companies. The Morgan firm organized and controls U. S. Steel Corp. Bethlehem is also, but less openly, a Morgan concern, with representatives also of Rockefeller and Mellon interests. Several Bethlehem directors were on one or more of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. "preferred lists." In most, if not all important matters of policy, Bethlehem has acted with U. S. Steel, as for example in cutting wages, in export trade, and to a certain extent in the dividends of the domestic market.

## Morgan, Mellon Links

Morgan is indirectly linked to several of the "independent" steel companies. Morgan banks have, since 1927, participated in bond issues for at least two of them: Youngstown Sheet & Tube and National Steel Corp. Morgan also in Cleveland, the Van Sweringen group and the strong Hanna interests—are between them tied up with Republic Steel Corp., National Steel Corp., Otis Steel Co., and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

The Mellon interests are represented on Bethlehem, Republic Steel, American Rolling Mill Co., Crucible Steel Co., and the smaller Pittsburgh Steel, Gulf States Steel, Alan Wood Steel, Mystic Iron Works, and Davison Coke & Iron Co. Jones & Laughlin is represented on the (Mellon) Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh.

The strongest steel magnates outside of the Morgan and Mellon groups are the Hanna and Math groups of Cleveland. Most of these "independents" are tied together by a net-work of cross-directorships, and also by a cross-crowd of jointly owned iron-mining subsidiaries.

## A.A. Opposition Leaders Must Take Decisive Position

I. U. The union recruiting campaign must be dramatized by meetings, automobile parades, etc. In short—mass recruitment into the union.

2. Immediately set to work to train a crew of organizers among our members in the steel mills.

3. In each district initiate a special financial drive for the steel campaign. The financial campaign must be explained politically as something that may be carried out in order to develop successful struggles in steel.

4. That we strengthen and increase our activity among the A. A. members in the following manner:

(a) Set up united committees in the departments in the mills, and, if possible, on a local scale.

(b) In some mills call meetings under the joint auspices of the S. M. W. I. U. and A. A.

(c) If at all possible, get out joint leaflets, over the heads of local, district and national A. A. leaders who stand in the way of unity.

These are the next steps in the campaign to unite the steel workers of Ohio for the coming struggles in this basic industry.

# The Fight for the United Front of the Steel Workers

## Ohio District (District Six).

At the last conference of the A. A. in Canton a decision was made to invite all local unions in the steel and metal industry, including the locals of the S. M. W. I. U. The response to the invitation was satisfactory. Practically all of the locals attended.

THE work of the conference—which I reflected the forces working for and against unity very clearly—started off well enough with reports on the work of the A. A. lodges. However, during the reports some discussion arose about united action. Immediately the question was raised whether non-A. A. members had the right to be in the conference. In order not to create any unnecessary friction and to demonstrate again our sincere desire for unity, the delegates of the Steel and Metal Workers Union present decided to submit a short statement, explaining our position, and leave the conference. During the discussion of the question, all kinds of motions were made in favor of us to stay; some were made against us staying. The decision finally was that, due to the custom of the A. A. lodges, and in accordance with the A. A. constitution, A. A. lodges must have secret meetings when they conduct their business.

## Red Scare Raised

During the discussion a very interesting point arose, when someone—evidently desiring to sidetrack the discussion on the united front—sent a note to the chairman, "accusing" him of being a Communist. It later developed that this charge was leveled against the chairman, Erwin, by reactionary officials of the Otis Lodge of the A. A.

In reply to the "charge" Erwin stated that while he was not a Communist he had recently discovered what Communism was and had a great deal more respect for the Communists than for some of the "rugged individualists" in the organization. At the same time, he stated, the "charge" should be presented through the proper channels in the A. A. (Following the speech of Dallet, we were informed, Erwin took a stand for united action in the coming steel strike in order to be victorious.)

After the withdrawal of the S. M. W. I. U. delegates had their own conference where they explained to the comrades present the urgent necessity for unity. This conference was particularly necessary since some of the S. M. W. I. U. delegates were antagonized by their exclusion from the A. A. conference.

WHAT are the lessons of the Ohio conference of the A. A.?

Firstly—and above all—it demonstrated the absolute necessity for working among the members of the A. A. This conference showed us very clearly the possibilities of making great headway there.

Secondly, it showed us the character of some of the opposition leaders within the A. A., people like Erwin of Youngstown, and Long of Weirton. Erwin has been trying to sit on two chairs at the same time. We must ask Brother Erwin frankly

## Federal Body Charged Major Firms Control Policies

By HY KRAVIF  
Labor Research Association

THAT the NRA code from the iron and steel industry has encouraged monopoly practices was recently charged by the Federal Trade Commission in a report that: (1) the domination of policies in the steel industry under the code had been placed in the control of the major companies; (2) sharp price increases and price fixing had followed; (3) and that the industry was seeking to find in the code legality for practices previously outlawed by the commission as opposed to "fair competition."

The concentration of control in the hands of the steel trust is illustrated in the voting set-up of the industry's Code Authority. U. S. Steel Corp. and its subsidiaries have about 40 per cent of the total voting strength; Bethlehem Steel Corp. has another 13 per cent; and eight other companies have a combined vote of 30 per cent of the total. The other 17 per cent of companies power is shared by 50 companies, the largest one having one and one-half per cent of the total vote.

## Realm of Steel Trust

This evidence strongly confirms the exposure of the steel trust by Horace B. Davis in his recent book, Labor and Steel, (International Publishers, 35 Fourth Ave., New York City, popular edition, \$1).

In the chapter devoted to the "Steel Trust," Davis points out that U. S. Steel Corp. ruled by the J. P. Morgan & Co. interests since its formation in 1901, is dominant in the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies, and in the Birmingham area through Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. Bethlehem holds a similar position in the East. Between them these companies control the Pacific Coast area. Together with eight other companies—Republic Steel, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, National Steel, Inland Steel, American Rolling Mill, Wheeling Steel and Crucible Steel Co. of America—they control 84 per cent of the country's raw steel capacity. And it is estimated that with ten other companies they make 90 per cent of the gross sales in the steel industry.

Although led by U. S. Steel, the steel trust is composed of other important firms in the industry which we have listed above. To do this as a matter of policy, we order that no one of them shall have an advantage over the other in labor costs. It is common knowledge that the big companies also act together on prices and the Federal Trade Commission report shows this practice extended under NRA.

Today, the control of each individual company is concentrated in a very few hands and since the managements lean heavily on bank credit, advice and the raising of additional capital, the financiers have utilized their strategic position. Bankers have taken over outright the management of certain companies. The Morgan firm organized and controls U. S. Steel Corp. Bethlehem is also, but less openly, a Morgan concern, with representatives also of Rockefeller and Mellon interests. Several Bethlehem directors were on one or more of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. "preferred lists." In most, if not all important matters of policy, Bethlehem has acted with U. S. Steel, as for example in cutting wages, in export trade, and to a certain extent in the dividends of the domestic market.

## Morgan, Mellon Links

Morgan is indirectly linked to several of the "independent" steel companies. Morgan banks have, since 1927, participated in bond issues for at least two of them: Youngstown Sheet & Tube and National Steel Corp. Morgan

# Dimitroff Addresses An Open Letter to Austrian Workers

## MISTAKE LAY IN FAILURE TO TURN STRUGGLE TO ONE FOR SEIZURE OF POWER BY WORKERS

By GEORGE DIMITROFF

I HAVE before me a letter dated Dec. 7, 1933, which I received in the Leipzig jail only on Jan. 15, 1934, from a group of workers in the Karl Marx House, which now, after the February events in Austria, has become known to the whole world.

Here is the text of the letter:

Karl Marx House, Vienna, Dec. 7, 1933.

Dear Comrade Dimitroff:

On behalf of many we give you our warmest greetings. Millions are listening to your courageous words.

You give new strength to millions. Your struggle shall not be in vain. It is also our struggle. The great army of the class-conscious proletariat stands behind you in serious ranks.

We ask you, Comrade Dimitroff, to send us a few lines in reply. With greetings for freedom...

(A number of signatures follow)

On the very same day that I received this letter I tried to send the following short reply through the strict police censorship:

"Today I received your friendly letter of December 7, last year, and read it with great joy and thankfulness. As far as my conduct at the trial is concerned, I was only trying to fulfill my proletarian duty and to remain faithful to my heroic class right to the very end."

"With militant fraternal greetings..." I do not know whether even this short reply reached its destination.

I read and re-read the letter from the Austrian workers many times while in the dungeons of Goering's secret police in Berlin, when I learned from the German fascist press about the heroic battles of the Austrian workers. With a throbbing heart I followed the development of events and the outcome of the armed battles between the Austrian proletariat and fascism, feeling great joy over the manifestations of proletarian heroism and deep hatred for the treacherous policy of the leadership of Social Democracy.

After arriving in the U. S. S. R., although I was still ill as a consequence of the hardships of imprisonment and the tension at the trial, nevertheless, as soon as my health permitted, I tried first of all to acquaint myself with the Austrian events and the historical lessons which followed from them not only for the workers of Austria but also for the workers of all capitalist countries.

I would now like to share my impressions and some of my thoughts about the Austrian events with these comrades who wrote to me, as well as with all the Austrian fighters for the proletarian cause.

### Our Class Ties

I do not know how many of those who wrote this letter are still alive. But now, every Communist feels that in the struggle for the common cause of the workers he is linked up by indissoluble bonds with the Austrian workers who remained alive, as well as with those who have fallen in the battles.

We Communists feel drawn still closer to the workers who have fought and are still fighting, now that Austrian reaction is celebrating its sanguinary victory over the working class. Thousands of slain and wounded workers, thousands of prisoners, terror raging throughout the country, a regime of tyranny for the proletariat, comparable only to the fascist regime in Germany—this is the result of the hangman's work of the Dollfuss government.

The bourgeoisie is covering with glory the Dollfusses and the Feys, who used howitzers to shoot down the workers and their wives and children. The Papal Nuncio sends these hangmen his blessings. And at the same time the cowardly leaders of Austrian Social Democracy read the workers a lesson, telling them that it was not necessary to take to arms, that the working class committed an error by answering with an armed struggle the general offensive of fascism which threatened to sweep away not only all the economic and political gains of practically half a century of struggle of the Austrian working class, but even threatened its bare existence.

But would capitulation without struggle have saved the Austrian proletariat from reaction? No, it would only have made the reactionary forces more arrogant and more sure of their strength.

The Austrian proletariat was right in its determination not to betray its own class, in refusing to submit without struggle, to a fate resembling that of the working class of Germany which was betrayed by German Social Democracy. The armed struggle of the Austrian proletariat served as a clear warning, not only for the Austrian bourgeoisie but also for the bourgeoisie of other countries. It showed that the proletariat will not reconcile itself to the reign of fascism.

### Where the Mistake Lay

No, it was not the armed struggle of the Austrian working class that was a mistake; the mistake was that this struggle was not organized and led in a revolutionary Bolshevik way.

The fundamental weakness of the February struggles of the Austrian workers who succumbed to the pernicious influence of Social Democracy, was that they failed to understand that it was necessary not only to defend themselves from the attack of fascism, but also to turn their armed resistance into a struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and for the seizure of power by the proletariat. The armed resistance of the Austrian proletariat to fascism did not grow into a genuine armed insurrection. This was the main mistake.

Reaction has triumphed in Austria. But this victory is temporary; it is of such a nature that it even now contains elements of the future defeat of the bourgeoisie. What is necessary at present is that the Austrian workers should not despair, should not lose confidence in the strength of their class but, on the contrary, should draw all the necessary political and organizational conclusions from the lessons of the February battles, especially with regard to Social Democracy.

### A Pre-Requisite for Victory

Remember 1905 in Russia, comrades. At that time Czarism quelled the heroic uprising of the Russian workers. But who, however, does not know that it was just this uprising that was the

historical prerequisite for the victorious October in 1917? In 1923, the September insurrection of the Bulgarian proletariat was suppressed. But just as in 1905 the Russian proletariat, under the leadership of Lenin, was able to benefit by all the lessons of the insurrection, gain confidence in its cause and carry its struggle to final victory, so the Bulgarian workers, with their Communist Party at the head and under the leadership of the Communist International, after the bloody suppression of the uprising, became even more steely, strengthened their Party, and are now unwaveringly carrying on the struggle against Bulgarian fascism. After the experience of the September insurrection, the Bulgarian proletariat clearly perceived the roots of its weaknesses and the correctness of the theory and practice of Bolshevism.

The Bulgarian proletariat and its Communist Party, which was driven underground, accepted the doctrine of Bolshevism as the foundation for their activity and struggle and converted the defeat of the September uprising into the prerequisite for the victorious development of the revolutionary proletarian movement in Bulgaria. And now, even the class enemy is compelled to admit that the Bulgarian proletariat and its Party have become much stronger than they were before the September insurrection in 1923.

The Austrian workers should take these historical lessons to heart. And as in 1905 in Russia and in 1923 in Bulgaria, so now in Austria, as a result of the sanguinary suppression of the working class combatants, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie have become separated by an unbridgeable gulf, which is one of the conditions necessary for the future victories of the proletariat.

### II

OTTO BAUER speaks of the catastrophe in Austria. Yes, there is a catastrophe, but it is the catastrophe of the whole Second International, of its theory, policy and tactics. It is the catastrophe of the Social Democratic theory of the peaceful, painless growing of capitalism into socialism through bourgeois parliamentary democracy; the catastrophe of the reformist policy which tries to patch up disintegrating capitalism; the catastrophe of the tactics aimed at averting the proletarian revolution.

After the collapse of German Social Democracy, this is the second catastrophe, a catastrophe towards which the Social Democratic parties of other capitalist countries are similarly heading. It is in vain that Otto Bauer, in order to prove that the coming to power of fascism was inevitable, refers to the example of Germany where, upon Hitler's coming to power, as he says, neither the powerful Social Democratic Party nor the strong Communist Party offered any resistance. But if the German Social Democracy had not, throughout this entire period through its Severings, Zoergelbes, and Grzesinski, conducted a sanguinary struggle against the anti-fascist front which was rallying under the leadership of the German Communist Party if it had not sabotaged the numerous proposals made to it by the Communist Party, including that of January, 1933, to form a united front against fascism; if it had not rejected the proposals made at that time by the Communist Party for immediate proclamation of the general strike and if it had not broken up the joint actions of the Communist and the Social Democratic workers against fascism, then we can confidently assert that the German proletariat would have been able to prevent the fascists from coming to power and the German people would not have become victims of the fascist orgy. The Communist Party of Germany, unfortunately, was not at that time strong enough to overcome the sabotage and betrayal of Social Democracy and to lead the German workers to an open armed fight against the Hitler bands. It is clear that in Germany just as in Austria now, Social Democracy bears full responsibility for the victory of fascism.

### The Historical Test

The events in Austria and Germany and the victorious construction of socialism in the U. S. S. R. constitute the greatest historical test, based on the experience of millions of people, of the two policies: the policy of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the policy of the Comintern on the one hand, and the policy of Austrian and German Social Democracy, the policy of the Second International, on the other. The first policy of the proletariat revolution, has already brought the working class in the U. S. S. R., as well as the basic masses of the peasantry which are under its influence, to socialism. The second policy, the policy of conciliation with the bourgeoisie, as has been strikingly shown by the events in Italy, Germany and Austria, has led to the victory of the counter-revolution, to the triumph of fascism.

The U. S. S. R., the great creation of the Bolsheviks, stands firm like a rock—the bourgeoisie and the landowners have been crushed, the power of the working class has been established, a strong proletarian state has been set up, a powerful workers' and peasants' Red Army has been formed, a new, socialist economic system has been built up, unemployment and pauperization in the villages and have been abolished, and there is a steady rise in the material and cultural level of the toiling masses in town and country. But in Austria and in Germany there is not a trace of "democratic socialism" left. There, Dollfuss and Feys, Hitler and Goering hold absolute sway. The working class have had all rights taken from them, arms are in the hands of the bourgeoisie, the Vienna "Commune" (Gemeinde) is occupied by the Heimwehr, and the communal workers' houses which Social Democracy held up as a symbol of the "peaceful growing into socialism" have been partly destroyed by artillery fire and are being taken away from the Austrian proletariat.

### Situation in 1918

But, comrades, in 1918 you had everything in your hands. You had arms, you formed your Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. You were flanked on two sides by the Soviet Republics of Hungary and Bavaria. The bourgeoisie lost their heads. They were afraid that you would deal with them as the Russian workers dealt with their bourgeoisie in 1917. They were afraid that you would confiscate their houses and palaces for the workers. Now they bombard your workers' houses with artillery and give them to the murderers of your wives and children to live in. They expected that you would disband all their political parties; now they have suppressed your organizations. They expected that you would close down the whole bourgeoisie press, now they have closed down your press. They were afraid that you would fill up the prisons with the Dollfusses and the Feys, the Starbergs and the other hangmen of



GEORGE DIMITROFF

the workers; now they fill them with workers and execute the revolutionaries.

If the Austrian and German proletariat had in 1918 followed the policy of the Russian Bolsheviks, there would now be no fascism in Austria, Germany, Italy, Poland and in the Balkan countries. And there is no doubt that the working class and not the bourgeoisie would have been master of the situation in Europe.

But Austrian Social Democracy, with Fritz Adler and Otto Bauer at the head, misled the working class. It made an alliance with the bourgeoisie against the revolution. It tried to frighten the Austrian workers by the difficulties of the heroic struggle of the Russian workers and peasants, it promised the workers to establish socialism without revolution, without bloodshed, solely by means of the ballot and parliamentary stratagems. It urged the workers not to fight the bourgeoisie, but to compromise with them on the basis of small, temporary concessions, and by this means the bourgeoisie saved themselves from the revolution. You, comrades, unfortunately, did not listen to the voice of the faithful workers who were trying to convince you of the fatal effects of this policy. For years you submitted to the treachery of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party which, with its policy of capitulation to reaction, led the working class from retreat to retreat and from defeat to defeat. For fifteen years reaction and fascism had been organizing their forces systematically and unhindered under the very nose of the Social Democratic Party.

### Through Revolutionary Struggle

Was it possible, however, to hinder this consolidation of the forces of reaction and to hold Austrian fascism in check? There is no doubt that this was possible, but only through revolutionary struggle. Remember, comrades, July 15, 1927, when the masses went out on the streets upon the acquittal of the fascist murderers of Shattendorf. That moment was a turning point in the class struggle and in the relation of the class forces in Austria. It gave the bourgeoisie a great advantage over the proletariat, and the bourgeoisie commenced to make vigorous preparations to establish a fascist dictatorship in Austria.

If the Social Democratic Party had had even the least desire to struggle it could have easily converted the movement of July, 1927, into a proletarian revolution; but even if it had not sufficient courage to do this, it could still have achieved the defeat of fascism. The only thing that was necessary was not to hold back the workers, but Social Democracy broke up this powerful action of the Austrian proletariat against fascism. It surrendered the arms of

the workers' arsenal in 1927, it concluded the Huetteneberg Pact in 1928, opening the doors of the factories to the fascists; it introduced the law of Julius Deutsch on discipline in the army which permitted the government to clear the army of proletarian elements; it commenced to reform the constitution of December 8, 1929, in accordance with the demands of the Heimwehr. Since 1930 through the agency of Seitz, it permitted fascist demonstrations and banned Communist demonstrations.

Social Democracy had its military organization (the Schutzbund), stores of arms, two-thirds of the entire population of Vienna behind it, and held almost undivided sway over the working class of the whole country. And yet the fascists killed one worker after another with impunity, and every time Social Democracy treated, it threatened that at the next murder it would compel the bourgeoisie to put a stop to the terror "by the force of the organized working class." The Dollfusses, the Feys and the Heimwehr went on with their work, knowing the worth of such statements. By endless retreat you do not demonstrate the strength of the organized working class.

### III

AND yet the Austrian proletariat could have won in February, 1934, too. If you, Social Democratic workers, had refused to follow the Social Democratic leaders who from the very beginning demoralized your struggle by their policy of capitulation and defeatism, if you, together with the Communists, had taken the organization and the leadership of the struggle into your own hands at the proper time.

An armed struggle is not an act which is separate from the general policy of a party. A party which is constantly retreating, which in the course of fifteen years calls on the workers to evade the struggle, cannot in the course of twenty-four hours politically and organizationally adopt the line of armed struggle.

Otto Bauer in his pamphlet, "The Uprising of the Austrian Workers" is now complaining that the general strike was not successful. But had Social Democracy taken pains to prepare it? No, on the contrary, the Social Democratic leadership tried beforehand to clear itself in the eyes of the bourgeoisie from all responsibility for the strike, declaring that under the four conditions (violation of the constitution, suppression of the Social Democratic Party, suppression of the trade unions, appointment of a commissar of Vienna), the workers would themselves take the initiative of declaring such a strike.

In the mills and factories and in the party organizations ever more numerous became the

voices of those who were impatient for a fight, who wanted to hasten matters and repeatedly declared: "Don't let us wait any longer! When one of these four conditions is carried into effect, we shall find that we are not fit for a struggle. Let us strike now while we are still fit for it. Otherwise we shall meet with the same fate as that which overtook our comrades in Germany."—Otto Bauer, The Uprising of the Austrian Workers, p. 14.

### The Workers Were Right!

These workers were a thousand times right. Bauer himself now affirms that during the February days the leadership of the Social Democratic Party was opposed to struggle, but could no longer hold back the spontaneous movement of the workers. Otto Bauer drags in the crisis to justify the treachery of the Railway Union bosses, who broke the strike on the railways and thus allowed the government to bring in artillery from Burgenland while the workers of Floridsdorf were shedding their blood. He tries to whitewash the printers' union officials who, on February 13, on the second day of the armed struggle, called on the printers to end the strike and return to work.

In his pamphlet, Otto Bauer relates that the Social Democratic leaders allowed themselves to be arrested so that they might not be obliged to join the workers in the fight, and precisely those leaders were arrested "who did not take the least part in the struggle, and on Monday, as on other days, sat in their trade union offices, in their offices in the Vienna Rathaus, in their regional, district and municipal offices." (Bauer: The Uprising of the Austrian Workers).

Yes, it was so. That is how the traitors to the working class always act. But is the secretary of the Second International, the leader of the Austrian Social Democracy, Fritz Adler, who shamefully stole away from the struggle, and who, at the time when the Austrian workers were fighting with arms publicly declared that he could not take part in their struggle "because he was busy with current affairs"—is he any better than these cowardly deserters who call themselves leaders of the working class?

Comrades, can we go into struggle with such deserters in our ranks? These deserters are people who before the battle already wail about defeat, who attempt to bring panic into the ranks of the combatants at the first shot. These people do not want the victory of the working class; they are afraid of it. They only want to scare the bourgeoisie a little, to make it more ready to come to terms with them. Thus, they first hold the workers back, and then deliberately limit the scope of their action, trying to keep the broad masses out of it. To the workers who wanted to support the Schutzbund in its struggle their reply was, "Go home and cook your dinners while there is gas; armed struggle is the business of the Schutzbund and doesn't concern you." They refused to give arms to workers who wanted to fight.

### As a Soldier of the Revolution

One's heart aches at the thought of the sufferings which the Austrian working class is now enduring as a retribution for the crimes of the Social Democratic leadership.

My consciousness, as that of a soldier of the revolution, cannot reconcile itself to the fact that the glorious fighters of the Karl Marx were members of the same party as the members of the Corinthian and Vorarlberg organizations of Social Democracy, who deserted to the camp of the Heimwehr at the first shot in Linz. It is hard to realize that the Social Democratic proletarians who fought and died with so much heroism, were for many years led by such miserable political philistines and cowards as Otto Bauer, Friedrich Adler, Deutsch and Seitz.

YOUR armed struggle was in fact a struggle for the re-establishment of the constitution which Dollfuss had violated, and it did not go beyond these limits. It did not turn into a struggle for power. And yet in the epoch of the general crisis of capitalism, when the bourgeoisie is no longer able to govern by the methods of parliamentary democracy and enters upon the road of fascism, the fundamental question of the struggle of the working class is not the re-establishment of bourgeois democracy, which has outlived itself historically, but the struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only the slogan of Soviet power brought to the consciousness of the broad toiling masses could have cemented the ranks of the fighters and created an indissoluble bond between the workers in action and the rest of the proletarians and peasantry. Only if the Austrian workers had set themselves the aim of fighting for Soviet power could their armed action have grown into a genuine armed uprising.

Yes, comrades, unfortunately, your armed struggle was not a struggle for power and thus, as Marx and Lenin have taught, it was not a genuine armed uprising. The fact that your armed struggle lacked this aim—the seizure of power—was the fundamental defect of your heroic action.

### It Was No Accident

But it was by no means an accident that in that struggle the Austrian workers did not go beyond armed resistance. It followed from all the political principles of the Austrian Social Democracy. "We do not intend to overthrow either capitalism or the bourgeoisie," the political thesis of the Social Democratic leadership declared. In other words, in that concrete situation it meant: "You, the fighting workers, must not attack the enemy; you must only defend yourselves against him in your communal houses." Guided by such principles the workers let the initiative in this struggle slip out of their hands—they surrendered it entirely to the enemy.

What was the fate that overtook the workers who followed this principle of Social Democratic leadership? Locked in their houses, isolated from each other, they were held as if in a mouse-trap. They did not secure possession of either the approaches to these houses or the hills, from which the enemy's artillery could with impunity bombard such positions of the workers as the Karl Marx House. By advising the workers to stay at home and wait for the outcome of the struggle of the Schutzbund, the leaders of Social Democracy cleared the streets of the working class districts of the city for the government troops, which moved over them completely unimpeded. The government troops had the opportunity of taking one stronghold after another from the workers who were on

the defensive, whereas offensive tactics on the part of the workers could have brought confusion among the troops and drawn the wavering elements among them to the side of the proletariat.

The bourgeoisie did not stand on ceremony in requisitioning privately-owned means of transport for the struggle against the workers, nor in taking prisoners as hostages, whereas the fighting workers, trained in the school of Austrian Social Democracy, starved—but would not violate private property by requisitioning provisions. It did not occur to them that they must also take hostages from the bourgeoisie. And now Otto Bauer and the leader of the Schutzbund, Julius Deutsch, are flaunting this petty-bourgeois lack of stamina as a model of civic virtue. If the Russian workers had in their time adopted this sort of tactics, they too, would now have the Dollfusses and the Feys riding on their backs.

What heroism, what self-sacrificing fortitude on the part of the workers, and what a criminal waste of workers' blood on the part of the Social Democratic leaders!

### IV.

WHAT is to be done now, comrades? The first thing to do is to analyze seriously the experiences of the period beginning with 1918 and ending with the armed struggle of February, 1934, to use the lessons of this struggle, which, like a mirror, fully reflects the bankruptcy of the Social Democratic policy, and the sooner this is done, the better it will be for you and for the whole of the Austrian working class; the nearer it will bring this working class to decisive victory.

As against Bauer's "criticism" in which he glosses over his own crimes and those of the whole Social Democratic leadership, you must, in my opinion, subject to the severest and most ruthless criticism the system of views with which Social Democratic leadership poisoned the workers. You must cast a glance back on the road which you traversed under the leadership of Social Democracy and ponder over it; you must remember what the Social Democratic press wrote, what the Social Democratic leaders said in defending the choice of this road, and compare these with the inexorable facts. You must critically think over the pamphlet of Otto Bauer, which is in fact an indictment against the author himself and against the whole Social Democratic policy. You must recall what the Communist International said to you during these 15 years. And you must tell your class the whole truth, however bitter it may be.

And this truth will bring you to the conclusion that the Communists have proved right, and not the Social Democrats; the Comintern and not the Second International. The Communists were right when they said that Austrian Social Democracy was leading to the defeat of the revolution of 1918. They were right when they warned you that the policy of Social Democracy was leading to the strengthening of the bourgeois dictatorship. The Communists were right when they said that Social Democracy was safeguarding the rule of capitalism instead of leading the workers to socialism. They were right when they said that unless the bourgeoisie was deprived of its power all the economic, political and social concessions which the working class wrested from the bourgeoisie, all its communal houses, and so on, were in constant danger of being taken away again. The Communists were right when they said that the interests of the proletariat would be safeguarded not by compromising with the bourgeoisie, but by an irreconcilable class struggle against it.

### Social-Democratic Bankruptcy

The truth will further compel you to admit that Austrian Social Democracy is now politically bankrupt. The Party to which so much was given and which lost and ruined everything has no more right to exist. Such a party only deserves the hatred of the working class. Only after overcoming the political and organizational influence of Social Democracy will the Austrian proletariat get on a new road which will lead it to victory over the Dollfusses and Feys, over the Heimwehr and over fascism.

You must break with the Social Democratic organization, and together with the Communist workers establish a genuine fighting unity of the working class of Austria. This fighting unity is possible only on the basis of revolutionary struggle. This unity will increase tenfold the strength of the working class, will make many times weaker the offensive of fascism, will increase the revolutionary influence of the proletariat on the peasantry and create the conditions for the victorious struggle against the bourgeoisie and capitalism, for the struggle for Soviet power.

At the present time the greatest danger for the revolutionary unity of the working class of Austria would be to attempt to resuscitate and save Austrian Social Democracy, even on a basis of a new "Left" program. Such attempts would bring nothing but the disruption of the working class movement of Austria. For there are not among you people who in the course of these 15 years did nothing but "straighten" the policy of Social Democracy in a "leftward" direction? You see the results.

For the workers who are disappointed in Social Democracy, it would be an equally fatal delusion, if in the struggle against Dollfuss and the Heimwehr, they were to think of seeking support in Hitler fascism. Remember that the Austrian National-Socialists were on the side of the slaughterers of the workers during the armed struggle of the Austrian proletariat. Now like "brown" ravens they flock to the field of battle and, using the sacrifices and sufferings endured by the proletariat for their demagogic ends, attempt to draw the Austrian workers, who are disappointed in Social Democracy and are at the parting of the ways, to the side of Hitler fascism.

We, Communists, look with the greatest confidence to the future of the Austrian working class. We are firmly convinced of the final victory of the proletariat throughout the world. This firm conviction gave me the strength during the Leipzig trial to look the ferocious enemy straight in the face just as the glorious fighters of the Karl Marx House looked in the face of death. Beyond the incendiary fires and ruin, beyond the slavery and misery, which fascism

(Continued on Page 8)

### Austrian Barricade Fighters in the U. S. S. R.



Some of the 300 heroes of the Austrian armed fighters who are now in the Soviet Union. It is to their comrades in Austria and other countries, and to the former members of the Austrian Socialist Party, that Dimitroff addresses his letter.

# AS ONE AIR-PILOT TO ANOTHER

BY A GROUP OF PILOTS AND MECHANICS

THE recent aero workers' strike in Hartford, which ended last week, has jarred the officials of this powerful, autocratic company. The spontaneous rebellion of the workers arose out of the economic conditions and low wages, in comparison with enormous profits of the company exposed in the last investigation. The workers decided on organizational action to present demands and if necessary fight for improvements in wages and conditions. The A. F. of L. stepped in and followed the usual role of appropriating the cash for services promised without any definite progressive action which soon became apparent to the workers.

The result was that the workers formed an independent union with rank and file control with a worker, LeVista, a motor builder, as president. Pratt and Whitney Aircraft officials were inclined to smile indulgently at this effort of the workers to organize, but this young inexperienced independent union surprised not only the Pratt and Whitney Co., but the whole industry. In the sacred stronghold of the Connecticut Yankee with its good old New England fear of God and the police, the workers struck. For six weeks they picketed in front of the plant, local press and lack of finances. They learned plenty—so did Pratt and Whitney Co. The workers learned the value of collective action as a weapon and the bosses learned that in the future such action cannot be ignored by them.

**Lessons Learned from Strike**  
The wages in the factory for all classes of work was low, from 40 cents per hour up to approximately 75 cents per hour for highly skilled labor. The average was low. The company is wealthy and retained an arrogant attitude until about 1,200 men walked out.  
After six weeks of struggle, the workers returned. They have made mistakes, learned many lessons, and their morale is good. It is obvious now that the whole plant should have struck, including the engineering staff and the office force. Although the engineers expressed their desire to join the strike, no provision was made to include them. Inventory was taken during the strike and with union consent, a number of workers were allowed into the plant for this purpose. This was a mistake. A complete stoppage is necessary for success. If an emergency concession is made because of necessity it should be as limited as possible so that the union can be solidly maintained with full support for the strikers. Workers on the "inside" are always a wedge to split and break a strike.  
The strike also proves the necessity of organizing the aviation industry on industrial lines combining all classes

of workers, factory, engineering, pilot and field operation into one economic union composed sectionally with one objective. This objective is to be the raising of the economic status of workers in all phases of the aviation industry, each section to be supported by all in its demands.  
The big companies, such as United Transport, of which Pratt and Whitney is a subsidiary, use this system, and through a parent company control the manufacturing and air operating companies. The aviation workers must realize that a chain of various sectional workers in any industry, and particularly in aviation is only as strong as its weakest link.

**No Definite Gains**  
The workers have returned under a 30-day agreement with a representative of the Boston Regional Labor Board and the company with a promise of satisfactory settlement. Nothing definite as to wages and recognition has been gained. However, the feeling in the factory is tense. The workers are jealous of their union and a close watch is kept on those who are not 100 per cent for the organization.  
The workers effectively used their economic power in some cases, as for instance—during the strike the boss of the factory cafeteria who operates the concession, fired a waiter who walked out in sympathy with the factory workers. When the strikers returned they discovered the waiter was not reinstated. The union held a meeting and decided to retaliate and boycott the cafeteria. Workers fetched their lunches and refused to patronize the cafeteria.

Another instance—There is a laundry doing a considerable volume of business—laundering workers' overalls and aprons. This laundry had a large income from the workers in the Pratt and Whitney plant. During the strike they were approached by the union for moral and financial support but they evaded any definite support. Last week the laundry representative called to collect the workers' laundry and in a few minutes left empty handed. The workers had again struck back.  
Although nothing definite had been gained in the negotiations the union is solid and its mistakes are those of a young inexperienced organization lacking finances. Clarification is necessary and such mistakes can be corrected by sound organizational activity. The workers have returned but they are watching future developments keenly. They realize that the bosses have won the first round. They were able to jar this arrogant company to a full stop and make them listen. It will be easier the next time. The whole situation is full of possibilities. If these workers continue to build their union and hold their ranks solid on class struggle lines, past mistakes can be corrected and the real foundation laid for a strong economic militant union that will eventually benefit all aviation workers in the country.



**DOMESTIC WORKERS' UNION COLLECTS FULL MONTH'S WAGES FOR HOUSEWORKER MADE ILL BY OVERWORK**

Through the N.R.A. protests that employers of domestics can't be made subject to rules and regulations as to wages, hours, etc., the Union is demonstrating the power of the organized workers to secure better conditions.

For a year, Martha Scheffer, union member, worked for Mrs. Mina Bodzin, 247 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. For \$25 a month, Martha did the cleaning, washing, ironing, the cooking and window washing, and cared for the two children. This wasn't enough; in May, "spring cleaning" was instituted in the Bodzin household, and Martha was asked, in addition to the already crushing duties, to wash the walls and woodwork and shellac the floors.  
Her health broke and she had to be taken to a hospital. Her feet were seriously affected. After two weeks in the hospital the doctors advised her not to work for a month. "I'm so glad she finished the floors before she was taken sick," said Mrs. Bodzin.

Martha was taken ill about two weeks after her previous pay-day. She received \$8, and \$2 for the clinic. The Union decided to demand a full month's pay for her and sent a delegation consisting of one Finnish worker, (Martha), and one Japanese, one Negro, one white American and one Estonian to the employers' home. As there was no one home the delegation decided to wait in the park across from the apartment building for the return of the family. The building superintendent called a cop, demanding the delegation's arrest. The cop singled out the Negro worker for arrest, whereupon the delegation declared if one was arrested all must be.

Under fire of their protests the cop withdrew, with the threat to arrest them if they came again. Mr. Bodzin, hearing of this incident, agreed to confer with the committee in the headquarters of the F.W.U. at 60 West 45th St. He objected to the demand for a full month's salary for Martha and to the mixed delegation which he said had "disgraced" him. Upon a threat to picket his home he agreed to pay the other 15, a check which Martha got two days, a check we do.  
Mr. Bodzin's attitude was one of heartbroken remorse for Martha. He admitted that she had been overworked, but thought she should have refused to work so hard. He also reproached her for not insisting as to the health of the children. Further he explained that it meant

## Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1535 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 2 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric and 1 1/2 yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams Pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number to: STATE WORKERS' UNION, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

## Save Expense But Menace Miners' Lives

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—I am employed at the Old West mine, belonging to Panther Creek Coal Co. I've been working here for the past ten years but never did I find such bad conditions as now. This mine is controlled by the P. M. A., and close to 400 men are working here on an average of two to three days a week. The company is bent on making as much profit as possible without spending a penny on repairs. The air is bad, but what is worse, the top is bad, the logs are strewn all around, without cleaning, so that it's dangerous to go a step. The reason for this is that the company does not want to hire more day men to clean up and keep the roadways in good shape. The company doesn't give a damn.

What is also bad is the condition of the air shaft. Several weeks ago when our "lifter" went bad, it took us three hours to get out of the mine, because only five men were permitted at a time up those rotten stairways. In case of fire or blow up, we all would be cooked in there. Yet up to now not a thing was done to improve this.

Once in a while a kick was made against these conditions, but the local politicians said, "Let's not start any trouble, we got to wait till we get stronger."

What I want to know is how can our union grow when we permit our conditions to get worse and worse?

## Company Cheats Crippled Miners

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

NELLIS, W. Va.—I have been working in hundreds of different mines, but the mine I am now working at, the Han Coal Mine Corp., is the most dangerous mine. About 550 men work here. They



call it the butchers' mine. Every single day some of the miners get hurt, a finger chopped off, hands broken, legs broken, back broken, or crushed to death.  
When a worker gets his finger cut off or his hand broken, or leg, or anything else, they carry him into the mine to attend the water pump, or some other place, so that the poor worker does not have compensation, and takes another working man's job.  
The company has its own doctors, who play with the crippled men as if they were animals, not humans. For instance, one coal digger last year had a coal rack fall upon him and break his shoulder blades. The second day the doctor sent him back to work with pick and shovel, with a shoulder blade broken in three places.

## Miners Forced Into Dangerous Places By Threats of Dismissal

Then Get Blamed for Accidents, Although the Bosses Themselves Made Them Break Rules

By a Mine Worker Correspondent  
CLYDE MINE, Pa.—Some time ago, a miner working here in Clyde No. 3 of the Rainey Coal had no posts. The assistant boss threatened to send him home unless he has his place posted up. The law is that the company furnishes all the posts and timbers.

The man demanded from the boss a car of posts, but did not get it. When ordered by the boss to post his place or go home, and not wishing to lose a day's work, he did the next best; he went into an old worked out place and tried to knock a post down. He did, but with the post came tons of rock and slate, which killed him.

Of course now the bosses are not blamed, neither is the Rainey company. The man that got killed is blamed because he violated a mining rule by going into an abandoned place and knocking the posts down. Really though every miner knows that if this man went home, he might have had his lamp stopped the next day, he would have lost a few days work, and while we may blame the man for doing something that is dangerous, and against the

rules, we must place the whole blame on the coal company for not furnishing the miners with the necessary posts and timbers.  
The rule should be established whereby, if any miners lose a day or a part of a day, due to lack of the necessary supplies, the coal company shall pay these men at the prevailing daymen's wages for the lost time. This would soon stop the practices of the bosses who compel miners to go into abandoned places.  
In the last few weeks, seven men were hurt in this mine alone. Practically all of these accidents are the fault of the company. No one gets fired, no one gets blamed, but the men who get hurt. Our local of the U. M. W. A. is controlled by a set of officials that do not see these things, because they are like their master, John Lewis. They believe that they are here to protect the interest of the coal company and not the interest of the miners.  
We must change this situation, by removing out of all the union offices the agents of John L. and the coal companies.

A CLYDE NO. 3 MINER.

## Rubber Workers Grow Tired Of A. F. L. Stalling Tactics

By a Worker Correspondent

AKRON, Ohio—Akron, the rubber manufacturing center of the world, traditionally a non-union city, has now about 3,500 workers organized in A. F. of L. Federal locals.

Last June the A. F. of L. with the aid of N.R.A. penetrated this non-union city with little or no resistance from the rubber barons. What little resistance was offered was for the purpose of camouflage.

Coleman Claherty was sent here by Bill Green as his chief representative. He set up an elaborate office in the finest bank building in Akron. So far, the only thing the rubber workers have received from the A. F. of L. is an opportunity to pay \$1 per month dues and listen to ballyhoo from Claherty and Stanley Denlinger, lawyer politician.

From the very beginning, Claherty's program has been one of stalling and preventing any struggle whatsoever. At first he had to use "wait till we get 100 per cent organized"; second, "wait till we get a rubber code"; third, "wait till we decide what we want"; fourth, "wait till I draft a blanket agreement for the industry as a whole."

He was about five months drafting the agreement. Then he called the leaders of the various locals to several meetings to sell them (the leaders) this agreement, at the same time keeping the rank and file in complete ignorance of the contents. After several weeks of officers' meetings, it was announced that "the

agreement would be ready to present to the membership in about two weeks or ten days, and we know you will like it. One of the high points is a minimum wage of 75 cents per hour."

This 75 cents per hour is all we heard about from the officials. They were determined to sell the whole thing on this one point, and when finally the agreement was read in the locals, it revealed itself as being a masterpiece for the rubber barons. It does not call for a closed shop, nor even recognition of any union. But it contained many clauses that placed it in such slow channels that it will never reach its proposed destination. And now as the peak period of the season has passed there is no hope of getting anything for the workers. The rubber industry is seasonal, and Mr. Claherty can use this fact to try to stall a while longer.

There are rumblings of upheavals in some of the locals indicating complete dissatisfaction. The A. F. of L. will not be able to hold these workers much longer under these conditions. Goodrich local now has splits in it, about three factions, also the company union exists in all the large shops. There is one sure thing, if these workers ever become disorganized again, they will have no faith in any kind of a union and many years will be required to organize them again. They nyril-erwbeseyadn— b . a h eto were betrayed by the A. F. of L. several years ago, and that still lingers in the minds of some of the older workers.

## PMA Chiefs Hide Origin Of HR 7598

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

PANA, Ill.—I was present at the recent State Committee meeting of the Unemployment Councils at which a report was given by the Secretary E. Jones, on the number of local unions down state which have endorsed the Unemployment Insurance Bill HR 7598. Close to 40 locals P. M. A. and Auxiliary have given support to this bill, after the Progressive Miner came out in an editorial openly supporting the fake Wagner Bill.

I asked one of the Board members from our district, why does the P.M.A. officialdom support such fake stuff, when they know it is against the unemployed and also when they know that the only real bill is the one introduced by the Unemployed Councils, thru pressure on Congressman Lundeen. The Board member told me he didn't know, but I think it was one of those "political" moves of the P. M. A. "brain trust" at the time when they called upon us to support Nesbit and all that gang.

The P. M. A. officialdom thought that by this horse trading they would get in the good graces of the N. R. A. and maybe learn something on John L. and how since they got no results and also seeing that the rank and file after all knows what is good for them, they haven't come out in the last issue of the Progressive Miner, giving space and explanation to our Bill 7598 as the only bill "which really means something to labor."

The P. M. A. officials are still trying to cover up the fact that this bill is the work of the Unemployed Councils for the past three years, and they are trying to make it look like it's a Lundeen bill. We miners don't care what it's called, but I wish the Daily would point out to the workers that this Bill was and is the result of the hard work by the Communists and tens of thousands of unemployed Council members, whom the P. M. A. officials and other labor states are attacking today.  
UNEMPLOYED MINER.

NOTE:

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

## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

THE "DAILY" IN THE NAVY YARD

New York.

Dear Sir:  
On May 1st, "Daily Workers" were distributed at the gate of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These papers were taken by almost all the men. When we got to the entrance, the Marines and cops started to take the papers from us. I want to tell you that a lot of the men got sore at this because they had no right doing it. The "Daily Worker" is a regular newspaper and just because it says things the officials don't like, it doesn't mean they can take it from us. The paper ought to send a letter to the Commandant of the Yard raising Hell and asking what right he had in having the Marines take the papers away.  
A GROUP OF YARD WORKMEN.

New York.

ON WORKERS DEFENSE CORPS

Chicago, Ill.

There appeared recently in the Daily Worker, opinions of workers about the necessity of organizing "Workers Defense Corps."

With the rising tide of the class struggle and the simultaneous threat of fascism, I think the question of this defense of the working class is immediate and should receive careful consideration. It seems to me that in order to insure the victory of the workers in the forthcoming showdown it is essential that they be better prepared to face and muster the actual technique of struggle.  
I think it is especially important to spread the "Workers Defense Corps" idea among the young workers, because these workers are, due to lack of experience, easier prey and victims of fascist demagogues.  
A WHITE COLLAR WORKER.

PUZZLE CORNER

See how many different ways you can arrange the numbers one to nine (1 to 9), using each number only once, so that they add up to 15 in every row, across and down.

USSR 7% GOLD BONDS  
Both principal and interest payments are based upon a fixed quantity of gold, providing the investor with protection against loss resulting from possible further depreciation in the U. S. dollar.  
Circular D-13 upon request  
SOVIET AMERICAN SECURITIES CORP.  
30 Broad Street New York

## WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

CLEVELAND NEWSIE SPEAKS

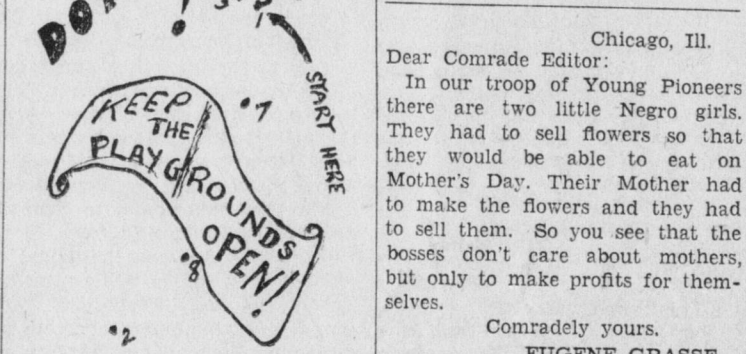
I DON'T know whether you have heard about the newsboys' strike here in Cleveland. About 600 of us went out on strike Monday, May 21. It was about time, too. Forty cents a day was all we could ever manage to make. And when you are the only one in the family that's working, 40 cents don't go very far. And some of the fellows sure have it tough. There's my best friend, Joey. His mother's half blind, with a cataract on her eye. His pop can't work any more, taking tickets. He needs a new artificial leg. His leg is sore and he's been in bed for weeks. The kid sister takes care of the house. Joey still goes to school, and can only sell papers in the afternoon. It ain't so bad in my house. At least no one is sick. My pop ain't worked for a year. But he looks around and gets a day's work once in a while. Mostly mom counts on the couple of dollars I bring in to feed pop and four of us kids. But lately I haven't been able to do even that.

Now this here strike has been going along swell. A delegation went down to see Mayor Davis, but, of course, he was out. Boy, we had plenty to tell him. We want more on each paper sold, and the right to return unsold copies.

The other day we had a big mass meeting in the square. You should have been all the cops! Millions of them. You'd think we was all Dillinger, by the way the police sailed into us, flinging their clubs around. Believe me, they don't tickle! Some of the fellows were beaten up terrible, and they arrested about 50 of us. But that's nothin'. At least 75 of us had been in and out of jail for one thing or another since the strike began.

Funny thing happened today. You know, the truck drivers belong to the A. F. of L. You'd think a real union would try to help us and support us, and not go against us. But that's what the A. F. of L. is doing. The truckmen in their union work for the same papers we do.  
Today every press truck has got a big sign on it—"Union Truck." And dicks and cops follow'n' us so no body hurts 'em. They don't want the drivers to sympathize with us. They don't believe in that. They get each one to think of his own skin and the devil with the other fellow.

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



Dear Comrade Editor:  
In our troop of Young Pioneers there are two little Negro girls. They had to sell flowers so that they would be able to eat on Mother's Day. Their Mother had to make the flowers and they had to sell them. So you see that the bosses don't care about mothers, but only to make profits for themselves.  
Comradely yours,  
EUGENE GRASSE.

MAGIC SQUARE  
Smart guys. But we're smart too. Today Joey and I walked down Prospect Avenue lookin' for some of the fellows. We got leaflets to give out. We spot Tony and Ed on the corner, and give them the high sign code by us, because the dicks and cops keep their eyes open for us. They got trucks filled with gangsters to bust up any meeting. So we walk about a block together and slip Tony and Ed a bunch of leaflets to give out. It says we want a dollar for the night newsies. And do the guys eat those leaflets up! You know, this way we'll get somewhere. We're gonna stick to this until we get decent conditions.

## PARTY LIFE 25, Not 2 Million Convention Manifestoes Should Be Printed

Non-Party Farmer Thinks Quota Too Small; Will Sacrifice and Work to Spread Them

I say we should distribute 20 or 25 million of the Eighth National Convention Manifesto of the Communist Party. This is not impossible or so difficult. It can be accomplished if 25,000 Party members and sympathizers pay for and distribute an average of 1,000 pamphlets each. Those who can't spare \$1.00 can no doubt collect from those who have read the manifesto.

Where it is impossible to reach all farmers, one good way is put the manifesto in streets, and hand them out on the cars and at public meetings. Hundreds and thousands of farmers' cars are parked in towns on Saturday nights, at picture shows, etc. Also all public gatherings of farmers should have the manifestos distributed. Those distributed to farmers might be stamped with the address of the National Farmers Weekly Newspaper and those to workers with the Daily Worker, etc.

In order to carry out the aforementioned plan I am willing, if necessary, to miss many meals and many night's rest.

We must not delay until nearly time for the November elections this fall.

Denver, Colo. E. C.

Editor's Note.  
We are publishing the above letter to show the reaction of the non-Party masses to the Manifesto

of our Party. Unfortunately our Party Districts have not approached the distribution of this Manifesto with the same enthusiasm. Up to the present time not two million but only 500,000 Manifestos have been distributed, 234,000 of which were distributed in New York District. The rest of the country and particularly the concentration districts underestimated both the importance of the manifesto, and the eagerness with which it is received and read by the workers and farmers everywhere. We would like to accept the suggestion of the comrade who is willing to sacrifice rest and food to distribute 25 million copies. If the task is approached in this spirit by the comrades in the districts, the first two million copies can be easily put into the hands of the workers and farmers, and funds raised for 20 million more. Let's go, comrades.

## Join the Communist Party

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

Doctor Luttinger advises.  
By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Several correspondents have recently inquired regarding the symptoms and prevention of arsenical poisoning. We have collected all the letters on this subject and are replying to them collectively.

There are two sets of symptoms, one from arsenic compounds and one from arseniuretted hydrogen gas. Within a few hours after inhaling arseniuretted hydrogen gas, the following symptoms may appear: weakness, dizziness, headaches, vomiting, jaundice, and sooner or later, anemia.

Arsenic compounds give the following symptoms: irritation and later ulceration of the skin; ulceration of the nose; discoloration of the skin and thickening of the skin on the palms and soles; irritation of the eyes; sore throat; hoarseness; vomiting; abdominal pain; diarrhea, pain and numbness in the arms and legs.

Arsenic is a harmless metal, but poisoning occurs from compounds of arsenic. The most poisonous of them is white arsenic or arsenious acid which is a solid compound. Paris Green and Scheele's Green are the arsenical compounds most often employed; they are mixtures of arsenic and copper. When compounds containing arsenic are heated, vapors arise which are yellow in color and have a characteristic garlic odor. Arseniuretted hydrogen is a gas which has no color but a very bad smell and it

arises when acids are poured over metal containing arsenic.

The workers who come in contact with arsenic most often are those who remove hair from hides; those who make artificial stones and enamels; those employed in de-colorizing glass and crystal; the workers employed in the preservation of furs, feathers and skins; taxidermists who stuff animals; black or green bronzers; the makers of insecticides (bug-killing powders and fluids); those engaged in the chemical industry and those who prepare green dyes and paints. Copper and lead ores contain a relatively large amount of arsenic.

## How Does Arsenical Poisoning Take Place

If the skin is broken, arsenic may enter the body through a scratch or sore. In the majority of cases, however, poisoning takes place by breathing dust or the vapor from arsenic compounds or by swallowing small quantities of arsenic.

(To be continued.)

WOCOLONA BUS EXCURSION  
BUS leaves 10 E. 13th St., Sunday, June 3, at 8:30 A.M. Return in the evening.  
Round Trip Fare...\$1.00  
— BRING LUNCH —  
Tents still available for the Summer  
Information: Nevins 8-8311

Tickets going fast—Get yours today!  
Daily Worker  
CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)  
DAY and MOONLIGHT EXCURSION  
To HOOK MOUNTAIN on the Beautiful Steamer "CLAREMONT" (Capacity 3200)  
SATURDAY, JUNE 9th  
Dancing — Entertainment — Mass Singing led by Daily Worker Chorus — Baseball — Tennis — Swimming Hiking—Refreshments at city prices  
Boat Leaves Pier A at 1 P. M. Returns at Midnight  
Tickets in advance \$1; at Pier \$1.25  
Tickets on sale at Daily Worker City Office, 35 E. 12th St., Workers' Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., I. W. O. Book Shop, 80 Fifth Ave.; 699 Prospect Ave., Bronx; Scandinavian Book Shop, 4012 8th Ave., Brooklyn; Co-op Barber Shop, 62 Herzl St., Yonkers Book Shop, 27 Hudson St., Yonkers.

ANTI-WAR TRACK and FIELD MEET and PICNIC Ulmer Park—TODAY  
PROGRAM  
1—Track Events  
2—"The Patriots" (Soviet Anti-war Film at 8:30 P.M.)  
3—Workers Laboratory Theatre—in a new show  
4—Artists Union  
5—Mass Chorus  
6—Dancing—Open Air Pavilion—Till Dawn  
MAX BEDACHT — 7:00 P. M.  
Refreshments —  
25th AVE. STATION—WEST END LINE  
ADMISSION—In Advance—20c; at gate—25c



# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THERE were so many outright lies and distortions in Max Eastman's recent book defaming the Soviet writers ("Artists in Uniform") that even the series of articles by Joseph Freeman some time ago could not answer all of them. One would need to write a book in answer, but I am sure the intellectuals who praised Eastman's book would scarcely bother to read this new one.

In fact, Eastman served his purpose so aptly that he was embraced almost with tears of gratitude.

Many things had been said against the Soviet Union by the usual professional anti-Sovieters. They had attacked the form of government, mentioned the famine, the "dictatorship of Stalin," the G.P.U., and so forth.

But still it was obvious that a great culture was being born in the Soviet Union—its moving pictures, its novels, its new schools and colleges and laboratories, etc., all this could not be denied.

But Max Eastman rushed into the cultural trenches and supplemented the work of Ralph Esley, Will Durant, and the rest, with a "documented" study.

How pleased everyone seemed in the plute press; how pathetically eager to believe his every syllable.

### A Vicious, Lying and Silly Book

IT IS a vicious book, a lying book, and it is also a silly book. Eastman blames everything bad that has happened in the world of Soviet literature on Stalin; yes, the thesis is as stupid and simple as all that.

Yessenin, the poet, killed himself because of Stalin; so did Mayakovsky and Polonsky and others; and it is about as accurate as if one blamed Hart Crane's suicide in America upon President Hoover.

Stalin has broad shoulders, and he is carrying the leadership of the biggest and most tremendous construction job in the world today. He can take a lot of blame and laugh at it, but it is really a joke to blame all the literary schools of Russia on him—the futurists, the acmeists, the constructivists and the realists—peasant poetry and factory poetry, Mayerhold's stage theories versus those of Stanislavsky's, etc., etc.

The fact of the matter is: Soviet literature is a vital and mighty force that has responded in a vigorous way to the Revolution. It split into many formal schools; it had its own bitter literary quarrels, debates and enmities; it even swung too far to the left, into a kind of infantile leftism, which the Communist Party finally had to correct.

In fact, the only time Stalin intervened directly in the literary battles in the Soviet Union was when he announced that the time had come to build a broad united front among the writers.

And what were these battles? They were only the same ones that go on in every John Reed Club in America, or in the revolutionary art circles of every other land. They were battles for revolutionary clarity, purpose and passion in art, a break with the bourgeois past, an attempt at self-purification.

Someone always gets hurt in a fight, but these literary battles of the Soviet writers have cleared up many things. They have been necessary. In proletarian art groups in this country, we have seen the same kind of debate (on a smaller scale, of course).

### Enemies of Communism

THE people who really hate, yes, hate the Soviet Union and wish it destroyed, are often ashamed to come out nakedly for war on the Soviets. To preserve the liberal pose, they need an intellectual mask, and Max Eastman furnishes them camouflage.

He has done this before, of course. It has become his career. In the Daily Worker for Aug. 8, 1925, I found the following characterization of Eastman, in reference to an earlier anti-Soviet book he had written:

"We have seen on what a rotten foundation Eastman is trying to erect his building.

"He exploits single incidents of the Party discussion in order to blacken our Party and to undermine all confidence by perverting the meaning of facts and distorting every proposition.

"I should think, however, that any serious and reflective reader need not even take the trouble to verify Eastman's references and 'documents' (which moreover would not be accessible to everybody) but find it sufficient to say to himself this:

"If the derogatory characteristics given by Eastman to the leading personnel of our Party had been true, how could this Party have gone through the long years of underground struggle, have made the greatest revolution in the world, have been able to lead millions, and to assist in the formation of revolutionary parties in other countries?"

"No honest worker will ever believe the sort of picture drawn by Eastman.

"It contains its own refutation. It is immaterial what were Eastman's intentions. His book can only render service to the worst enemies of Communism and revolution.

"It therefore objectively constitutes a weapon of counter-revolution."

NOW who do you think wrote this withering attack on Eastman?

It was none other than Leon Trotsky, who has since degenerated into a kind of Max Eastman himself, and writes books and articles that "contain their own refutation," and "that can only render service to the worst enemies of Communism and revolution."

THE bourgeois intellectuals often mourn publicly for Trotsky; he is another handy camouflage behind which to fight one's anti-Soviet war.

Max Eastman had gathered into a book supposed to present Trotskyism "all the white guard lies he could find.

And in the same reply, Trotsky, still somewhat careful politically, refuted the slanders of his own champion.

"Lenin left a famous political will, which Stalin suppressed," said Eastman.

"As for the famous will, Lenin never left one, and the very nature of his relations with the Party as well as the nature of the Party itself, made such a 'will' absolutely impossible." Thus said Trotsky in 1925.

"Eastman makes it appear as if the Red Army, through the change in its leadership, had broken up and lost its effectiveness, etc.," Trotsky continues. "It is a mystery how and whence Eastman derived this notion. Its absurdity is quite patent. At any rate, we should not recommend imperialist governments to base their schemes on Eastman's revelations.

"Eastman, by the way, does not seem to notice that by characterizing the Red Army thus he supports the thoroughly rotten Menshevik legend about Bonapartism and Praetorianism—since it is clear that any army, apt to be broken up on account of a personal change in leadership, would not be a Communist or proletarian, but precisely a Bonapartist and Praetorian army."

And the still-uneasitized Trotsky, who now accepts Eastman as his own, then told this Eastman that his little book contained so many "fallacious and mendacious assertions, from which we need select only a few of the more important" for rebuttal.

And this is the authority on Soviet literature, Max Eastman. Now on the verge of a possible war against the Soviets he has fired his annual gun of lies, distortions, sneers and slanders. It is his career. He has had no time in ten years to say a word about Alabama or New York capitalism; he has been too busy "improving" the Soviets.

Can such a man, if he has the least shred of honesty, fail to understand what a despicable role he is playing? Certainly not!

## New Masses Announces \$750 Prize for Best Proletarian Novel

NEW YORK—The New Masses in conjunction with The John Day Company, publishers, announce a prize of \$750 for the best novel on an American proletarian theme submitted before April 1, 1935.

The judges of the contest are Granville Hicks, literary editor of the New Masses; William F. Dunne, journalist; Alan Calmer, national secretary of the John Reed Clubs of the United States; Richard J. Walsh, president of The John Day Company; and Critchell Rimington, vice-president and associate editor of The John Day Company.

Any novel dealing with any section of the American working class may be submitted in the contest. The one definite requirement is that novels entered in the contest be not only written from the point of view of the proletariat, but be actually concerned with the proletariat. The term proletariat is defined, for the purposes of the contest, in its broadest sense, to include, for example, the poorer farmers, the unemployed, and even the lower fringes of the petty bourgeoisie as well as industrial workers. The characters, however, need not all be drawn from the working class so long as the book is primarily concerned with working class life in America.

Manuscripts must be received at the New Masses office, 31 East 27th Street, New York, before April 1, 1935 to be eligible for the \$750 prize. The prize money will be in addition to royalties accruing to the author from The John Day Company which will publish the book. All manuscripts submitted must be signed with a pseudonym; accompanying each manuscript there must be a sealed envelope with the pseudonym on the outside and the author's real name and address inside.

In making the announcement of the contest in the current New Masses, it was stated that "the judges in making their decision will try to consider all relevant factors. They will consider the author's purpose and the extent to which he has realized that purpose. They will ask themselves whether characters are representative and whether they are convincing. They will measure the significance of the theme by their understanding of the present situation and temper of the American proletariat, and they will consider each novel in terms of the author's conception and aim.

"It is to be hoped that the contest will attract workers as well as professional novelists."

## Workers Dance League Competition to Open At Town Hall Tonight

NEW YORK—Ten workers dance groups, representing many different neighborhoods, will compete at Town Hall tonight for prizes to be awarded for the best dance compositions. Those who have been invited to act as judges are Fe Alf, John Bovingdon, Nadya Chikovsky, and Sophia Deiza, all of whom are well-known dancers, as well as Emanuel Eisenberg, dance critic of the World Telegram; Harold Elton, National Secretary of the League of Workers' Theaters; Mike God, Daily Worker Communist; and Rose Wortis, of the Trade Union Unity League.

On the day following the festival, delegates of the different W.D.L. groups will convene at 109 W. 14th St. to discuss the activities of the past year, to lay down plans for future activity, and to elect officers for the ensuing year.

## TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
- WOR—Sports Resume
- WJZ—Fishing—Captain Al Williams
- WABC—Belmont Orchestra
- 7:15—WEAF—Homespun—Dr. William H. Toulik
- WOR—Talk—Harry Hershfield
- WJZ—Pickens Sisters, Songs
- 7:30—WEAF—Humber Orchestra; De Marco Sisters, Songs; Eddie Peabody, Banjo
- WOR—East Orange American Legion
- WJZ—Bastor Orchestra
- WABC—Betty Barbell, Contralto; Helen Hayes Quartet
- 7:45—WABC—Looking at Life—Roy Helton
- 8:00—WEAF—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Queen, Contralto; Bill Smith, Banjo; Stern Orchestra
- WOR—City Government Talk
- WJZ—Spanish Musicals
- WABC—Rich Orchestra; Barton Downey, Tenor; Mary Eastman, Soprano
- 8:15—WOR—All Star Trio
- WJZ—Bavarian Band
- 8:30—WEAF—Floyd Gibbons, Headline Hunter; Music
- WOR—Warner Orchestra
- WJZ—Concert Orchestra; Lucille Manners, Soprano; Walter Preston, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Joe Cook, Comedian
- 8:45—WABC—Pats Waller, Songs
- 9:00—WEAF—Voices Orchestra; Donald Brown, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Joe Cook, Comedian
- WOR—Freddie Farber and Edith Handman, Songs
- WJZ—Jamboree—Musical Variety
- WABC—Greece Stueckgold, Soprano; Kotelanski Orchestra
- 9:15—WOR—Dance Orchestra
- 9:30—WEAF—Real Life Problems—Sketch
- WOR—Freddie Farber and Edith Handman, Songs
- WJZ—Duchin Orchestra
- WABC—Humber Orchestra; Joey Nash, Tenor
- 9:45—WOR—Studio Music
- 10:00—WEAF—Havon Orchestra; Saxton Sisters, Songs; Male Quartet
- WOR—Della Baker, Soprano; William Harvare, Bassist
- WJZ—Tim Ryan's Place—Sketch

# Detroit: Kingdom of Henry I.

By ERSKINE CALDWELL (Continued from Page 1)

the overhead bridge or subway on his way to his street car, he is immediately spotted by a serviceman and finds his job gone forever.

If he is lucky enough to be able to walk the chalk lines to his street car, he must then board it and go to his garden and spend several hours planting, weeding, and cultivating. For he has been forced to sign up for one of Ford's twenty thousand gardens, and has paid fifty cents for the privilege. However, if he goes home and stretches out on the floor for two hours in order to regain enough strength to eat supper after eight hours of hounding, speed-up, and no lunch-hour rest period, he still runs the risk of losing his job. Because the servicemen may have been to inspect his garden and found a few weeds in it. Weeds in a forced-labor garden is one of the thousand deadly and unpardonable Ford sins.

Ford's desire to be known as the father of all and sundry was the prompter of one of his many famous orders. Investigators from the service department were sent out to gather complete information regarding the attitude of the worker towards the great father. The report turned in stated that the father of them all was known to the workers as "the big boss," "the chief," "the pusher," "davedriver," "Mister Ford," and other less quotable titles. Ford's action was immediate. The order was given that henceforth he was to be referred to by all workers, both on and off company property, as The Old Man. He had been assured by his council that the term was both affectionate and respectful.

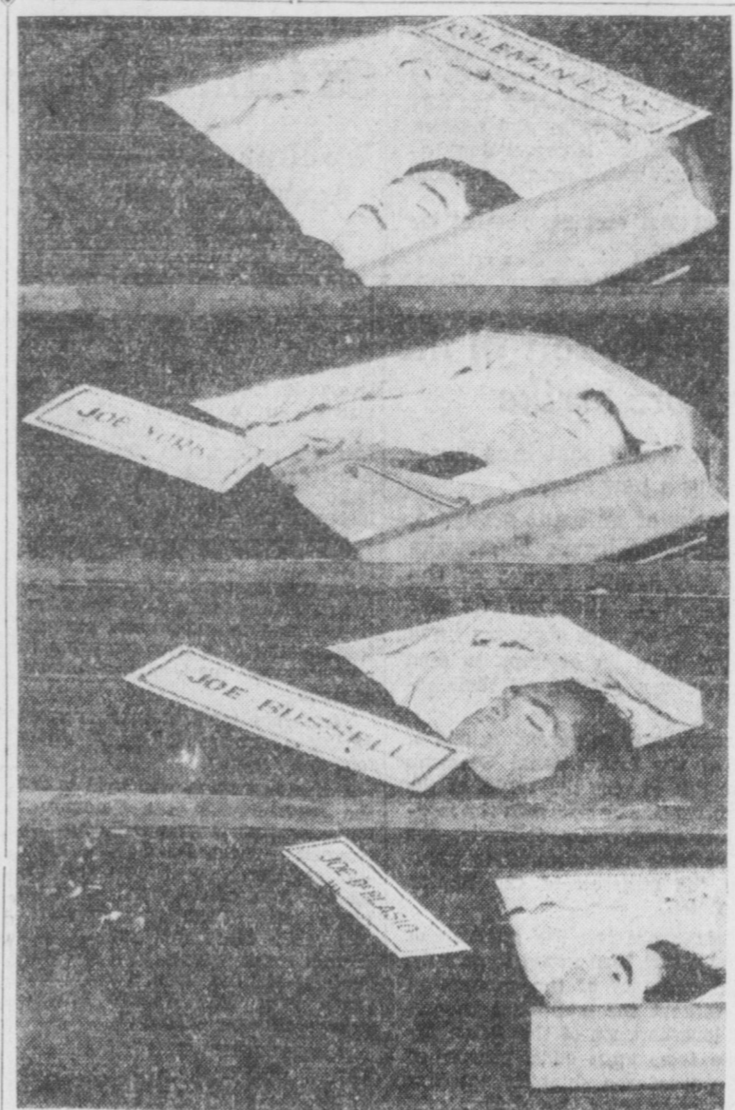
The stool-pigeons were notified by the service department to report for the blacklist any worker who failed to use the new fatherly address of affection and respect when referring to Mr. Ford personally. Soon afterward the new regulation died a swift death when the reports began coming in that the workers had evaded the spirit of it by adding a few syllables of their own. Ford was being called Old Man Son-of-a-bitch.

These are the workers once envied throughout the world. Newspapers through their news columns, and many by editorials, helped spread the misinformation, always supplied by the publicly department.

But even then the workers who received their jobs were not the highest paid in the industry. They received the lowest wages. Ford pays a worker on the final assembly line \$5. In the same department at the Hudson plant a worker doing the same operation receives \$6.80, and in the Plymouth plant \$7 per day.

In addition to this fact, the Ford worker is the victim of the most inhuman system of extracting labor known in any industry. The speed-up system—of which Ford is the proud papa—drives men insane. Others are so wrecked physically that they can never work again. After having invented the speed-up—which was later introduced into cotton mills as the stretch-out—Ford is still the leader. No other motor car manufacturer in America dares drive men as Ford does. He is proud of his man-killing system, and his engineers are constantly improving it to such an extent that, at the present rate of increase in speed, workers will soon be forced to run in order to keep up with their labor. One worker was a time when the workers could stand still and perform their labor; today they must actually hop, skip and jump while performing it; tomorrow the workers face the likelihood of being forced to run while bolting frames and tightening nuts. A bed-ridden wreck of a man, a victim of Ford's speed-up, muttered, "May God rest Henry Ford's soul for his hop-skip-and-jump."

For the workers who remain at their jobs today at River Rouge there is no time to flex a kink out of a contracted muscle; no time to straighten up your back; no time to get a drink of water; hurry, hurry; no time to draw a handkerchief to wipe your nose—wipe it on your sleeve or let it run. Some days you will have thirteen minutes in which to eat your lunch and catch your breath and get to the toilets. Take your choice between losing your job and being constipated. The servicemen are holding a stopwatch on you. If you say to the man next to you that it's hot today, the man may be a stool and report you to the blacklist for complaining about working conditions, and the next morning you will find yourself



FORD VICTIMS—Joe York, 23, District Organizer of the Young Communist League; George Russell, 16, Ford worker, Coleman Lenny, 20, Ford worker, and Joe Deblasio, "Daily Worker" Agent, were murdered on March 7, 1932, when the police of Henry I poured machine gun bullets into a crowd of 5,000 workers demonstrating at Ford's Dearborn plant for work or relief. Twenty-three other workers were seriously wounded, and hundreds injured.

standing in Miller Road with four or five or six thousand other unemployed workers and wondering how in the world you got there so quickly.

The Ford kingdom embraces not only River Rouge and Dearborn, but the city of Detroit as well. Job-selling agents comb the metropolitan area extracting \$40 in exchange for the promise of a job at Ford's. By some method employed by them, the hiring office will actually produce a job for you at Ford's. But, for some reason or other, it lasts only two or three weeks, and it all has to be done over again, if you have \$40. The \$40 turnover is profitable to everyone concerned, save the worker. Real estate agents have a method of their own. If you will agree to buy a house in Dearborn from one of them, you will get with the down payment the promise of a job at River Rouge. But somehow it never turns out to be in the worker's favor. At the end of two or three weeks you are freed, you find yourself unable to keep up the payments on your home, and you are back where you started from, after everybody, including either Ford or his hiring department, has taken a cut from your savings. On Michigan Avenue there are automobile dealers who will sell you a Ford car, brand new, right off the assembly line, for only \$50 down payment. You can take the receipt to Ford's hiring office and the flimsy slip of paper works more magic than you thought was in a whole book of tricks. Strangely enough, when you have paid for the car in full, you stand a grave change of losing your job at Ford's. And Ford says, "We do not require our employees to own Ford cars, but we advise them to do so."

Ford has discontinued the emergency hospital at the River Rouge plant, and in its place has substituted several first-aid kits and a few nurses to explain how to use them in case of accident. The constant sight of so many injured workers at the plant disturbed his peace of mind. He found he could not work very well when so many bodies of workers killed by accidents were carried out for burial.

And so Ford built, not at River Rouge, but in Dearborn, but in Detroit, the Henry Ford hospital. There the injured worker, instead of receiving medical and surgical treatment from the company that employed him, is forced to pay seven dollars and a half a day. He is not permitted to take to other city hospitals, where the charge is fifty cents a day. Ford pays his workers five dollars a day for their labor, and charges them seven-fifty a day for their injuries.

The only workers' organizations that make an attempt to demand recognition of workers' rights are the Auto Workers Union and the Mechanics Educational Society of America. The A. W. U. already has several hundred members at Ford's, and this has been accomplished without aid from the American Federation of Labor. The M.E.S.A. has accomplished nothing under its present leadership, and will never accomplish anything for the worker in the automobile industry until its A. F. of L. influence has been removed.

Ford has many good reasons for his own for not allowing workers at River Rouge to organize. Not even company unions, which other automobile manufacturers tolerate, are permissible. In the Kingdom of Henry I, the right of labor to bargain collectively has never been taken seriously. Ford laughed when other manufacturers signed the N. R. A. code. His sole reason for not signing it was the provision which would have forced unions into River Rouge. There is no power yet strong enough to force him to allow workers to organize for their own benefit. He is the power unto himself.

Isn't he King Henry I?

recognition of workers' rights are the Auto Workers Union and the Mechanics Educational Society of America. The A. W. U. already has several hundred members at Ford's, and this has been accomplished without aid from the American Federation of Labor. The M.E.S.A. has accomplished nothing under its present leadership, and will never accomplish anything for the worker in the automobile industry until its A. F. of L. influence has been removed.

Ford has many good reasons for his own for not allowing workers at River Rouge to organize. Not even company unions, which other automobile manufacturers tolerate, are permissible. In the Kingdom of Henry I, the right of labor to bargain collectively has never been taken seriously. Ford laughed when other manufacturers signed the N. R. A. code. His sole reason for not signing it was the provision which would have forced unions into River Rouge. There is no power yet strong enough to force him to allow workers to organize for their own benefit. He is the power unto himself.

Isn't he King Henry I?

## Picnic and Athletic Meet of Associated Workers Clubs Today

NEW YORK—The Associated Workers Clubs will hold an athletic field day and picnic today at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. The athletic events will start at 1 p. m., to be followed in the evening with a varied program consisting of a mass chorus, a showing of the Soviet film "The Patriots" and newsreels, the Workers' Laboratory Theatre in a new side-show, and Artists Union members who will do portraits and caricatures. At 7 p. m. Max Bedacht, National Secretary of the I. W. O. will speak. The program will conclude with dancing in an open air pavilion.

## Second New Theatre Night Offers All-Star Program on Sunday

NEW YORK—The Second New Theatre Night takes place tonight at the Fifth Ave. Theatre, 28th St. and Broadway, at 8:30 p. m., with an All-Star program. The Workers' Laboratory Theatre will show "Hollywood Goes Red," "Our Comrade Munn," and "Help, Police." Members of the staff of "Men in White" will present "Dimiroff," the Artel players, "A New Play" and Asadata Dajora Horton will perform in the native African opera "Kyunkunor."

**TONIGHT**  
10 Groups in Socialist Competition  
at  
WORKERS' DANCE LEAGUE  
**DANCE FESTIVAL**  
TOWN HALL, West 43rd Street, New York City  
TICKETS ON SALE at  
Workers Dance League, 80 East 11th Street  
Workers Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street

theatre collective  
Labor Temple Theatre  
242 East 14th Street and Second Avenue  
Last Performance  
**"MARION MODELS, Inc."**  
A collective play by O. Shapiro, J. E. Bonn, J. Shapiro  
On the Struggle of a New York Needle Trade Shop  
Only 3 Performances this season: May 31; June 1; June 2  
Reserved Seats  
80 and 50 Cents  
For Benoit Performance Call GR. 5-9076.  
Shop, 50 E. 13th St., W.L.T. 42 E.  
12th St., Box Office 9-1 P.M.

# "The Unpossessed," a Novel in the Post-War Tradition of Futility

THE UNPOSSESSED, by Tess Slesinger. Simon and Schuster, New York, \$2.50.

Reviewed by JOSEPH FREEMAN

THE bourgeois literary press has given considerable attention and inordinate praise to the talented Tess Slesinger's first novel, "The Unpossessed." One of the reasons for this is that the novel presumably deals with the so-called intellectuals. It is in the post-war tradition of futility. Its characters are for the most part ineffectual talkers, frustrated self-deceivers. But they differ from their literary predecessors in that they talk not only of sex and drink, but also of "Marxism." That makes the narrative right up to the minute. But it must be realized at the outset that there are no real Communists in the book, nor are any of the characters seen with Communist eyes. We have here a series of connected, though not integrated, sketches about specially picked types of unsuccessful liberal literati.

Intellectuals may be divided into those who function and those who are frustrated. You cannot jump into the same group Joris Karl Huysmans decadent aristocrat des Esseintes, or Marcel Proust's decadent bourgeois Swann, with the vigorous, if reactionary, lawyers, engineers, doctors, and editors who are part of the ruling French bourgeoisie. You cannot identify Prince Mishkin with Premier Milyukov; or the characterless Rudin with the counter-revolutionary Savinkov; or Hemingway's "lost generation" with the intellectuals who today do errands for the N.R.A. machine. There are important differences between an ineffectual Ohlwyn and an energetic, dangerous Eganlin.

These characters are three-dimensional. Tess Slesinger has drawn her characters in two, not because she has drawn caricatures. Daumier did his in three dimensions. What she has drawn are comic strips. Professor Bruno Leonard, the central character of the novel, is a Hemingway hero with a Jewish accent. His drunkenness, his wisecracks in which he is at once the gag-artist and the stooge, have nothing in common with the pseudo-Marxists on the fringe of the revolutionary movement. These may, within a very limited sphere and in a very allusive way, be harmful; but they are not inactive. The author's difficulties in visualizing her characters from the inside are frequently apparent. We see gestures rather than characters; we hear the voice of mimicry rather than of reality; the voice not of the actor, but of the impersonator. We never get below the surface of the people.

IRONY is more biting, humor warmer, satire more penetrating, analysis more instructive where the author has a definite feeling about his characters. Detachment which springs from an anxiety to avoid mistakes as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges the author from his own characters. Jeffrey's don Juanism appears to be Missis Flinders as the mere monologue of an actor "relying on a patient memory"; Bruno Leonard, the center of the little group of serious vacillators, a man with presumably lofty interests, also talks "like a mistake as any cost estranges

# Daily Worker

“America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper”  
FOUNDED 1924  
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE  
COMPROBAILY 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 954, National Press Building,  
14th and P St., Washington, D. C.  
Midwest Bureau: 191 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.  
Telephone: Dearborn 2631.  
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, \$9.00;  
6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.  
By Carrier: Weekly, 10 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1934

## Why More Delay in Toledo?

THOSE leaders who are delaying the general strike in Toledo are simply blocking the attempts of the men to get better wages, hours and conditions. Every hour of delay gives the employers added advantage. If the delay is continued the men will never get the economic demands for which they are struggling so eagerly.

Ramsay, head of the Auto-Lite men, is running from one government official after another to arrange whatever “mediation” he can. But in actual strike action he is continuously stalling. Two days ago now he has gotten an “extension” of the “truce.” Instead of organizing the mass power of the workers, he is diligently training them to look finally to the employers' government for aid against the employers.

Now, with the tremendous feeling among the men for an immediate general strike, the A. F. of L. officials are hinting at a “24-hour general strike protest.”

This is a trick. In some cases a protest strike can have immense significance for the workers. Even a five-minute strike can have such significance. But right now in Toledo the men are fighting not only to “protest,” but to get certain definite economic demands!

Whatever hurts the men's chances of getting these demands, or whatever does not result in any strengthening of the fight for these economic demands is only a trick to get the men to forget what they are really fighting about.

The A. F. of L. officials are rushing tearful appeals to Roosevelt. But it was just Roosevelt or his agents and nobody else who tricked the Weirton steel workers, the Detroit and Minneapolis workers. Why do they want his agents now in Toledo? To repeat these shameful performances?

BEHIND Ramsay trails A. J. Muste. Muste doesn't disassociate himself from the A. F. of L. leadership. He doesn't subject their policies and actions to a withering fire of criticism.

He trails along with them, making the whole outcome of the struggle dependent solely upon these very officials who are stalling the whole strike action.

JUST listen to him on the subject of Taft, Roosevelt's “mediator.” The workers, bursting with fighting spirit and eagerness for struggle, so far don't pay much attention to Taft. Taft is in disrepute. Therefore Muste also joins the bandwagon and attacks Taft.

But Muste attacks the government strikebreaker in such a way as already paves the way for government strikebreaking through a “mediator”!

What does he have against Taft? Does he denounce him as a strikebreaking agent of Roosevelt? Does he warn the Toledo workers against ALL “mediators”? No. He merely points out that this particular government agent is unsuitable. He says in this week's “Nation”:

“... he (Taft) revealed his mental attitude and his utter unfitness for the role of IMPARTIAL MEDIATOR. . . . (our emphasis—D. W.)”

So Muste's hypocritical echo of the workers' opposition to Taft is only for the purpose of smuggling in a different kind of government, “arbitration,” someone, perhaps more “suitable,” someone more “impartial”! Suppose Taft were to change his “mental attitude”? Then he would be O.K. for Muste.

He doesn't point out to the workers that it is absolutely IMPOSSIBLE for any Federal mediator to be “impartial.” He doesn't point out that Roosevelt is using this cloak of “impartiality” only in order to better act as the chief strikebreaker for the employers.

Thus, behind all his “militant” rant, Muste is concealing a dagger for the Toledo strikers, the deadly dagger of “impartial mediation”!

RIGHT now Muste is going along with the strikers. He has his ear carefully to the ground.

## Dimitroff to the Austrian Workers

(Continued from page Five)

is bringing, we saw in the east the U.S.S.R.—the gigantic stronghold of the working class of the world. There is no force which can stay the historic march of humanity to socialism. One of the battles is over; the fighters count those who have fallen, but their strength is not broken; the great proletarian army is marching onward to its final victory.

PERHAPS, Comrade Social-Democratic workers, the thoughts expressed in this letter may seem to you difficult to accept. Nevertheless, I hope that this letter will help you in your critical reflection of the past, to draw the proper conclusions. But if anything in this letter is not quite clear or gives cause for doubts I should be very glad if you shared them with me.

GEORGE DIMITROFF.

Moscow Hospital, March, 1934

This letter had already been written when at the end of March, I received from one of the authors of the first letter, the following letter written on March 2, 1934:

Karl Marx House, Vienna, March 2, 1934.

Dear Comrade Dimitroff:

I hear with joy that you and the other two comrades—Popoff and Taneff—have escaped from the brown hell and are already in the Soviet Union. Thousands of proletarians heaved a sigh of relief when they heard this news, for we need such heroic fighters as you in our ranks. If we had had them, the working class of Austria would not have suffered such a shameful defeat through treachery.

But all the time he's got this “mediation” dagger behind his back. All the time he builds up the prestige of the A. F. of L. leaders who are delaying action.

The answer to Muste and the A. F. of L. leaders who are stalling for time, must be immediate general strike. The strike must be settled only on the basis that the workers get what they are asking for. All negotiations must be by the workers, for the demands of the workers. Roosevelt's mediators are only strikebreakers with a fancy name and government sanction.

Toledo, strike now! The working class of the whole country is with you!

## For National Action in the Longshore Strike

THE strike of the West Coast longshoremen is entering a new stage.

After three weeks of militant struggle, after every attempt to break the strike with the aid of the armed forces of the government, the N.R.A. labor boards and the maneuvers of Ryan, the strikers have overwhelmingly voted down an attempt to send them back to work without gaining all their demands.

Likewise, the maneuvers of Scharrenberg and of the other officials of the International Seamen's Union have been unable to split the ranks of the seamen, who are fighting side by side with the longshoremen. They are determinedly following the policies of the united front strike committee which was established on the initiative of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

In no other recent strike has the question of the need for national action been raised so sharply. Despite the splendid militancy of the workers on the Pacific Coast, without the additional support of the seamen and longshoremen of the North Atlantic, their struggle faces great odds, because of the determined efforts of the shipping interests throughout the country to crush this strike.

That national action is demanded by the workers can be seen from the fact that even Ryan, who went to the Pacific Coast for the express purpose of ending the strike and who has tried to send the workers back to work without realizing their demands, has been compelled not only to sanction the continuation of the strike, but also is compelled to speak about a national strike of longshoremen. This is because of the insistence of the West Coast longshoremen for the calling out of all union membership throughout the country and because of the evident restlessness on the part of the longshoremen in the Atlantic ports who are desirous of acting in solidarity with their fellow workers on the Pacific Coast.

THIS situation imposes upon all our Party organizations, upon the Trade Union Unity League organizations, American Federation of Labor organizations, upon all revolutionary workers, the task of giving all possible support to the striking longshoremen and seamen on the Pacific Coast, to use all their connections and resources for reaching the longshoremen and seamen in the Atlantic ports, explaining to them the situation, helping them to get into the struggle in spite of all the obstacles placed in their path by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union, which from the very beginning has done everything possible to help the striking longshoremen, has mobilized its forces in their support, has already through its initiative drawn in large sections of the seamen on the West Coast in joint struggle with the longshoremen, is now bending all efforts to extend this struggle to the Atlantic ports. The Union has just sent its proposal to the District Councils and locals of the International Longshoremen's Association in the Atlantic ports urging upon the workers in the local organizations, without any delay, to get into action.

We call upon all workers and workers' organizations to support the efforts of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in this great struggle.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union, recognizing the situation, the need for struggle among the masses of the longshoremen and seamen throughout the country, recognizing the vote of the rank and file against their bureaucratic leadership, the Ryans and Scharrenbergs, has already a few weeks ago taken steps for the convening of a national conference of seamen and longshoremen on September 1 and 2 for the purpose of uniting the ranks of the seamen and longshoremen and developing the struggle on a national scale. The Union is bending all efforts to accomplish this now in the present strike situation.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union deserves the support of all class-conscious workers and workers' organizations and we urge upon you to come to their support financially to enable them to carry on this great work. All communications and financial aid should be sent to the National Office of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 2 Stone Street, Room 701, New York City.

## Wall St. Envoy Aids Frame-Up Of Cuba Editor

### Workers Demonstrate Against Imperialism, and Hitler

HAVANA, June 1.—The hand of the Wall Street embassy in Cuba can be seen in the arrest and frame up today of the editor of the co-operative newspaper “Ahora,” Guillermo Martinez Marques, on the charge of conspiracy of terror against U. S. Ambassador Caffery and his retinue. Col. Batista personally supervised the jailing of “Ahora's” editor, who is now held incommunicado.

“Ahora,” a newspaper which prints news favorable to the workers' struggle, published some startling exposures of the fake assassination campaign and its real purpose, the opening of a new campaign of terror against the Communist Party of Cuba.

Forty-four workers were arrested during a funeral today, of whom four were women.

A demonstration was held under the leadership of the Communist Party against U.S. imperialism and German fascism. Rocks with notes and slogans were thrown through the windows of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Steamship Lines last night. The slogans read: “Down with German fascism! Release Ernst Thaelmann! Down with Wall Street's Ambassador, Jefferson Caffery!”

## Huge Meets Planned On 20th Anniv. of Last World War

### League Against War & Fascism Holds Regional Conferences

NEW YORK.—Five regional conferences called last week-end by the New York City Central Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism in as many different boroughs, fired the opening gun in the campaign to build a tremendous demonstration against war and fascism on August 4, the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the World War.

Each conference, sub-divided into committees which took responsibility for setting up neighborhood committees in the various sections within each borough.

The work outlined at each conference includes the following tasks: To build a thousand neighborhood committees and enlisted supporter branches by August 4; to send a delegation from New York City to the Women's Congress in Paris; to send a thousand delegates from New York City to the second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism scheduled for Chicago in September; to raise a fighting fund of \$10,000; to back the work of the League; to break the Nazi terror backed by La Guardia's police in Yorkville and Ridgewood and stop its spread to other sections of the city. All activities will lead toward a general anti-war and anti-fascist demonstration on August 4.

All organizations recognizing the necessity to join the fight against war and fascism may secure further information from the General Secretary, Norman H. Tallentire, at the office of the League, 112 East 19th St., Room 603.

NEW YORK.—All delegates to the City Central Committee of the League Against War and Fascism are urged to be present at the regular monthly meeting at Irving Plaza, 7:30 p.m., Monday, June 4.

The proletarian revolution can not take place without the forcible destruction of the bourgeois State machine and its replacement by a new machine.—Lenin.

## “USSR Has Only Peace Plan Against War Makers”

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves. Even now, with two years of rich experience in Geneva negotiations, there is no hope that such schemes will be adopted by all countries. Corresponding conclusions should be drawn from the present situation.

“If disarmament, as a means of the security of peace, has failed, it is natural that other means should be sought, because, for the Soviet Union it is still a question of securing peace. If the Geneva conference appeared incapable of consolidating universal peace by such means as disarmament, it does not follow that all that the Geneva conference must be buried, as suggested by German fascists, Japanese imperialists, and bellicose factions of other countries. Whoever is interested in securing peace must do his utmost: to feel that the conference could ‘see’ about for other guarantees of peace, or at least increase measures of security for those states, which, having no aggressive schemes, are not interested in war, and which in case of war, might therefore become an object of attack” (Litvinoff).

### A New Program

“The conference needs a new, concrete, efficacious program of struggle for the consolidation of peace. This program was set forth in Litvinoff's speech. The proposals of the Soviet delegation are based on a real recalculation of the situation. The danger of war and an attack on the U.S.S.R. growing out of the intensification of imperialist contradictions is greater than ever before. These contradictions have also resulted in a split in the anti-Soviet front. There are countries in the capitalist world which are now actively striving, and openly preparing for an attack on the U.S.S.R.

## SHAKE THEM OFF! STRIKE NOW!



By Burck

## On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### 2 Cuba Maneuvers Mr. Lore Explains Change, and No Change

DOLLAR diplomacy has recently made two major maneuvers in the Caribbean, the axis of yankee imperialism. The first was the war games of the fleet, now resting in the East River, New York. The second was Roosevelt's purported annulling of the infamous Platt amendment.

Of the two maneuvers, the most confusing is the new treaty with Cuba. War maneuvers have their simplicity. But treaties are filled with duplicity, stratagems and demagogues. The reactions of the American capitalist press to the new Cuban-Wall Street treaty throw some very interesting light on its real significance.

First we have that outstanding interpreter of foreign events for the capitalist press, Ludwig Lore, who writes the “Behind the Cable” column for the New York Post. Mr. Lore is a leading light in that new American “revolutionary” Party, the American Workers Party that needs so liberally at the paps of Miss Columbia.

Roosevelt's New Deal imperialist maneuvers in Cuba is greeted by Mr. Lore very much as the Socialist leaders at first greeted the N. R. A., as a move against Wall Street, against the big trusts, when all later experience showed that it was a definite step in the interest of finance capital.

“With its renunciation of the Platt Amendment by the adoption of a new treaty just signed by Cuba and the United States,” exclaims Mr. Lore, “America has taken a gratifying step away from imperialism and in the direction of amity and good will in the Western Hemisphere.”

Hurray for Mr. Roosevelt, shouts this theoretician of the American Workers Party! Clarence Darrow in his report on the N. R. A. admits that Roosevelt supports the big trusts, increasing their profits and power at the expense of the American workers; in short, intensifying the base of predatory, ravaging imperialism. But Mr. Lore, nevertheless, is gratified by the “step away from imperialism” contained in a treaty maneuver.

ON THE other hand, one of the competitors of Mr. Lore in the field of capitalist interpretation of the Cuban treaty—the editorial writer of the Herald-Tribune, explains the Cuban treaty quite differently.

“In a way, it can be said that the abolition of the Platt Amendment—which for thirty-three years has controlled the relations between the United States and Cuba—will alter nothing.”

Both Mr. Lore and his colleague on the Herald-Tribune are wrong. It is a new maneuver required by Wall Street, in furtherance of the imperialist policy at the present stage of world conditions, and particularly because of the revolutionary situation in Cuba. This much even, is instinctively admitted by the same Herald-Tribune editorial which in its Bourbon manner can see nothing altered.

“It is fairly obvious that in proposing the abrogation at this moment President Roosevelt is trying to bolster a regime in Cuba already showing signs of tottering.” So you see, Mr. Lore, that Roosevelt's maneuver is an attempt to save the Mendicta-Batista butcher regime against the rising wrath of the Cuban people, which is mounting under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba. It is not a “step away from imperialism,” but a more sly imperialist policy forced by an understanding of the present situation in Cuba.

“By offering to restore our paper title,” writes the Herald-Tribune, “we interfere more deeply still. It simply re-emphasizes the fact that no revisions of the documents can change the fundamental relationships in which the two peoples are entangled.”

Which is a thousand times correct, especially, when we recall the fact that the whole policy of the New Deal, shouted from the house tops in Washington by the petty-bourgeois critics, and whoever has eyes to see, is one basically supporting finance capitalism in its program of war, plunder and colonial aggrandizement.

WHEREIN, however, lies the change of the new post toward Cuba? Because of the tremendous struggles of the Communist Party of Cuba, and the revolutionary trade unions, which have a majority of the proletariat behind them, along with the support of vast sections of the anti-imperialist students and petty-bourgeoisie, the Platt Amendment was made one of the central points of attack, and became anathema to the majority of the Cuban people.

The Mendicta government was rapidly losing its ability to rule. Roosevelt could think of no better pumoseit at this time for Wall Street's puppet government than the abrogation of the Platt Amendment. Will this change American exploitation, American suppression, American intervention, American domination in Cuba? Not a whit. Will it obviate the landing of troops? Not at all. It provides specifically that American marines, sailors and soldiers must remain at Guantanamo naval base.

Indeed, the Herald-Tribune which understands a thing or two about imperialism from the side of the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank who own most of Cuba, declared:

“The present administration, which has proclaimed its dislike of intervention, more earnestly than any other has managed to get itself more deeply involved in the internal affairs of Cuba than any, perhaps, since Mr. Wilson's day.”

As for example, Messrs. Welles and Caffery, intervention can be stopped only by the united action of the Cuban and American toiling masses!

## Overcome Difficulties in USSR Spring Sowing Drive

By VERN SMITH  
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, June 1, (by radio)—Spring sowing has been successfully completed in many regions of the Soviet Union. The Tartar Republic had sowed 6,000,000 acres by May 25, which is about 145,000 acres more than have ever been planted here. Prospects for the crops are very good.

In Western Siberia, at the same date, there had been 13,750,000 acres sown, over 10,000,000 of which are in wheat. This is more than 440,000 acres more than was planted a year ago. The new quality of sowing of the collective farms, and the sufficiency of moisture in the ground, promise an abundant harvest for Siberia.

Favorable weather conditions have helped the Leningrad district greatly. Although previously the agricultural products of this region were very limited in quantity because of drought, this year sowing has been considerably extended by the ploughing of new soil which was formerly uncultivated. By May 25, this district had sowed 2,057,500 acres of grain, including three times more wheat than last year, and a total which had formerly not been planted in all the north.

Potatoes planted in the Leningrad district have increased 92,500 acres in comparison with last year. Fifty thousand acres more of garden vegetables were planted than last year. The conditions of sowing in the Leningrad district promise abundant crops.

In almost all districts, Soviet Union farm collectives continue to sow, above the amount required by the Five-Year Plan, into the late summer hardened crops, like maize, etc.

### Prepare for Harvest

At the same time the southern districts of the U. S. S. R. are proceeding with active preparations for harvest of the early crops. Warm weather in all territories following an abundant rainfall have hastened development of winter and summer sowing in the majority of districts. Even those southern districts

where sowing, mostly of winter crops, have suffered partial damages, owing to dry weather, May sowing is satisfactory.

The advantages of the kolkhoz system have been shown repeatedly. Whatever couldn't be overcome in individual farming cases, such as manifestations of the elements and nature, have been successfully overcome by collective farmers.

A part of the damaged sowing has been resown, in some places even to an extended volume. In the majority of the places which were affected by the May drought the collectives averted damage to their crops. They organized timely mass weeding of grain fields, measures which had never been adopted before last year, and with which individual farmers, of course, could not cope. In many places kolkhozes even resorted to mass artificial watering of the fields. Such measures also are only thinkable under collective, mechanized farming. For the early sowing, in which much moisture was preserved in the soil from snow, was properly combined by the kolkhozes (collective farms) by the method of re-working the fields with tractors.

The result of all this, even in the drought districts, after the rainfall, is that the condition of sowing has been considerably improved. Throughout the south of the Soviet Union winter rye is flowering, and wheat, in places, is already earing. Summer sowing is also developing well even in the central districts of the U. S. S. R., Siberia and the Urals.

At a rally of representatives of kolkhozes devoted to the forthcoming harvest, held at Dniepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine, an appeal was made to the kolkhozes, stating, “Sowing in our kolkhozes is cheering, and strong in promise, although this was a dry spring. Sowing is in good condition because we sowed early, ploughed the soil well, weeded, sowed good grain, and sowed collectively. If such a dry spring as we have had come in the time when we lived on individual scattered farms, sowing would have looked sorry. Under collective forms of farming we expect a good harvest.”

## Cuban Communist Party Exposes the New U. S. Treaty

### Only Soviet Power Will Wipe Out Wall Street Exploitation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, June 1 (By Cable).—Declaring that the anti-imperialist struggle of the Cuban masses and in the United States and Latin America brought about the annulling of the Platt amendment, the Communist Party of Cuba stated today that the danger of intervention is not lessened. It called for an intensified fight against imperialism and imperialist war.

The statement of the Communist Party of Cuba scored the crawling declarations of Grau San Martin, ex-President of Cuba. The Communist Party stated that the new move of Roosevelt brought no change to the Cuban toiling masses, who are exploited by the Wall Street sugar companies and the bankers. The country remains more than ever oppressed by Yankee imperialism.

Only the rising revolutionary movement and the support of the broad masses who prevented an application of the Platt amendment through the landing of troops until now can end the oppression of Yankee imperialism.

The Communist Party statement further points out that the move is aimed at lulling the anti-intervention movement, and the anti-imperialist upsurge in Cuba, and the reinforcing of the war front in the Caribbean area and South America, by a fake gesture of generosity, and also to bolster up the position of the reactionary Mendicta concentration government, which has been badly shaken by the mass struggles.

Mass demonstrations are being arranged against the retention of Guantanamo as a Wall Street war base, to demand the removal of the warships, to demand the cancellation of the loans of the Chase National Bank and other foreign debts, and declaring that only Soviet power will give the Cuban people national liberation.

“The U.S.S.R. said her weighty word. She set forth the program of struggle for the consolidation of peace and security against the war incendiaries. This program accords with the interests of toiling humanity against whom the schemes of the fascist enslavers and the militarist cliques are directed.”

“We do not doubt that the program of the U.S.S.R. will meet with full approval among the widest masses of the whole world, and will be supported by the power and activity of the entire proletarian fatherland, which is on guard for the peace, security, and prosperity for which all her loyal sons stand.”

### Will Get Wide Response

“The program of the struggle for peace set forth by the Soviet delegation is clear and practical, and will undoubtedly find a wide response among the toiling masses, not only of the U.S.S.R., but of the whole world.”

“The danger of war menaces all of toiling humanity. There is no country which can consider itself outside of this danger. And sooner

There are countries which, though they would not wish to be embroiled in a war, are practically paving the road for it, prompting and encouraging the war incendiaries. And finally, there are such countries, which are presently not interested in war, and would wish to avert it, and therefore agree now to cooperate with those who are interested in the consolidation of peace.

“Such is the concrete situation, making it possible to combine the efforts of several countries for securing universal peace by new means. Rejecting the projects of complete or partial disarmament put forward by the U.S.S.R., the capitalist countries followed their class interests. Two worlds, two policies, two classes, clashed in the past. By concluding non-aggression pacts with the U.S.S.R., pacts defining an aggressor, these or those capitalist countries also follow their class promptings.

### Contradictions Sharper

“But here the contradictions between the imperialist countries become active. Very many capitalist countries which rejected Soviet disarmament projects, thereby preferring the failure of the Geneva conference at the first stage of its existence, are compelled, half-way, to meet this or that peaceable initiative of the U.S.S.R., since they themselves are menaced by danger, and cannot ignore the greater force of the consolidation of peace, such as our country constitutes.

“Therefore, there is full possibility of adopting efficacious guarantees, even if this or that state does not agree with them, because there is no way which would hamper them, to unite still closer in order to carry out measures which will increase their own security” (Litvinoff).

“Litvinoff proposed a number of