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# SIMON REVEALS HITLER'S WAR PROGRAM

## Automobile Union Plans Walkout as Rubber Strike Looms

### FINAL STRIKE VOTE RESULT IS DUE TODAY

Green and Perkins in  
Separate Conferences  
Aim to Curb Action

AKRON, Ohio, April 9.—While rubber workers here were awaiting a call to strike at any moment, an announcement came from Detroit that automobile workers will join them with a general automobile strike.

The announcement came from Frank J. Dillon, general organizer of the A. F. of L. Dillon declared that the recent strike vote of 176 locals of the United Automobile Workers Union gives the National Council authority to call the strike. He further stated that the A. F. of L. union is strong enough in the key plants of the industry to tie up production.

**Voting Continues**  
Balloting by workers of the Firestone and Goodrich plants continued yesterday and the final strike vote, it is expected, will be announced tomorrow.

Addressing a large mass meeting of rubber workers last night, Coleman Claherty, president of the United Rubber Workers Council, denounced Sheriff James F. Plover for his drilling of an army of 1,000 deputies to threaten the impending walkout. He declared that if the sheriff has a right to recruit an army, the workers likewise have such right and will recruit adequate defense for the strikers.

Meanwhile the Goodrich Rubber Company placed its tire production on a five day basis, in an effort to stock up as much as possible before the walkout.

**Prover to Speak Friday**  
How the rubber workers can carry through a successful struggle will be one of the principal questions to be answered by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, in a mass meeting Friday, 7:30 p.m., at Perkins School.

Workers look forth to this meeting as an important step in rousing the workers to a policy of militant struggle to win.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Secretary of Labor Perkins and William Green today insisted separate conferences, aiming to forestall the strike of rubber workers. Miss Perkins conferred with important controlling figures of the rubber industry in New York, while Green called in Coleman Claherty, president of the Rubber Workers Council from Akron.

It is expected that between the two conferences, an eleventh hour proposal will be made to distract the workers from the line of struggle and submit demands to an NRA agency, or await decision of the courts on the cases of the companies.

### ISU Leaders Gag Seanen

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—Following yesterday's arrest of members of the International Seamen's Union here who were guarding the headquarters of their local at 129 South Second Street against attacks by their gangster officials, the officials called a special meeting under the protection of police. The officials accompanied the police yesterday when the seamen were arrested.

Grange delivered a trade against the jailed leaders of the local, charged them with failure to abide by the constitution, and raved at the workers for "letting the seads and Communists get control of the union." Police prevented any of the seamen from challenging the statements of the officials.

The indignation of the seamen against the wreckers from the district office is very high. The rank and file had taken the initiative to force hiring through the union, to smash all "fink halls" and to enforce union conditions, while the District officials have been determined to wreck the union rather than let the members transform it into a fighting organization.

Rank and file workers of the I. S. U. declared that the splitting tactics of the officials will not stop the movement to build a fighting I. S. U.

### Two S. P. Locals Join Massachusetts C. P. For United May Day

BOSTON, MASS., April 9.—Two Socialist Party members were barred as delegates to the S. P. May Day conference because the local they represented, the Somerville local, had voted for joint action with the Communists on May Day, the chairman of the United Front Committee of the Socialist Party today informed the Daily Worker in a letter to the editor.

Two days ago the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met without taking any action against Alfred Baker Lewis and Ann Kimble, both of whom had led the fight to unseat the two Somerville delegates.

The Springfield local of the Socialist Party has voted for united action with the Communist Party on May Day.

### FIVE STRIKERS GET 10 YEARS

Wilkes-Barre Miners Are  
Framed Up on Charge  
of Dynamiting

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 9.—Five of the six miners of the Glen Alden Coal Company shaft, No. 20, convicted on framed up charges of dynamiting, were sentenced to from five to ten years solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary and fined \$500 each by Judge W. S. McLean, presiding judge of Luzerne County.

Those sentenced are James Brislin, Joseph Swilp, Steve Olshefsky, Peter Bonasavage and Theodore Lienkiewicz. All are young workers, officers of the local of Shaft 20, of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania.

The evidence against the workers was presented chiefly by company guards, and "confessions" extracted after the most brutal beatings in Wyoming barracks, were used against them. They were charged with dynamiting homes of scabs.

The savage sentence against these workers indicates the fate for scores of others awaiting trial before the same court. Protesters should be sent to Judge McLean and to Governor Earle at Harrisburg.

**800 Mine Strikers Fired**  
(Special to the Daily Worker)  
NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., April 9.—Eight hundred members of the United Mine Workers of America have been declared fired at the Russellton mine of the Republic Steel company for participating in the protest strike on April 2 against the continuation of the present agreement until June 16.

The "truce" extending the present agreement was signed by John L. Lewis with the operators and the National Industrial Recovery Board. The miners are dissatisfied because, although prices have soared, wages have remained the same for over a year, and speed-up and worsened conditions have been instituted under the present agreement.

**Union Maps Fight**  
Mike Stanovich, president of the Russellton local, declared, "We are sending a delegation of miners to all the Republic Steel mines and will hold a joint committee meeting. We will then send a delegation to the company demanding the reinstatement of all the miners. After that we will hold local union meetings of all locals involved. We are also calling a special conference of all local unions in the Allegheny Valley for Saturday night to take up the situation."

The statement follows in full:  
TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. of L.  
TO ALL TRADE UNIONISTS  
TO ALL WORKERS, ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED.  
Brothers:  
It should be now be clear to every worker that we are face to face with a nationwide drive on

### 7 MORE FACE MURDER TRIAL IN GALLUP

5 Held for Deportation  
—Civil Liberties, I.L.D.  
Protest to U. S.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 9.—Seven more workers were charged with murder yesterday in connection with the demonstration in Gallup last Wednesday, when sheriff deputies fired upon workers, killing one unemployed miner, wounding seven and slaying Sheriff Carmichael. The latest charges bring the total to forty-four men and women charged with murder. Practically all of the arrested workers are members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Five other workers are held for deportation on warrants issued by the United States Department of Labor. Judge Oroszetting has granted the prisoners the right of a preliminary hearing. A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union and W. Augur, a local attorney, will represent both the workers held for murder and those held for deportation.

**Sheriff Boasts of Slaying**  
Following the transportation of the arrested workers to the State prison at Santa Fe, Sheriff D. W. Roberts, who openly boasts of having slain the unemployed miner and wounded another who is near death, announced that all but eighteen of the remaining 106 prisoners have been released. They are still under technical arrest, however, and are subject to summons at any time. United States Immigration officers are busy cooking up deportation warrants against all of the foreign-born.

Those charged with murder were taken here in a special coach of the Santa Fe railway line. Guards and State police bristling with high-powered rifles and sub-machine guns flanked each end of the railway coach.

Attorney A. L. Wirin, who will be chief counsel for all the arrested workers, stated that all constitutional rights had been violated in lodging the murder charges. Declaring that the Gallup cases combined "the worst of Gastonia and the Scottsboro cases," Wirin charged that all their rights had been flagrantly violated in the refusal to allow postmortems, refusal to open counsel, failure of the court to desig-

(Continued from Page 2)

### More Millions Voted for Navy

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate today passed and sent to President Roosevelt for signature a bill authorizing Navy Secretary Claude A. Swanson to proceed with \$38,000,000 worth of building construction projects at various Navy yards and shore stations.

The measure passed the House on March 27 and was approved by the Senate without a record vote. It does not appropriate funds, but merely authorizes for future appropriations.

The authorizations include \$2,000,000 for the Canal Zone, \$587,000 for an aviation base in Hawaii, and other Pacific fortifications.

The Roosevelt war budget is now well over one billion for the next year, and totals the staggering sum of more than three and half billion during the past twenty-four months, the largest war budget of any country in the world.

### Build Fighting Fund of I.L.D. To Save Lives of Negro Boys!

APPEAL OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

Comrades! Fellow Workers!  
The Scottsboro boys must be freed! Angelo Herndon must be saved from a living death on the chain gangs of the South!

For four years the hands of the Southern lynchings have been stayed by the mass efforts of millions of workers, farmers and intellectuals. This same mass pressure has finally forced a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States, which not only saves the boys once more from the electric chair, but which is at the same time a tremendous victory in the struggle for Negro rights.

But there must be no illusions. Before the Scottsboro boys are free, before Angelo Herndon can once more freely take his place in the ranks of the working class, a long and bitter battle lies ahead. This battle must be fought on two fronts. The best possible legal defense must be provided. The mass pressure which has won so many victories in these historic cases must be multiplied many fold.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party, which has from the beginning given its fullest support to the campaign conducted by the International Labor Defense in the Scottsboro and Herndon cases, now calls upon the American working class, and upon all who wish to put an end to "lynch justice" to rally in one mighty effort to carry these cases on to final victory.

A fighting fund of \$20,000 is needed to enable the International Labor Defense to carry on its defense of these cases.

This money must be raised within the next two months.

The Central Committee itself contributes \$500 to this fund and calls upon all members of the Communist Party, upon all workers in the trade unions and the mass organizations, upon all intellectuals and liberals, to raise this fund within the next sixty days. Take up collections in your shops, in the neighborhoods and in the countryside. Mobilize to demand the immediate unconditional safe release of the Scottsboro boys and of Angelo Herndon.

Demand: No re-indictments! No new trials!  
Send in your donations at once!  
Build the International Labor Defense!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.  
Earl Browder, General Secretary, C. P. U. S. A.

### Wall Street Financiers Are Radio Priest's Pals

By A. B. Magill  
ARTICLE VII.

The famous New York Hippodrome meeting, November 27, 1933, at which Father Coughlin was the main attraction, drew thousands of poor people who jammed the meeting and milled about outside, honestly believing that Coughlin was their fighter and champion against Wall Street. Amid cries

"I am from Wall Street," he said. "But I want to assure you that even in Wall Street there are many who support President Roosevelt's humanitarian and sane money policy." (Detroit News, November 26, 1933.)

**Backed by Administration**  
That this meeting had the full support of the administration was indicated by the fact that Henry Morgenthau, Sr., father of the Secretary of the Treasury, acted as chairman, being introduced by Harris. Among those who spoke was Senator Thomas, Coughlin, of course, went over big, and the meeting adopted a resolution, calling for more inflation. The New York Times of November 28, 1933, reports:

"When asked before the meeting who were its sponsors, Father Coughlin named the Radio League of the Little Flower Shrine, Royal Oak, Mich., of which he is rector; the Committee for the Nation, including Frank A. Vanderlip, James H. Rand and other leaders of business and finance, and 'individual friends.'" (Emphasis mine — A.B.M.)

Wall Street's Committee for the Nation, the Roosevelt administration, Father Coughlin, all pulling together!

But let us come down to a more recent period, that immediately fol-

lowing the launching of the National Union for Social Justice.

**Secret Blurted Out**  
The Detroit News of November 21, 1934, published a report of a conference that had been held in Father Coughlin's office at Royal Oak. Present at the conference were leading inflationists, including LeBlanc, Harris, Senator Thomas and Cromwell, representing six national organizations. The News quoted Cromwell to the effect that "leading critics of the nation's financial system are now united in an effort toward monetary reform" and listed the following as the six organizations that had agreed on a monetary program: the American Farm Federation, the National Grange, the National Farm Union, the Sound Money League (a Vanderlip-Harris outfit), the Committee for the Nation and the National Union for Social Justice.

When the writer questioned Coughlin at a press conference on December 4, he denied that any agreement had been made and insisted that the above-mentioned gentlemen were merely "personal friends" whom he had called in for "advice and suggestions." "Whoever issued that report was mistaken," he said. In other words, Cromwell, one of the leaders of the group, "was mistaken." The mistake was that he blurted out something

(Continued from Page 2)

### HOUSE BODY HEARS FARM RELIEF BILL

Farm Union Members  
Laud H.R. 3471 When  
Read at Hearing

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, April 9.—For the first time since American farmers began in 1932 to fight militantly against evictions and foreclosures, relief, production credits and for farmer control of relief, the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill was given a hearing before a Congressional committee today and yesterday.

Farmers demanded this legislation, H.R. 3471, which embodies these principles and proposes a \$2,000,000,000 appropriation to carry them out adequately, in testimony presenting a grim picture of the drought-blighted countryside.

**Farmers Applaud Bill**  
About 200 Farmers Union members, mainly from Ohio, who had been led to Washington by their officials to support the reactionary Frazier-Lemke bill, applauded enthusiastically when the militant bill H.R. 3471, was put forward along with an emphatic declaration that the Roosevelt A.A.A. is class legislation, designed to aid the rich at the expense of the poor farmers and the city workers.

The spontaneous support evidenced by the powerful Farmers Union forces climaxed the hearing today before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Agriculture.

Representative Usher Burdick (Rep. N. D.), introduced H.R. 3471 in response to mass pressure for it in his district. Reacting to the demands of a committee from the Farmers National Emergency Conference at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Burdick arranged for the sub-committee hearing. He failed, however, to appear at the hearing conducted by the Agriculture Committee of which he is a member, saying he had to attend another mittee meeting. However, Burdick turned up just in time to attend a hearing on the Frazier-Lemke Bill by the full Agriculture Committee.

Representing local units of the National and Nebraska Holiday Associations, the Farmers' Union and the Farmers' League, the farmer witnesses assailed the Roosevelt Administration's food-destruction pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

### Hupp Strikers Reject 'Truce'

By A. B. Magill  
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—The striking workers of the Hupp Motor Car Co. this afternoon overwhelmingly rejected a proposal of the company that they return to work and negotiate afterwards. The proposal was voted on at a mass meeting in Dom Ludowy Hall following a conference between the company and representatives of the workers, consisting of five members of the strike committee and F. J. Dillon, A. F. of L. National Organizer in the automobile industry.

About eight hundred workers are involved in the walkout, which started Friday and is being led by the Hupp Federal Local, United Automobile Workers. Production is at a standstill, despite living reports spread by the company in the local capitalist press that 70 per cent of

(Continued on Page 2)

### 'Daily' Will Publish Special May 1st Issue Of 300,000 Copies

Plans for a May Day edition of more than 300,000 copies, the largest in the history of the Daily Worker, are now being completed.

Not only will this May Day edition be exceptional for its size, but it will have a rotogravure section showing high-points in the present day struggle of American labor and the history of May Day.

This edition will contain articles by leading revolutionary writers on the significance of May Day this year, the relation of war and fascism, the question of the united front of the working class, and the struggle for the abolition of the rule of Wall Street.

Orders should be sent in now for this historic edition. Do not miss it.

### U.S. TO OPEN C. C. C. DRIVE

First Step Is Taken to  
Build Vast Reserve  
of 600,000 Men

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, April 9.—A drive to enlist 100,000 more unemployed youth in the Civilian Conservation Corps will be opened next week under the \$4,800,000,000 work-relief program just enacted. The Daily Worker learned today as administration lieutenants on Capitol Hill nervously awaited the return of President Roosevelt tonight to formulate their strategy for warding off discussion of genuine unemployment relief.

The new C. C. C. enlistment, including some replacements, is the first step in a plan, said in official quarters to be approved by the White House, to build the C. C. C. into a vast youth reserve army of 600,000 youth toughened and trained in military discipline. Gives Thirty Million to C.C.C.

President Roosevelt yesterday allocated \$30,000,000 to the C. C. C. from the \$4,800,000,000 fund set up by the Work-relief Act. In this act a total of \$600,000,000—fifteen per cent of the whole amount approved by Congress—is earmarked for the C. C. C. Officials said today, moreover, that more than \$600,000,000 would be needed to double the force as expected. More money might be made available by the President, it was noted, since the Work-relief Act gives him authority to shift earmarked totals within a range of twenty per cent.

The C. C. C. already has received \$323,362,315 of "Public Works Administration" money. Thus the essential war-preparations purpose to which the Administration is putting so-called unemployment relief funds was emphasized anew.

The President's intention to greatly expand the C.C.C. attracted attention to the whole question of unemployment and the method of applying the \$4,800,000,000 "relief" awaited the President on his return from his fishing trip.

**Made Plans in February**  
The intention to double the C. C. C. was indicated when Robert Fechner, Director, testified before a Congressional Committee on last Feb. 6.

"We have gone ahead on the assumption that at least the present organization of 303,000 men would continue for another year from April 1, 1935. . . . In a discussion that my advisory council and my-

(Continued from Page 2)

### NAZIS SEEK AID FOR WAR ON SOVIETS

British Plan, Aimed to  
Help Fascists, Is  
Kept Secret

LONDON, April 9.—Startling revelations in the House of Commons today by Sir John Simon confirm the fact that Hitler is striving to win Britain and other leading European capitalist powers for a united war front against the Soviet Union.

Reporting on his recent conversations with Hitler, and on the conference of Captain Anthony Eden with Joseph Stalin and Maxim Litvinoff in the Soviet Union, Sir John declared that Hitler was ready to sign a "non-aggression pact" with every European power except the Soviet Union and Lithuania.

From Sir John's report, which outlined Hitler's dramatic war preparations, it was clear that Hitler insisted that German Fascism be given assistance and a free road for war against the U. S. S. R.

**No Pact With U. S. S. R.**  
"Germany made it plain," said Sir John, "that she is not prepared to sign an Eastern Pact binding Germany to mutual assistance."

"Particularly," Germany is not prepared to enter a pact of mutual assistance between herself and Soviet Russia.

"On the other hand, Germany is in favor of a non-aggression pact among the powers interested in Eastern European questions, with provisions for consultation if aggression is threatened.

"Herr Hitler is unwilling at present to contemplate inclusion of Lithuania in any non-aggression pact."

Sir John's report to the House of Commons, where he purported to give the main points of the Hitler conference, was made on the eve of his departure with Ramsay MacDonald to Stresa, Italy, where France, Italy and Great Britain will confer on future steps in the face of the ominous war danger created by the demands of German fascism.

**Soviet Peace Plan**  
Though hypocritically striving to avoid the glaring contrast of Hitler's open war provocations, Sir John could not resist reporting on the proposals of the Soviet Union as advanced to Capt. Eden.

The Soviets contended the proposed Eastern Pact was not aimed at the isolation or encirclement of any state, Sir John Simon pointed out, but creation of equal security for all participants and Moscow felt participation of Germany and Poland would be the best solution.

He said the Soviet government considered the present international situation made it more necessary than ever to promote the building up of a security system in Europe along the lines of the Franco-British declaration.

Hitler's armament demands and preparations, for the first time of-

(Continued on Page 2)

### Picketing Set At NBC Today

Downtown sections of the Communist Party called upon all their members, supporters and all workers in downtown shops to rally to a large picket line at 4:30 this afternoon at the plant of the National Biscuit Company, Fifteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, to join with the striking workers.

A larger police force than at any time in the three-month strike was concentrated at the National Biscuit Company plant, Monday and Tuesday, as the strikers became more determined to save their jobs and union. For more than two hours Monday night, hundreds of pickets made attempts to break through the lines of police guarding Fifteenth Street through which scabs pass on their way out of the plant. Mounded police with swinging clubs charged into the crowds as far as Seventh Avenue.

William Galvin, President of the Inside Workers Federal Union which is leading the strike, was invited by the Downtown sections of the Communist Party to speak in behalf of the strikers at the mass meeting tomorrow night at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place. The proceeds of the meeting will go for strike relief. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak on the role of Communists in strike struggles.

Arrested strikers will be tried at 10 a.m. in Jefferson Market Court. Others will be tried tomorrow and Friday in the same court. Workers are called to be present in court and show solidarity with the strikers.

## Communist Party Calls A.F.L. to Join on May 1st Against Anti-Labor Drive

"Warning that the Roosevelt government, together with the biggest Wall Street monopolies, are organizing a nation-wide drive to cripple the trade unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement yesterday, signed by William Z. Foster, chairman, and Earl Browder, secretary, called upon the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and all trade unionists to unite their forces for strike action against the N.R.A. wage-cut, company unions, and open-shop, and to take action leading to a mass Labor Party fighting for the interests of labor.

The statement follows in full:  
TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. of L.  
TO ALL TRADE UNIONISTS  
TO ALL WORKERS, ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED.  
Brothers:

It should be now be clear to every worker that we are face to face with a nationwide drive on

the living standards of the workers and against the trade union movement.

Here are some facts to prove this contention. First we have the recent renewal of the low wage and open shop code in the auto industry. Immediately following this fact President Roosevelt, who is directly responsible for the renewal of the auto code, approved the 25 cents an hour code for the tobacco industry. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOLLOWED UP THIS ATTACK ON THE WORKERS WITH ANOTHER UNMISTAKABLE ACT WHICH WILL INEVITABLY RESULT IN LOWERING THE WAGES FOR ALL WORKERS UNLESS RESISTED TO THE UTMOST. WE REFER TO THE APPROVAL BY CONGRESS AT HIS INSISTENCE OF THE \$50 MAXIMUM WAGE ON THE PROPOSED PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS.

Private industry which forced through these attacks, with the approval of the administration, of course, has not been slow to follow up this victory. This was best seen by the attitude of the mine

operators in refusing the demands of the miners, despite the fact that the miners represent the largest and best organized labor union in the country. In the rubber industry the employers try with all means to terrorize the workers and to prevent unionization. In the garment industry, another of the best organized trades in the country, the manufacturers of the cloak industry have also served notice on the union of their refusal to even renew the present agreement. PERHAPS THE PLANS AND AIMS OF THE EMPLOYERS ARE BEST ILLUSTRATED BY THEIR ATTITUDE IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY. And here also we have perhaps the best illustration of how the Roosevelt administration sides with the employers in their drive against the workers. We all remember the brilliant nationwide general strike of last fall. We remember that this strike was called off at the order of the President at its very height, when the workers showed every determination to fight to victory. The workers were made many promises

that their injustices would be righted. But we know what happened. Even Vice-President Gorman, who claimed "victory," was compelled recently to state that perhaps it was a mistake to call off the strike. Why? Because the employers have, instead of making concessions to the workers, made new onslaughts on their wages and working conditions. Only recently a new order was issued to curtail the production week, which brings new slashes in the wages of the workers. Workers have been and are being discriminated against by the tens of thousands.

The shipowners on the West Coast, in fact the bosses everywhere, are refusing to meet the demands of the workers, are using all the forces at their disposal to fight the workers and their unions. The courts have been used by the employers to make to naught the supposed guarantees of the rights of the workers to organize and bargain collectively.

(Continued on Page 2)

# Cleveland Jobless Insurance Body Backs May Day Call

## Tacoma S. P. And C.P. Unite For May Day

### Detroit Permit Won—S. P. Leaders Fail in Split Move

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9.—By a unanimous vote, the Cleveland Committee for Unemployment Insurance, representing 300 working class groups, endorsed the united front May Day parade and pledged to bring 5,000 workers into the march under banners demanding the passage of the Workers Bill, H. R. 2827, for unemployment insurance.

The committee pledged that it will march in the united front parade "under the banner of the Workers Bill and as a sign of working class solidarity on Labor's holiday."

The committee speaks for many fraternal organizations, church groups, and workers clubs.

To broaden the united front, the Cleveland Committee for Labor May Day demonstration has issued a call to working class groups to send two delegates to a third May Day conference to be held on April 13, 3:30 p. m. at the Metal Trades Hall.

Joint Communist-Socialist Call

TACOMA, Wash., April 9.—The greatest enthusiasm reigns here among the workers of the city as the Communist and Socialist Parties have just issued a joint call for one united May Day demonstration for a struggle against war and the menace of fascism.

Plans are being rushed to ensure the greatest May Day the city has ever seen.

Detroit Permit Obtained

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—Backing down before persistent mass demand, Police Commissioner Heinrich Pickert has granted a permit for a May Day parade and demonstration.

The march will start at 3 p. m. from Ferris Park, Chene and Warren Avenues, ending with a mass meeting at Times Square at 5 p. m.

All organizations are urged to send delegates to the united May Day conference on Saturday, April 13, at 2 p. m. in Danah Brotherhood Temple, 1775 West Forest Avenue.

Spitters Get Setback

The Socialist Party leadership met a setback in its efforts to split the ranks of labor on May Day. Only five delegates showed up at the conference it called Thursday from which it specifically excluded the Communist Party. Of the five delegates present, those of the Proletarian Party and the Workers Party protested against the exclusion of the Communist Party and demanded that a united front conference be called to include the Communist Party.

The Socialist Party leaders were compelled to grant the floor to Max Salsman, representative of the Communist Party, who called for the building of one united May Day demonstration.

Delegation to A. F. of L.

After this, those present agreed to send a delegation to Frank X. Mactel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, proposing the calling of a May Day conference with the participation of all A. F. of L. unions and the Communist Party. Mactel is reported to have agreed to such a conference, but only on condition that the Communist Party is excluded.

The Socialist Party is now said to be proceeding with plans for a separate demonstration on May Day.

Hartford Union Act

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9.—Nineteen workers organizations, including eight trade unions, five independent and three A. F. of L., and the Communist Party, have voted enthusiastically for one united front parade.

The May Day conference was called by the Joint Council of the Industrial Aircraft Workers of America, and the Machine, Tool and Co-Workers of America, Unity Lodge number 11, unions which include workers in the large war industry plants here.

The Socialist Party was not in the united front agreement for May Day since its officials have flatly refused to hold any joint actions with the Communist Party, thus acting openly to split the solidarity of the workingclass of this city.

The demands on which the organization united for May Day demonstration are as follows: (1) Support for the strikers in the Colt plants; (2) Make Hartford a union town; (3) End forced labor in the city.

## Congress Body Gets Farm Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

gram, and told how militant mass action on the farm has been their only defense against it.

"I just want to tell you," John Wain, secretary of the Wells County Holiday Association, testified, "how we have been raising hell in North Dakota." He explained how farmers massed to stop evictions and foreclosures.

John Marshall, chairman of the Farmers National Committee for Action, which led in initiating the Sioux Falls Conference, told the House members that the A. A. gave 84 per cent of the farm "benefits" to farmers' creditors and only six per cent to the farmers. He declared the bill was intended to make subsistence farmers of one-half of the farmers. He emphasized it as upper-class legislation.

## Financiers Are Coughlin's Pals

(Continued from Page 1)

which Coughlin had wanted to keep secret.

But then came the National Monetary Conference in Washington on January 16, 1935, organized by Senator Thomas. One of the chief speakers was Coughlin. And there the priest openly entered into an agreement with about 15 other organizations, including the Committee for the Nation. At his next Tuesday night lecture (Jan. 22, 1935), somebody in the audience asked:

Nub of His Program

"You have formed an agreement with the Committee for the Nation. Isn't this an organization of big bankers and industrialists, including Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly head of the National City Bank?"

Coughlin answered in typical style. He completely ignored the reference to Vanderlip and the big bankers industrialists. "It's the Committee for the Nation that has come over to us," he said. "At the Washington monetary conference the program of the National Union for Social Justice was adopted 100 per cent."

Father Coughlin has repeatedly emphasized that "the obsolete money system . . . more than all other causes combined is perpetuating want in the midst of plenty."

In other words, all the noble phrases about "a just and living annual wage," "sharing the profits," "production for use at a profit" boil down to—the program of the Committee for the Nation.

Coughlin and Rockefeller

In his denunciations of the international bankers, Coughlin frequently names Morgan, Mellon, Kuhn-Loeb, the Warburgs, the Rothschilds, but never that powerful international banker, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Rockefeller controls the world's largest bank, the Chase National, and joins hands with his chief rival, Morgan, in the second largest, National City. The only reference to Rockefeller that I have been able to discover is in Coughlin's radio speech of January 27, 1935, in which he criticizes the Rockefeller for supporting American adherence to the World Court.

Tribute to Aldrich

Not only does he omit Rockefeller's name from his assaults on the bankers, but he has paid glowing tribute to two of them—Aldrich Rockefeller's brother-in-law, and president of the Chase National, On December 3, 1933, he declared:

"New bankers with new vision are replacing the old. An Aldrich is the new chairman of the Chase National in New York—perhaps the world's largest public bank. Wiggins is out. There is a leader in Finance, an Aldrich, who backs the President and who condemns the methods of the Federal Reserve System and the hideout holding companies, which participated in the greatest credit inflation of all history." (The New Deal, p. 114).

Let us remember, too, that LeBlanc, Coughlin's closest adviser, was formerly president and vice-president of two banks which merged with Chase National. In all probability he is still a Rockefeller agent.

Coughlin and Rockefeller

Coughlin told Marguerite Young of the Daily Worker, that "Rockefeller isn't much of a banker" (Daily Worker, Feb. 4, 1935). No, not much! The radio priest constantly tries to win the support of workers, farmers and small businessmen by saying that the industrialists are in the same boat as they, but they too are exploited by the "financialists," the bankers.

Coughlin knows better, of course; he knows that under imperialism there is no such thing as a division and conflict between industry and finance, that on the contrary, the two are joined through the big banks. J. P. Morgan, originally a banker, now has his grip on a large part of American industry. John D. Rockefeller, originally an industrialist, today shares with Morgan control of American finance.

The question remains: Why does Coughlin consistently spare Rockefeller? Why does he praise Rockefeller's man, Aldrich?

Back in 1930, when he testified be-

## Weigh General Marine Strike

fore the Fish Committee, Coughlin attacked Henry Ford and charged that he was driving his workers toward Communism. But that was in the old days, before the radio priest began to sing by the light of the silvery moon.

The N. Y. Times of Sept. 6, 1932, published an interview with the priest under the headline: "Coughlin Defends Ford as a Patriot." The Times story said:

"As to Mr. Ford's course of action he (Coughlin) was optimistic. A few years ago, he said, he did not think so highly of the motor manufacturer. But, he added, 'I consider that Mr. Ford has matured greatly in the last three or four years in the matter of industrial sociology.'"

"Like all of us, he has his faults," he said, "but I like to see the good in the gentleman. He has done much for Detroit." (Emphasis mine.—A.B.M.)

What has caused Coughlin to change his mind? At the time when he criticized the auto magnate, Ford was paying a minimum wage of \$7 a day; when he praised him, this had been cut to \$4. In the three years that had passed, the speed-up had been greatly increased. Ford's vicious spy system had learned new tricks in hounding the workers, Ford's hired thugs and his Dearborn police had murdered five unemployed workers in the Ford Hunger March on March 7, 1932. Truly, "Mr. Ford has matured greatly in the last three or four years in the matter of industrial sociology!"

At a lecture on Dec. 18, 1934, what he thought of the Ford spy system, Coughlin replied:

"Absolutely opposed to it it exists."

Coughlin Knows

Doesn't Coughlin, the man who professes to be in touch with everything in the world, know whether something right under his nose exists or not? Every child in Detroit knows that Henry Ford has one of the most vicious industrial spy systems in the world!

When the previously mentioned conference of the Wall Street industrialists took place in Coughlin's office, the Detroit newspapers reported that the gentlemen also conferred with Henry Ford. When I asked Coughlin at a press conference on Dec. 4 what had been discussed with Ford, the priest refused to say. But Senator Thomas was not about to be tacitful. "I can't speak for Mr. Ford," the Detroit Times of Nov. 30, quoted him as saying, "but I believe I can say that he is with us in this new necessary undertaking." (Emphasis mine.—A.B.M.)

(To Be Continued)

## Hupp Strikers Reject 'Truce'

(Continued from Page 1)

its force is working. All the strikers have joined the union, according to William J. McHugh, president of the local.

The chief demands are straight day rate or piece work instead of the bonus system, seniority rights, recognition of the workers' negotiating committee, and rehiring of workers fired for union activity.

The bonus system was introduced about two months ago, resulting in drastic wage cuts. Men who would be making \$12 to \$14 a day at piece work rates were getting only \$4 under the bonus system. McHugh told the Daily Worker.

The workers are in a fighting mood and are picketing day and night.

Among the most militant strikers are about 100 women.

Commenting on the rejection of the request of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, independent union of tool and die makers, for representation on the strike committee, President McHugh said he had favored it, but his "superior officer," Dillon, had opposed it. The matter was never placed before the membership of the local.

Orders for the May Day edition, accompanied by cash, must be in the Daily Worker office by Wednesday, April 24!

## C.P. Calls A.F.L. to Join on May 1 Against Anti-Labor Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

San Francisco, Calif., April 9.—Threat of a general marine strike along the entire West Coast was seen to hinge upon the reply of President Roosevelt as five marine unions involved in the walkout of oil tanker seamen asked him today to force tanker operators to agree to collective bargaining.

The request to the president is considered here as a final attempt to get a settlement before calling a strike.

Seattle, Wash., April 9.—Reputating the District leadership of the International Seamen's Union in effecting an arbitrary settlement of the oil and tanker strike, the Seattle local has voted to place all negotiating power in the hands of the Rank and File Negotiating Committee.

Delegates who have been sent to San Francisco to take part in the negotiations before a special arbitration board, have been instructed that any agreement must be put to a coast-wide vote of the rank and file.

W. J. Stack, of the Marine Firemen's Union, was arrested when 500 strikers held a mass picket line in front of the Union Oil docks. The police red squad charge that Stack led a group of workers in a Bronx cheer for the Mayor and the police.

## Simon Reveals Nazi War Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

officially stated by Sir John, included the following:

1.—An Army of 36 divisions, representing 550,000 soldiers, not including armed police, Storm Troops, Special Guards, and other auxiliary troops.

2.—Hitler declared Germany now possess all types of arms which other countries have.

3.—Germany claimed 25 per cent of Britain's naval tonnage and air parity with Britain and France.

4.—Germany favors the idea of an air pact between the Locarno powers.

5.—Hitler presented demands for the return of the German colonies. "Germany alleged by way of example," said Sir John, "what she is in a position of inferiority while she has no colonies."

Aims of Conquest

That this was a bargaining point becomes clear when it is known that the German colonies were divided between Japan, France and Britain, none of whom have the slightest idea of giving up their war spoils.

Hitler proposed this idea in order to get concessions from the other powers. He did not say what the British imperialists seek to hide before the masses of the world, in which millions of them would be credited for annihilation.

Trade Credit Agreement

BERLIN, April 9.—While speeding its war preparations against the Soviet Union, German Fascism, hard hit by an ever-growing economic crisis, was today forced to sign a five-year credit agreement with the Soviet Union for \$80,000,000. The credit will be used for purchase of goods from German industry.

Going Wedding a Show

BERLIN, April 9.—Making a burlesque of his wedding, for which the admission charge is 200 marks, General Herman Wilhelm Goering, aviation minister, began festivities today in preparation for his public marriage to the actress Emmi Sonnemann.

part in the formation of the unprecedented Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia, which brought under one banner, in condemnation of the imperialist Italian attack upon the Negro land of Abyssinia, almost all the nationalist, social, religious and political groupings in Harlem.

But still more important than this, in the long run, are the more permanent united front associations and unions which are today leading the struggles of the Negro people. I need only mention the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, led by Richard Moore and Herman MacKewan, well-known Negro speakers, which has clarified and given determined expression to the proletarian national consciousness of the Negro people. I need only mention, too, the Harlem branch of the International Labor Defense, headed by William Fitzgerald, the former Garveyite, which has crystallized around the Scottsboro case the demand of justice for black men. I need only mention, for lack of space, the Domestic Workers Union, which, with Mary Ford as organizer, is carrying forward the struggle for day-to-day needs of the most oppressed group of the working class, the domestic workers, a large proportion of whom are Negro women, and help to give political and social guidance. No one can do anything better for the Negro workers of Harlem than to give assistance to this organization, and to the defense of those members, including Harry Gordon, who are still subject since their arrest at the time of

## Nazi Terror Rises in Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

of the "truce" for the textile workers? What can the auto workers, the rubber workers, expect from this "truce"? What can they expect from the N.R.A.? What can they expect from the Wagner Bill? Must the workers go again through the experience of the past two years? Will the A. F. of L. Council again become a partner in cheating the workers, forcing them into company unions in the name of a "new" deal?

Whatever the opinion of the A. F. of L. Council, the signs are multiplying that the workers will not stand for this treachery any longer. The opportunities for the workers are today greater than ever. The workers are awakening. They are showing signs of a desire to fight back. They are showing a remarkable solidarity with their fellow workers.

THIS SPIRIT OF THE WORKERS CAN BEAT BACK THE BOSSES' ATTACKS AND CAN RESULT IN THE GREATEST FORWARD STEP OF LABOR IN THE HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY. AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY, WHICH HAS ALWAYS FOUGHT FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS, FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE TRADE UNIONS, WILL DO ALL IN ITS POWER TO EXPOSE THE NEW MANEUVERS TO SHACKLE THE WORKERS, AND MOBILIZE THEM IN DEFENSE OF THEIR INTERESTS AND THEIR RIGHTS!

We propose for the consideration of the A. F. of L. Council, all internationalists of the A. F. of L. all local unions and all trade unionists and workers in the factories, and the unemployed, that immediate steps be taken to mobilize the forces of the workers to defeat the bosses' attacks.

Not extension of the N. R. A., not the Wagner Bill is the workers' demand, the workers' answer. This is only forging one's own shackles.

THE ANSWER OF THE WORKERS MUST BE: JOIN THE STRUGGLES OF THE RUBBER WORKERS, THE MINERS, THE AUTO WORKERS, THE STEEL WORKERS, THE TEXTILE WORKERS, ETC. AGAINST THE WAGE CUTS, AGAINST THE OPEN-SHOP DRIVE, FOR THE THIRTY-HOUR WEEK WITHOUT REDUCTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS, FOR THE WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL, FOR THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE AND FOR COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS!

Just imagine what such a move on the part of labor would mean! It would throw fear into the hearts of the employers. It would show to the government that the workers can no longer be fooled. DOES NOT THE WHOLE EXPERIENCE OF THE LAST YEARS SHOW THAT THIS IS THE ONLY WAY THE WORKERS CAN WIN THEIR DEMANDS?

Such a program on the part of the A. F. of L. Council, coupled with the admittance of all independent unions into the A. F. of L. on the basis of democratic rights, begun with an extensive nationwide drive to unionize the country would bring millions of new workers into the A. F. of L. would change the odds very quickly in favor of the workers. More than that, the workers should, simultaneously with such a move, declare their INDEPENDENCE OF THE CAPITALIST PARTIES and organize A LABOR PARTY BASED ON THE TRADE UNIONS THAT WILL MAKE ITS PROGRAM THE FIGHTING DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNIONISTS. Is it not clear what effect such a move would have to strengthen the fighting forces of the workers? Millions of farmers and middle class elements in the country who also suffer from the Roosevelt "new deal," the oppressed Negro people would be rallied behind the support of the workers and their organizations.

Such a fight, such a force is the need of the hour. To challenge the open shop drive. To challenge the wage cut campaign. To challenge the growing fascist attacks on the masses.

May First should be used to unite labor in every city and town into a mighty united front demonstration for higher wages, social insurance, for the unionization of every industry and town, for the fight for civil rights, and against war and fascism. The Central Committee of the Communist Party has instructed all its organizations and members to do everything possible to bring about such a mighty united May Day demonstration.

The Communist Party urges the A. F. of L. Council to sense finally the danger to the labor movement, draw the lessons from the German labor movement's experience, at the same time recognize the militant spirit of the workers and take action along these lines, and to encourage the militant trend of the labor movement.

But such a step, such a fight which the workers must organize will not be stopped even if it continues to meet the opposition and sabotage of the A. F. of L. Council. The workers in the local unions and the factories, in all the industries, must organize the fight and WILL ORGANIZE THE FIGHT.

W. Z. FOSTER, Chairman  
EARL BROWDER, Secretary  
Central Committee, C. P., U.S.A.

## C.P. Calls A.F.L. to Join on May 1 Against Anti-Labor Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

actively. In this they have been given the direction by the very acts of the administration that supposedly passed these laws, as for example section 7-A in the interests of the workers. A whole series of injunctions of the most vicious character have been issued against the workers, as for example, outlawing the closed shop in the decisions of Judge Oxtolpe in New York, the order to call off the strike against the anthracite miners issued by Judge Valentine, the injunction against solidarity action of the teamsters and longshoremen in New York.

Nor can we trade unionists, no matter what our political affiliation, fail to see the threat against the trade union movement contained in the so-called "anti-red" drive now afoot, in which Hearst, the open-shopper, though by no means the only one, is the most outspoken. This drive is being organized by the Chambers of Commerce and the various employers' associations, and has already taken form in numerous bills before Congress and before the various state legislatures. While these enemies of labor are trying to fool the workers into making them believe that these measures are directed only against the Communists, we all know from experience that such a drive, which has as its aim an attack on the whole labor movement, to facilitate the carrying through of the drive against the wages and working conditions of the workers, will be directed against all workers' organizations. We do not have to go to Hitler Germany to learn these lessons. The experience in our country on numerous occasions has brought this point home to us.

Simultaneously with the drive against the workers and their organizations we can also observe the attacks on the unemployed, taking the form of curtailment of relief, the fake "security" program of the administration which in no way can be represented as genuine unemployment insurance or old age pensions.

But we must also be fully aware of the other side of the picture. Labor is not going to take these attacks lying down. The growth of the strike movement in many industries, the preparations for strike struggles in numerous other industries is proof of this. Every worker and every labor organizer knows this to be a fact. Employed and unemployed workers are more and more throwing overboard the Roosevelt "security" proposals and demanding the enactment of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827). This bill has received the support of many thousands of A. F. of L. local unions, numerous central labor bodies and of workers and citizens generally. The referendum conducted by the New York Post showed that while the Wagner-Lewis Bill, which we regret to say, has the endorsement of the A. F. of L. Council, received only 1 per cent of the votes cast, the Lundeen Bill (H. R. 2827) received 86 per cent of the vote.

It is also encouraging to note that the workers, and all those who wish to retain their civil liberties and workers' rights won through decades of struggle, are joining forces in opposition to the red-baiters and open-shoppers, the Dicksteins and McCormacks. One of the most heartening signs of the awakening of the masses is the growing activity of the Negro workers and toilers in their struggle for their rights. The Negro workers are taking a most active part in the strike movement and are joining the unions, which in many cases requires the overcoming of many barriers set up against them.

Even the A. F. of L. Council and the heads of the various international unions are compelled, at least in words, to recognize the seriousness of the attacks against the workers, and the fact that the workers demand action to fight back. William Green was compelled to denounce the auto code. John L. Lewis was compelled to admit that the N.R.A. has not improved the conditions of the workers. Gorman, Dubinsky and others, are compelled, at least for public consumption, to "revise" their former positions. President O'Connell, of the Cigar Makers International, even goes so far as to declare, as the Communists asserted years ago, that the N.R.A. is a step in the direction of fascism. All this was very good coming from those who only a short time ago swore by the N.R.A. as a "new charter of freedom for labor." It will be very good if deeds follow these words.

But once again it is clear that the A. F. of L. Council is not taking up the fight for the interests of the workers. A new "truce" has been established. What do the workers get from this "truce"?

Now the workers are again told to have faith in the government; to fight for the extension of the N.R.A.; to fight for the Wagner arbitration and anti-strike bill. Is this not repeating the old game which brought the workers to their present plight? And already this general "truce" of the A. F. of L. Council and the President takes concrete form in the extension of this "truce" to the miners whose agreement expired April 1st. What else can the miners expect from this "truce" than was the lot

## Nazi Terror Rises in Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

BERLIN, April 8.—The smashing defeat of fascism in Danzig is being followed here by even sharper terror against all anti-fascists, particularly the imprisoned anti-fascists, whose brutalized jailers and guards wreak terrible vengeance on all their victims. More savage sentences have never been handed down before by the "People's Court." The terms are handed down on old men, women and children.

The fortieth delegation to visit Berlin with the demand to see Ernst Thaelmann has just been refused any information, and the belief is increasing that the desperation of the Nazis will find an outlet in the attempt to destroy the great anti-fascist fighter as the symbol of the entire anti-Hitler movement.

Hermann Liebmann, the well-known former chairman of the Social Democratic Party in Leipzig, was taken "home" a few days ago to a Leipzig prison. Fifty-two years old and powerfully built, he now looks like a man of seventy. His wife and two children live in the greatest poverty, their home made up of discarded furniture cases and their food any scraps which come to hand.

The case of Liebmann is typical of the fiendish brutality of the Nazis. Liebmann had been sent to the concentration camp at Hohenstein two weeks ago, where he was tortured by his old political opponent, the fascist, Mutschmann.

Not long after a general campaign of protest against mistreatment in the prison, led by the Communists, three fear into the officials as well as a desire for reprisals. Liebmann was singled out and stabbed and beaten. One of his eyes was half cut out. Then the Communists demanded the punishment of all concerned and forced Liebmann to be taken to a hospital. In the Hohenstein concentration camp the imprisoned workers and intellectuals, the former political leaders of many parties, are rapidly becoming a perfectly organized body, with an acknowledged Communist leadership.

## U.S. to Launch New CCC Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

self had with the President a week ago last Friday, we presented a plan to the President to show what would be needed if the present organization was doubled in size, that is, if it was brought up to 800,000 enrollees. That plan is now before the President. He examined it very briefly at the time we were with him. . . . And apparently seemed to feel that if the Congress gave him the funds necessary we would direct the doubling of the regular organization.

Official sources said today that it is clearly indicated that the White House has since then, gone ahead on the explanation plan and though the exact extent was not stated, it is assumed it will be about doubled.

Actual C. C. C. enrollment stands now at 250,000, it was said. The drive beginning on April 15 will include re-placements and some additions—both in anticipation of the expansion.

Roosevelt leaders in Congress awaited him to complete their plans for jamming through the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton "social security" program without discussion of real insurance programs, especially the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. The Roosevelt machine contemplated "a gag rule" procedure, but feared a revolt among its members. The Rules Committee, Speaker Byrnes would furnish any information as to procedure.

## 7 More to Face Murder Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

nate counsel, and failure to grant preliminary hearings.

Protests to Labor Department

Wirin said that he was undertaking an investigation of the Gallup cases and would soon make a report. He addressed letters to the Committee of Labor Perkins and Governor Clyde Tingley of New Mexico.

"May I strongly urge upon you," he wrote Secretary Perkins, "that you do not allow the Federal Government nor Immigration Department to be party to lawless detention and unfair deportation of exploited and helpless Mexicans. The International Labor Defense of Gallup joins me in this request."

The letter to Governor Tingley characterized New Mexico as following in the footsteps of Georgia and South Carolina.

Funds for the defense of these workers are needed immediately. The Gallup Defense Committee yesterday appealed to all persons to carry through the trial and defense proceedings. Funds can be sent to either the Gallup Defense Committee, Box 1021, Santa Fe, N. M., or to the International Labor Defense, Room 26, 1450 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.

Protests should deluge Governor Clyde Tingley at Santa Fe, State Senator Vogel at Santa Fe, Sheriff Roberts at Gallup, and to Secretary of Labor Perkins at Washington, D. C.

Orders for the May Day edition, accompanied by cash, must be in the Daily Worker office by Wednesday, April 24!

# The Communist Party Leads in the United Struggles of Harlem Masses

By Oakley Johnson

ARTICLE VII.

"White workers—don't believe here the lies and provocations against the Communists and the Negro people in the capitalist press. The boss class would welcome nothing more than a fight of Negro and white workers in our community so that they can continue to cut relief, break strikes and carry through their program of mass hunger and fascism. 'Negro people—maintain discipline, hold firm! Defeat every provocation to race riots and looting. Establish the closest solidarity and unity between white workers, liberals, intellectuals and the Negro people.'"—From leaflet issued by Communist Party and Young Communist League the day after the March 19 events.

"Reds Campaign Five Years To Infringe Negroes," said the Hearst Journal on March 23, the fourth day after the so-called Harlem riots. "Harlem was flooded with Communist literature," the article goes on to say, angrily, and it declares, "Thus the seeds were sown." And Dodge and LaGuardia, with this yellow press, hunched into a red scare and red hunt that petered out in one week. Even in the Journal article referred to it was conceded, "Lynching, Relief, the Major Issues." In other words, Harlem's hirelings were forced by the overwhelming facts to indict the American capitalist system for its national oppression of the Negro people and its discriminatory strata-

tion policies toward them, in the very article designed to whip up anti-red hysteria.

It was this forced admission of social wrong that made their denunciation of Communists all the more fierce, their attack upon what they call "inflammatory" and "inciting" riots all the more bitter. Why, they shriek (in the Journal article), referring to Communist literature on the Negro question, "these pamphlets were sold throughout the section for a penny or two each—or given away." What an underhand way to compete with capitalist propaganda, which expects to make money out of lying yellow gutter-newspapers!

Hearst Press Right for Once

Yes, we Communists have carried on good propaganda work in Harlem, looking back over the past five years, and especially over the literature of the recent months, we are forced to admit, with pleasure that we have not done so badly. For once the Hearst press reports an actual fact.

The Harlem Section of the Communist Party, fastest growing Section in New York, deserves the credit for the leadership in the work of educating and organizing the Harlem masses, Negro and white, for struggle against the boss class. The Communist Party in Harlem has shown exceptional militancy and initiative, and even though handicapped by lack of forces (ten more devoted young men and women Communists are needed there this year! Get your assignments!), the

Party, led by James W. Ford and Louis Sass, together with the Young Communist League, led by James Ashford, has done splendid work.

To this Communist leadership two significant achievements may be credited: first, the fact that the Harlem workers were sufficiently disciplined and informed not to be stampeded by the police into a race riot; second, the fact that the Harlem workers were not cowed by the police, and in daily struggles both before and after March 19 have carried on militant struggles for their immediate needs.

Negroes Back Party

The Daily Worker and the Young Worker sell by the thousands of copies in Harlem, and the ranks of Party supporters and sympathizers among the Negro people are growing steadily. Not one organization of the Negro people, with the single exception of the Urban League, gave me adverse criticism of the Communist Party in the interviews I had throughout Harlem. From Father Divine to the Garveyites, with all opinions included between these, they uniformly gave a friendly estimate of the stalwart workers' vanguard.

"I really admire the Daily Worker and I endorse it 85 per cent," said R. O. Jordan, president of the local organization of the Pacific Movement for Better Relations of the Dark Races. "I don't find fault with the Communists," said A. L. King of the Garveyites. "Much of what they stand for is all right." Communists Lead in United Front

The Communists took a leading

part in the formation of the unprecedented Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia, which brought under one banner, in condemnation of the imperialist Italian attack upon the Negro land of Abyssinia, almost all the nationalist, social, religious and political groupings in Harlem.

But still more important than this, in the long run, are the more permanent united front associations and unions which are today leading the struggles of the Negro people. I need only mention the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, led by Richard Moore and Herman MacKewan, well-known Negro speakers, which has clarified and given determined expression to the proletarian national consciousness of the Negro people. I need only mention, too, the Harlem branch of the International Labor Defense, headed by William Fitzgerald, the former Garveyite, which has crystallized around the Scottsboro case the demand of justice for black men. I need only mention, for lack of space, the Domestic Workers Union, which, with Mary Ford as organizer, is carrying forward the struggle for day-to-day needs of the most oppressed group of the working class, the domestic workers, a large proportion of whom are Negro women, and help to give political and social guidance. No one can do anything better for the Negro workers of Harlem than to give assistance to this organization, and to the defense of those members, including Harry Gordon, who are still subject since their arrest at the time of

throw themselves wholeheartedly into the particular work which the organizations have set themselves.

Revolutionary Negro Press

Special mention must be made of the Harlem Liberator, edited by the brilliant Negro attorney and publicist, Ben Davis. This periodical assumes very great importance not only because of its policies and its excellent news articles and editorials, but also, and especially, because of its strategic situation in a large Negro community where every other newspaper is wavering or frankly reactionary so far as militant defense of Negro rights is concerned. The New York Age, for example, is almost as crass as a Hearst organ in its attacks upon the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense.

Most important of all, however, from the standpoint of this series of articles on Harlem, are the Young Liberators and the United Front Employment Council. The Young Liberators got out the first leaflet on the night of March 19, the Communist Party and Young Communist leaflets appearing shortly after. The Young Liberators are a united front youth group of grown-up importance in Harlem. A considerable number of Young Communists are in the Young Liberators, and help to give political and social guidance. No one can do anything better for the Negro workers of Harlem than to give assistance to this organization, and to the defense of those members, including Harry Gordon, who are still subject since their arrest at the time of

"riot," to the tender mercies of the bourgeois courts.

The Unemployment Council, headed by Merrill C. Work, carries on perhaps the most important immediate tasks that require attention in the Harlem territory. Every day workers come to the Council's headquarters at 109 West 133rd Street, with stories of being cheated out of relief, of rent, stories of petty chicanery by landlords, stories of police knavery, of Jim-crow oppression, even in the miserable business of securing the trivial government charity that is theirs even by legal rights. It is the task of the Council to defend them.

"Despite the lying attempts of the newspapers," says the Communist leaflet issued right after the Harlem outbreak, "especially the Hearst gutter-sheets, to lay the blame upon Communist plotters and agitators the truth has come out. HUNGER, DISCRIMINATION, BRUTAL POLICE ATTACKS—these are the basic causes for the desperate struggles of the Negro people in Harlem."

And the Unemployment Council leaflet, issued about the same time, said: "The Unemployment Council has won many victories, such as the recent food check raise, more Home Relief Bureau cash food, WITH STRONG UNITED RANKS WE CAN WIN MORE, FAR

### Unions Assail Frame-up of 19 In McKeesport

#### Central Labor Union To Organize May Day Demonstration

By TOM KERNAN

McKEESPORT, Pa., April 9.—Sweeping aside the opposition of a few reactionary delegates, the McKeesport Central Labor Union, including more than 30 A. F. of L. local unions, last night voted by an overwhelming majority to send a protest to District Attorney Parks against the frame-up of workers facing trial April 16 in connection with the International Youth demonstration in McKeesport last September.

Motion was made after delegates heard Carolyn Hart, one of the McKeesport defendants, appeal for support of all 24 facing trial for upholding the right to free speech by the Reactionaries' Defense.

Considerable debate took place before reactionaries were able to defeat adoption of a resolution drawn up by the International Labor Defense and presented with Hart's credentials, which called for support of the fight against war and fascism "as one of the most important issues facing organized labor today."

The motion finally passed calls for protest only in cases of those prisoners who are members of an A. F. of L. organization.

One of the delegates finally stopped the red-baiters effectively by declaring bluntly that those who are always yelling Communists and Bolshevism at every militant action of the workers are "yellow themselves."

The body, which had long ago gone on record in support of the Workers Bill (H.R. 2827), voted a contribution of \$10 for a State unemployment insurance conference in Harrisburg May 11-12, after applauding a recital of the growing mass support for the bill by Carl Haeger, secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

Back "Miners Certificate" Act

A motion was also passed declaring the central union in favor of enactment of a "Miners' Certificate Act" in the State legislature, a measure similar to the one in force in Illinois which provides that all persons working at the face of the coal must hold an official certificate issued by an examining board, on which the majority of examiners are miners.

A resolution introduced by Delegate Hallas, of the Clairton A.A., was passed on first reading. It calls for the sponsoring and organizing of a May Day parade and demonstration by the central labor body.

Evictions Assailed

NEW KENNINGTON, Pa., April 9.—At its meeting last Friday evening, New Kennington Central Labor Union adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution of protest to be sent to Governor Earle and Burgess Daniel Burns of New Kensington, demanding the halting of some 200 evictions now in progress or pending.

The body missed by only one vote the election of a militant rank and file delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention May 15. Oliver Moyes, delegate from the Aluminum Workers local, won out by a single vote over Ted Gail, militant rank and file leader of Russellton local, U.M.W.A.

Toward the end of the meeting a resolution was introduced calling for organization of a May Day demonstration by the central body, but the president was able to defeat its passage by adjourning the meeting.

Philadelphia Workers and Intellectuals meet the man whose songs you sing. Hanna Eisler, Music Festival, Garrick Theatre, Tuesday, April 16, at 8:15 P.M. Ausp. Friends of Soviet Union. Tickets 50c.

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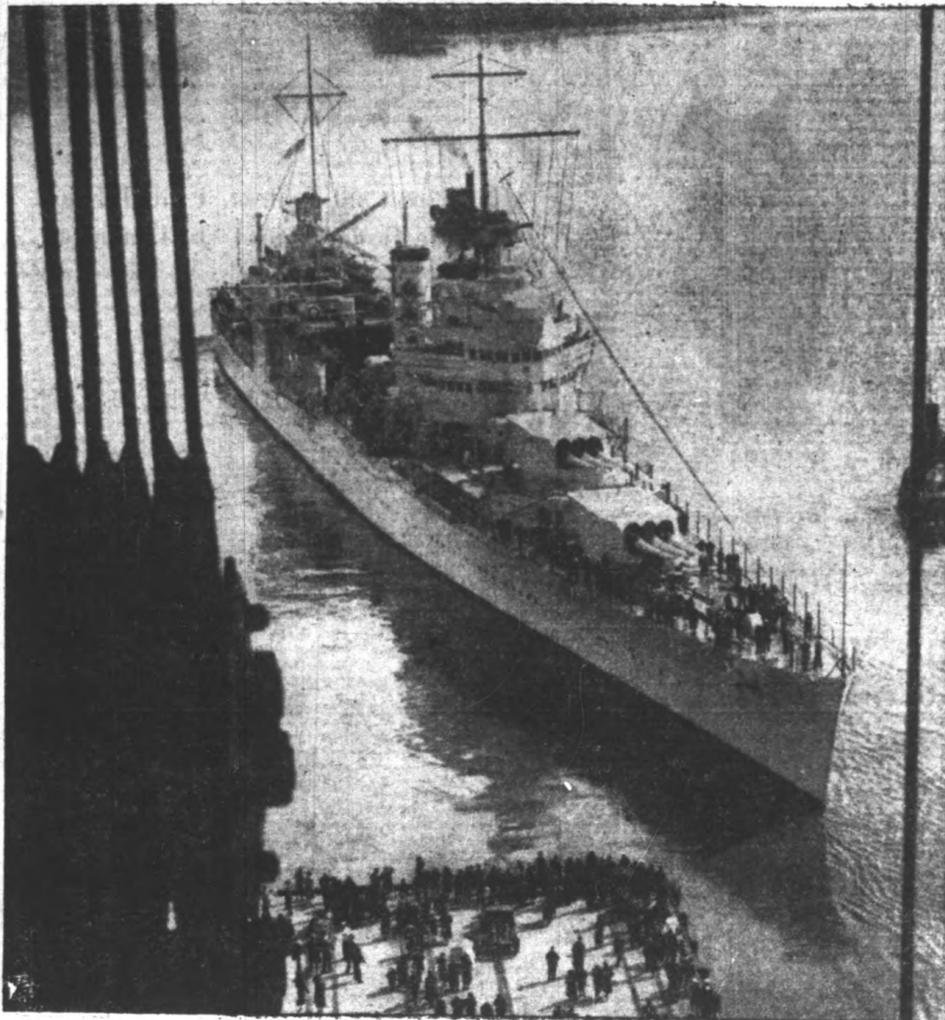
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## Wall Street Government Girds for War

### NEWEST CRUISER IS SHOWN LEAVING THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD FOR 'DRILLS'

## Minneapolis to Be Flagship of Pacific Fleet



### Three Seized For Torturing Negro Youths

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 9.—As a direct result of the mass protest organized by the International Labor Defense against the brutal torture of Negro prisoners in North Carolina prison camps, three arrests were made yesterday.

Those arrested are Henry C. Little, former superintendent of the Mecklenburg prison camp, near Charlotte, and R. C. Rape and T. M. Gordon, former guards. A third guard, J. W. "Doc" Eudy, was ordered arrested, but could not be found.

It was at the Mecklenburg prison camp that Woodrow Wilson Shropshire and James Barnes, Negro youths, were subjected to such torture as to necessitate the amputation of their feet. Confronted by widespread mass indignation among Negro and white workers and farmers, the Legislature ordered an investigation which revealed that scores of Negro prisoners, listed as having "escaped" had died of torture and had been secretly buried.

The four men named in the warrants are charged with "using such treatment as a means of torture by neglecting and chaining Woodrow Wil-

### Pittsburgh Students Press For a Full Walkout Friday In National Anti-War Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 9.—An all-campus committee, composed of unofficial delegates from virtually every student organization at Pitt and Tech, yesterday issued 4,000 leaflets calling on every student to participate in Friday's national student strike against war, first arrests were made yesterday.

Today's leaflet was received with great interest by Pitt students; one thousand each were sent to the Duquesne and Tech campuses, where squads are to be sent during the strike to pull out both schools' leaflets.

"Fight Against War," says the leaflet. "One hundred thousand American students will leave their classes April 12 to demonstrate their opposition to another war for profit. In schools throughout the country students will meet to set forth their demands. They will declare themselves:

"Against Imperialist War," "For Academic Freedom," "Are you one of the 100,000?" asks the heading.

Another leaflet, containing the strike call, will be issued before Friday, committee members said today.

### Police Seize Single Men At Mass Rally

MADISON, Wis., April 9.—Six participants in a mass demonstration of single men, called by the Unemployment Councils, were arrested here Saturday and three others held for questioning in a police attempt to smash the growing movement for better conditions at the Federal transient shelter.

The demonstration was the third large mass protest at the office of the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration. The demonstrators protested against the cooie wages and starvation diet at the transient shelter at East Washington Avenue here.

After the arrests, the demonstrators followed to the police station in a body to demand the release of the prisoners. All were released after a grilling by police.

In the protracted struggle, the Unemployment Councils plan further mass demonstrations to win decent housing and food and cash wages for the transient unemployed workers.

Register Now for Spring Term of Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C.

### Steel Workers In Pittsburgh Report Gains

#### Support for So-Called Expelled Locals Cited by A. A. Committee

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 9.—At the regular First Pittsburgh District meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers held in Walton Hall on Sunday, delegates from the various lodges, all supporting the rank and file, reported progress in the campaign to build the union. Another lodge was welcomed into the fold—Brackenridge local, in the Allegheny Steel Company plant, which is still in an almost defunct state as a result of the international executive board's work.

Organization reports showed progress being made in Clairton, Alliquippa, West Allegheny, Midland, Midland locals, with a partial revival of activity in McKeesport Tubeco local, as a result of the work of a rank and file organizing committee in the A. A. lodge there.

Real Ground Gained

Report of the district organizing committee indicated real ground gained, not only in the execution plans in various localities for mass meetings, recruiting, revival of defunct locals, etc., but also in the matter of preparation for the sixtieth convention, which begins April 22 in the international headquarters in West End, Pittsburgh.

The District Organizing Committee reported the discovery of ample support for rank and file, so-called "expelled" locals, among delegates and leaders of several locals entitled to "bona fide" representation at the convention, according to Tighe.

The response of these locals to visits from representatives of the rank and file in every case, if not completely favorable, indicated an intention to demand fair trials for all locals the international executive board tried to expel.

Bradcock Reports Status

Bradcock local reported the result of a committee's interview with Tighe regarding the status of that local. Secretary Leonard was crossed up, during the visit, on having some seventy dollars from Bradcock six months after the date on which he claimed the lodge was suspended. Members of the committee declared all the international officers to be "plenty worried" regarding the coming convention.

Delegates were chosen for the meeting of the national organizing committee in Wyandotte, Mich., next Sunday.

The district welcomed the newly organized Clairton Women's Auxiliary into the meeting, and youth board representatives reported success in the organizing of baseball and mushball teams among the youth, and in the recruiting of young workers in many localities.

The next district meeting was set for April 21, two days before the convention.

### Chicago Delivery Boys Picket Store an Hour; Win Strike Demands

CHICAGO, April 9.—Forty young delivery and service boys of the Continental Clothing House won their major demands after a strike and picketing lasting only one hour.

Organized in the Continental Industrial Club, the boys won reinstatement of all fired boys, no discrimination against members of the club, and the minimum N.R.A. wage scales. The store owners were forced to give the boys a signed agreement.

The boys are not being lulled to sleep by the easy victory, but are now organizing the rest of the boys. Their ages are from 17 to 22. The "Red Scare" was raised but fell flat as the boys realized that the members of the Young Communist League were the most active in their fight.

### Two Educators Are Dismissed For Radicalism

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

MUSKOGON, Mich., Apr. 9.—Two local school teachers have been fired for their activities in the Farmer-Labor Party and the League for Independent Political Action.

Eugene L. Howard and Francis W. Beeson, veteran social science teachers, have not been given contracts for next year, while other teachers have been threatened with dismissal and forced to give up activity in the League for Independent Political Action.

Accused of "Radicalism"

Howard was accused by Superintendent of Schools John A. Craig of "indoctrinating" pupils with radical ideas, while Beeson was charged with having been "indiscreet in his utterances." Howard is the author of a book, "Cranked Gold," which criticizes the capitalist system.

As a result of pressure brought by the reactionary Board of Education, Beeson has been forced to resign as vice-president of the League for Independent Political Action, while other teachers have also dropped out to avoid victimization.

Secret Hearings Held

Howard and Beeson were dismissed after two secret meetings of the Board of Education. Of the four Board members present at the meeting, one is a manufacturer, another the head of a printing company, and the third head of a trust company.

The dismissal of the two teachers shows that the various State and Federal gag bills and other attacks on the Communist Party are directed not only at Communists, but against the entire labor movement and all progressive thought.

### Letters Show 'Daily' Drive In Full Swing

#### 'Blind Without the Daily Worker,' Says Michigan Worker

With 3,600 new subscriptions already received, with districts pledging to finish their quotas by May Day, the march to victory in the Daily Worker drive may be considered as having begun.

The hold which the subscription drive has taken in every state in the Union can be seen not only in the declarations of the districts, but in hundreds of letters which the Daily Worker has received from individual workers.

To quote from these letters is to show what the Daily Worker means to the impoverished masses of America.

Is "Blind" Without "Daily"

"I have not forgotten my subscription," writes Stephen Fistor, of Battle Creek, Mich. "Every day, when I got the paper into my hands, I thought of it."

"But I have been out of work for about four years, and have no income to take care of me. It is a struggle for bread in the first place. Education has to come after."

"But I cannot go on without the Daily Worker. Without the Daily Worker as my guide I would be blind."

"So enclosed find \$2, and I will see to it that you will have the rest in a short time."

### Conditions in Washington

The following letter comes from Ethel Hayden, of Centralia, Wash.: "Enclosed you will find a money order for \$2, to renew my subscription for three months."

"I am very sorry I am so late in renewing but I just did not have the money to send. Comrade husband filed a saw and I gave a couple of music lessons last Saturday, so we finally got enough for another three months real news."

"In Tenino, the little town near me, the unemployed are threatened with water and light shut-off. In fact, the lights of the most militant worker there have been cut off and the W. E. R. A. was so kind as to present him with three candles. This worker has a sick wife and two small children who need medical care."

"Yesterday, at the relief station, the people seemed really anxious to get the Daily Worker and the Voice of Action."

"I have succeeded in adding another subscription to the two I have already sent in."

CHICAGO, ILL.

13th Smash Week in New York!

Chapayev

Soviet Russia's Greatest Film Epic!

The Daily Worker says: "One of the happiest achievements of this great art knocks all previous conceptions of film making into a cocked hat. A figure of truly heroic proportions."

Beginning Friday, April 12

Sonotone

Thos. 66 E. Van Buren St. 15 to Midway. 25c to 2 P.M.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Banquet

Celebrating 10 years of the Workers Book Stores and send off of Daily Worker delegate to the Soviet Union

Guest Speaker: M. J. OLGIN

Also Mitchell Siporin, Chicago artist, will present a Chalk Talk on "Haymarket," with the aid of the screen

SATURDAY, April 13-7 P.M.

Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western

Daily Worker Exhibit, Musical Collective, New Theatre Group, many others

TICKETS: 15c in advance, \$1.00 at door. Workers Bookstores, 2135 West Division St.; 302 So. State St.; 1645 No. Kedzie Ave.

## Steel Leaders Build Union Despite Tighe's Wrecking Policy

By Carl Reeve

Mike Tighe, the reactionary president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, makes it clearer every day that he is determined to destroy the A. A. rather than accede to the demand of the overwhelming majority of workers for a campaign to organize the unorganized steel workers.

On Monday, Tighe gave an interview to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, mouthpiece of the steel trust (and of Tighe) in which he declared that the rank and file leaders of the A. A. stand expelled, and that "eligibility rules will be strictly enforced in the seating of delegates." At the coming national convention in Pittsburgh on April 23.

The issues between Tighe and his small clique of reactionary officials on the one hand, and the membership of the lodges on the other, are clear. The A. A. lodges, the rank and file of the A. A., demand an immediate campaign to build the A. A. into a mass union. They declare that an aggressive campaign to organize the unorganized workers should be carried through in order to build the A. A. into a weapon capable of challenging the mighty steel trust and through a fighting policy, winning their demands. The rank and file is now actually carrying through this organization drive.

Tighe, on the other hand, wants to keep the A. A. small so that he can control it. He is, opposed to strike preparations, and wants to cooperate with the steel trust. Tighe is now trying to take the minds of

the steel workers off the organizing campaign and the strike preparations, and instead, holds out further illusions that the N. R. A. will solve the problems of the workers.

Under his rule or ruin policy he is on the one hand, "reorganizing" lodges to keep out all militant elements, expelling the most active steel workers wholesale, and on the other, preaching the virtues of the employers and the N. R. A.

What McPherson Says

Suppose we let some of the leaders of the A. A., representatives of the rank and file, who are now carrying on the organizing campaign, explain their own position. Let us interview A. McPherson, vice president of the Revival lodge of Clairton, a gifted speaker and organizer, a Negro steel worker, and secretary of the Pittsburgh (District One) Committee of the A. A.

"I am one of the 'outlaws' of the February 3rd conference of A. A. lodges held in Pittsburgh," McPherson tells us. "But now instead of carrying one gun, I am carrying two guns—one for the steel trust and one for Mike Tighe, who is trying to destroy our union."

McPherson tells the steel workers, "In 1933 you and I were under the illusion that our President would take us out of bondage. I know I used to say that when Lincoln had freed the Negro slaves, and that Franklin D. Roosevelt would free all humanity. I have awakened now."

"Some of us thought that we would get something for nothing under the N. R. A. Now we know that you never get something for nothing. You have to build your

organization and fight for it if you want to get something. No one else is going to give us anything for nothing."

"The uselessness of the N. R. A. Boards to the workers has been proved. A year ago the steel strike was postponed and the Steel Labor Board set up. Later the National Labor Relations Board was set up, along with other boards. We steel workers waited and waited, for months at a time and then didn't even get a hearing. Now we can see that the only way to win our demands is to organize and build the union so that we can be prepared for strike. What did our forefathers do? Without a struggle we can win nothing."

McPherson pointed out how strong is the steel trust, how it dominates city governments in the steel towns, how it builds the company unions to keep the workers from organizing real unions. He showed how the steel trust raises the red scare.

Ready to Struggle

"You will be dubbed reds and Communist," says McPherson to the steel workers, "because you join the A. A. and are active in it. Yes, we steel workers are red blooded Americans ready to fight for our rights, ready to go on the picket line when necessary to win better wages and shorter hours and an American standard of living—that's the kind of reds we are."

"We declare for a new deal in the Amalgamated Association. We are going to organize the unorganized

steel workers. We are not going to submit to Tighe's one-man, dictatorial domination. We are not going to rely on Labor Boards, as Tighe wants us to do. These Boards have brought us nothing. We know we will get nothing from the National Run Around. We are going to organize all the unorganized steel workers into the A. A. and get ready for strike."

Workers Have Strength

Those who say that the steel trust is so strong that nothing can be done, do not realize the strength of the steel workers," McPherson continued. "The Iron and Steel Institute has increased its strength through organizing all its business steel workers haven't got money, but they have one thing the steel trust doesn't have—that's man power. United, the 500,000 steel workers would be an invincible foe."

"The rank and file of the A. A. is not a secession movement," McPherson emphasized. "The rank and file consists of the bulk of the A. A. members who, in spite of Tighe, are building the A. A. and fighting for the steel workers' demands."

How Tighe is trying to split up the A. A. and thus maintain his autocratic control and his do nothing policy, was described by McPherson. "In Clairton," he declared, "conditions got so bad in 1933 that the steel workers had to strike. Tighe then called the Clairton strike an outlaw strike. He told us to go home and forget it, forget the blacklist, the company

union and the rotten conditions we suffered there. Then the lodge began to dwindle. But we worked hard and built up the lodge again. Mike Tighe didn't lift a finger to help us build up the Clairton lodge. We did it ourselves."

\$140 Per Capita

"Then we tried to raise lodge per capita for the national office. We sweated and worked, and raised forty dollars per capita, in spite of strike, unemployment and blacklist and part time work. We took this forty dollars to Tighe—it was blood money. And what did Tighe tell us? He told us we'll have to bring \$140 per capita for a year to be in good standing. If we didn't like that Tighe told us we could form a new lodge with ten members. Now we're through with Mike Tighe. We are going to take him off his swivel chair and bring some new blood into the Amalgamated leadership."

"We want unity in the Amalgamated Association," McPherson concluded. "All nationalities and all races should unite in the A. A. We believe in equal rights and equal opportunities for Negroes in the A. A. lodges. We will build the A. A. on the basis of this unity of all steel workers and then we can defeat the steel trust and win our demands."

"The next article by Carl Reeve will contain interviews with William Spang and Clarence Irwin, leaders in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers."

Last 3 Days!

To Get a Copy of Hunger and Revolt

The special subscription and coupon offers on Burck's popular book end April 12th. While the limited supply of copies lasts, you can still get a copy with a subscription, or with 15 consecutive coupons—plus \$1.00 for the book and 20c to cover postage.

\$1.00 BRINGS YOU A COPY Plus 20c To Cover Postage

SAVE THIS COUPON

A numbered coupon will appear each day in the Daily Worker. Fifteen consecutive coupons and \$1.00 entitles you to a copy of "HUNGER and REVOLT," by Burck.

DAILY WORKER 50 E. 13th St., N.Y.

COUPON NUMBER 51

# HOME LIFE

—By—  
Ann Barton

**MARGARET COWL**, editor of *The Working Woman*, has just returned from a three weeks tour of the steel towns and coal fields. She spoke in women's auxiliaries of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and of the United Mine Workers of America. She visited local unions and talked with union leaders. She went from coal mining camps to steel towns, knocking from door to door, speaking to scores of miners and steel workers and their wives.

**SOME** of the families have paid no rent on their company houses for two years, and fear eviction daily. The houses are bare of furniture, except for a few benches made by the men of the house. In many cases, sets of furniture were taken away by furniture companies because the family was not able to meet the current installment due, although the furniture had been nearly paid for. Children in this section of the country, do not get more than bread and coffee for breakfast.

The amount of money owed the company is so great, that often after the man's working the two or three days work a week allowed by the company, there is little more than fifty cents in the pay envelope.

**BUT** in the midst of the poverty of the steel towns and the misery of the coal camps, stand union halls. These halls of the local groups of the steel and coal unions are standing proof of the workers' determination to fight against their conditions.

The women meet in the halls too. They have come to the conclusion that it is their job to organize auxiliaries to strengthen the fight of the men for the necessities of life.

Margaret Cowl was in these union halls. She spoke to the women of the conditions of the wives of miners and steel workers in the Soviet Union. And in these union halls the women sat holding babies in their laps, listening, and then asking "What can we do to have it like that?"

There are scarcely any funds at all to use for organizational purposes. The women run bingo parties, etc., to raise money for the work of the union and the auxiliaries. But the women often have no money for prizes.

The Working Woman has decided on a plan that will help the women of the auxiliaries of the coal and steel unions. This plan must receive your enthusiastic support. The Working Woman calls upon organizations, Women's Councils, branches, auxiliaries of the International Workers Order, organizations of all kinds, as well as individuals to contribute as prizes for these parties, dry food, coffee, canned goods, etc. (food that will keep). Infants' and children's clothing is also acceptable, but only if it is new. This contribution will help the women raise funds for their organizational drive. What a lesson of solidarity it will be also for these women to know that women outside the coal fields and steel towns want to help them organize! The Working Woman will distribute these contributions throughout the various auxiliaries, and will send the name of the donor to the auxiliary who will correspond with that individual or organization. Food, clothing, as described above, should be sent to the Working Woman, P. O. Box 186, Sta. D, New York, N. Y. Now.

**Can You Make 'Em Yourself?**

Pattern 2231 is available in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Size 12 takes 2 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each. Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

# From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

## LAY-OFFS IN DANVILLE

### Silk Weavers Forced to Operate Six Looms

**By a Worker Correspondent**  
DANVILLE, Va. — The Central Labor Union has declared the Hotel Burton in Danville unfair to organized labor because the proprietor of the hotel is heading an organization that is putting out false propaganda against the United Textile Workers.

### Death Trap for Crew

**By a Marine Worker Correspondent**  
S. S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. — How did Mr. Dougherty, the Chief Officer of the President Roosevelt, feel when the Irish sailor who was a third class passenger aboard the ship told him that the first class passengers should also appear at their respective boats with life preservers during fire and boat drills?

### Rally in New Haven For Workers' Bill

**By a Worker Correspondent**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn. — On April 8 the F. E. R. A. Workers' Union took steps that will make it a factor in the life of the labor movement of New Haven. One was the decision to actively support the campaign for genuine unemployment insurance as exemplified in H. R. 2827 the other to initiate a campaign on a united front basis for adequate relief for the unemployed.

### Jobless Union

**By a Worker Correspondent**  
COALDALE, Pa. — There is now organized in our town of Coaldale a Farmers' and Laborers' Unemployed Union. There was one here before but it broke up due to poor leadership.

### Miners Strike Spurs Blue Eagle Settlement Wins Worse Conditions

**By a Worker Correspondent**  
LOS ANGELES, Calif. April 8. — The Blue Eagle won a stretch-out and wage-cut victory when Max Zantisky, international president of the Millinery Workers' Union, arrived last week to settle the strike called a few days earlier in the hat shops.

operating four looms, and when the stretchout was put in the weavers were forced to operate six looms. The stretchout was a direct violation of the agreement under which the General Textile Strike was called off.

### Hard Coal Jobless Win Concessions

**By a Worker Correspondent**  
SHAMOKIN, Pa. — The Unemployment Councils of P.E.R.A. area number 1, Pennsylvania, held a demonstration in Sunbury, Northumberland County seat, at the headquarters of the relief administration on Thursday, April 4.

### United Front in Lancaster

**By a Worker Correspondent**  
LANCASTER, Pa. — The Workers Protective Association, a mass organization of unemployed and relief workers, and the Unemployed Union of York, as a move toward unity of unemployed organizations, sent a joint committee to the State Emergency Relief Board in Harrisburg, Pa., to protest against certain rulings and policies of the S.E.R.B. and local Relief Boards.

### Mayor's Flimsy Alibi Fails

**By a Worker Correspondent**  
NORWICH, Conn. — When a delegation from the Relief Workers' League went to the Mayor's office for a conference, the Mayor refused to deal with the delegation on the grounds that L. Marra, the spokesman, is not a local man. The Mayor, Ed Moran, said he would deal with the rest of the committee, but they declined his offer.

### Concessions Won In Madison, Me.

**By a Relief Worker Correspondent**  
MADISON, Me. — F. E. R. A. workers here, on April 5, called a strike to protest against another in a long series of relief cuts. Relief wages are 35 cents per hour and the maximum number of hours per man was cut from 30 to 22; a maximum weekly wage of \$7.70, or less than \$1 a piece for a family of eight.

## The Ruling Clawes

By Redfield



## FIRE DEATHS PAID OFF

### \$740 Enough for a Life, Los Angeles Rules

**By a Worker Correspondent**  
LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Nearly 18 months ago, a little group of men, women and children grouped about the lower entrance of a little gulley in Griffith Park to watch grim-faced men bring contorted shapes on stretchers from the smoking holocaust within the city's municipally operated park.

## Scab Ousted by St. Louis Millinery Workers

**By a Needle Trades Worker Correspondent**  
ST. LOUIS, Mo. — We workers in the Goldstein-Frankel Millinery Factory, 11th and Washington Streets, had a very successful strike which lasted ten minutes.

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# The United Front Offer of the Communist Party of Germany

By WALTER (Berlin)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany has proposed joint action in the confidential councils elections to the Prague Executive of the Social-Democratic Party and to all social-democratic members and organizations. While in Germany a great many social-democratic members and organizations are making ardent efforts to establish the united front against Hitler-fascism, the deplorable fact remains that the Prague Executive has refused the offer of the C.P.G. and what is more has begun an open struggle against the left wing of social democracy, which has declared itself in favor of the united front. The Prague Executive has expelled two members, Aufhauser and Boebel, from the Party Executive, because they declared themselves for the united front and the struggle against reformism and against Hitler-fascism, the deplorable fact remains that the Prague Executive has expressed the wish that social democracy should send a united front offer to the C.P.G., and declared that they would welcome an offer from the C.P.G. to the Prague Executive. When the Paris conference of the Second International considered the Communist International's united front offer, the S.P.G. representatives, Wels and Kummer, voted against such a united front, which was not represented at the conference, was in favor of such a united front agreement with the C.I. It is particularly characteristic of the political attitude of the Prague Executive that while threatening to expel the Left from the social-democratic party for endeavoring to win over the social-democratic rank and file and organizations to the united front, it is at the same time, in the person of Wels, carrying on semi-official negotiations with politicians from the ranks of the former Conservatives and Centre. That is a continuation

of the line of cooperation with the bourgeoisie, so well characterized in the spring of 1934 by the Copenhagen discussions.

**Everything For Unity**

We Communists are convinced that the most burning question in Germany is that of the establishment of the united front. We shall do everything in our power to overcome the obstacles still impeding the establishment of the united front. If today the united front is making great progress, not only in France, where the workers' movement is still legal, but also in Austria, Spain and Italy; if in these countries the leadership of the Communist and Social-Democratic Parties have come to an agreement concerning the joint struggle, why should not this be possible in Germany of all places, where the working class is making the greatest sacrifices in resisting the fascist terror and the impoverishment of the working people?

Not only did great masses of Germany's working people fling under the banner of the Communist Party against the establishment of the fascist dictatorship, but since Hitler's victory they have been organizing, day by day, accepting the greatest sacrifices, the opposition to fascism. As often before, Communists and Social-Democrats have been fighting shoulder to shoulder and staking their lives for the militant united front. In its proclamation of the spring of 1934 Social Democracy declared for the struggle against Hitler-fascism. Why should we not struggle jointly? There is not a worker who will understand how Social-Democracy can appeal for the rallying of all forces in the struggle against fascism and at the same time reject a genuine united front agreement with the Party that is heroically fighting against fascism, the Communist Party. We have proposed to social democracy a campaign for the

free nomination of candidates in the works council elections, for a free election, the joint publication of an appropriate proclamation, the joint carrying out of agitation and the establishment of parity committees, composed of representatives of both organizations, from the factory up to the central leaderships to ensure these tasks being carried out. Thus we have not asked Social Democracy to abandon any social-democratic principles: We want only to carry out the next step in the struggle against Hitler-fascism jointly. And we believe that this proposal is in accordance with the wishes of the social-democratic workers. A short time ago a social-democratic functionary of the metal workers declared:

"My colleagues want to work with the Communists, because we're already working together in the factory."

**Initiative of the Workers**

The workers want the list of candidates for the confidential councils elections to be discussed at the labor front meetings; they want to know who is proposed for candidature and they want to bring up their own proposals at the meeting. At these meetings the present work-council members will be compelled to give an account of their activities and to give their reasons for not carrying out, or not even taking steps to carry out, certain demands made by the workers. The workers will suggest which deductions from wages should be omitted in the future, and by means of interruption and every manner of expressing an opinion at a meeting, will voice their disapproval of certain candidates who do not represent the interests of the workers. Thus, in complete agreement with many former functionaries of the Free Trade Unions, we want to carry on the struggle for the free nomination of candidates. We want the workers in the factory to decide as to who shall be crossed off the list of candidates and who shall be elected. If all the workers stand together solidly we shall achieve that, and then it will be possible too to insist upon a really free and secret election and the counting of the voting papers in public. Let us therefore begin with the fight for the nomination of worker candidates; after that we can go on fighting for the protection of the councilors against chicanery and disciplinary measures on the part of the employer; later we will insist upon the works council meeting being held without the participation of the employer, until we have won the right of determination for the confidential councils of workers and employees.

The struggle for the free election of confidential councils will bring us a big step forward in the establishment of a broad opposition within the labor front and towards the rebuilding of the free trade unions. Concerted action at the works council elections make it necessary, particularly in the case of former members and functionaries of the free trade unions, for regular conferences to be held by individual workers who will act as a kind of illegal election committee and late work as a committee for the rebuilding of the free trade unions.

**Anti-Fascist Sentiment**

Do not the examples provided by the workers' struggles in the factories show that these proposals conform entirely to the intention of the anti-fascist workers, irrespective of party? In a factory at S. for instance, fresh regulations were issued, in which it was stated that the workers had the right to speak to the manager personally. Twelve workers approached the manager together in his office, referring him to the factory regulations. Pressed by the workers the employer had to agree to a wage increase. In a factory at B. social-democratic functionaries said as follows to the labor front representative: "If by

# YOUR HEALTH

—By—  
Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

**Our Reply to a Problem in the Home**  
(This is a reply to a letter which appeared in yesterday's column)

**M. M. —** We feel that you have managed the situation very well indeed. Most parents become so disturbed by such a situation as this that they fail to understand it at all and do their children a great deal of harm. The important thing is to see the matter from the point of view of the children and not to read into it ideas and attitudes that we as adults may have. This you have largely done.

We do not feel, of course, that this stealing represents any serious moral or character deficiency on the part of the older child, who, as we understand, was the leader. It represents more a lack of thorough understanding of the status of the money you held. It is important to remember that our ideas as adults are so amount of candy or toys or what not that a child may need is very different from the child's idea. We may be right, and it is quite possible that you have provided as much of these things as was necessary or as you could afford under the circumstances. Nevertheless, this will not alter the child's view that more is desired. It is not a moral or intellectual process that the child goes through under such circumstances. It feels the need for something, it takes the opportunity to get it and takes the opportunity, and it does this because it has not yet learned that we cannot have everything we want that minute we want it. This is an attitude that comes with growth and experience.

You have an excellent opportunity to make this clear to the child: It is evident that he did not recognize the lack of balance between the pleasure of having her desires satisfied and the seriousness of one in your position, with a definitely limited income, being in default of the funds entrusted to you. She is old enough to see when you point out to her, first, that you are under obligation to those who entrusted you with their funds, and second, that as the money was not yours, you will have to take from your limited means the money necessary to make up what was taken; that it would be very serious for you if you did not do this, and that it will be very difficult for you to do it at all; that if the stealing had gone on, such a large amount might have been taken that it would have been impossible for you to make it up and you would, therefore, have been in disgrace before the group.

The attitude to take, we feel sure, is not that she has been morally bad or that you are ashamed of her or worried about her, but rather the attitude that you have complete confidence in her and feel that she made a mistake because she did not fully understand the situation. While it should be made clear to her that what she did was wrong, care should be taken not to make her feel too awfully guilty. Let her feel that it was a serious mistake, but a mistake that she can avoid in the future by stopping to think a little more clearly about the whole situation.

**Fissure of the Rectum.**  
D. I. Liberty, N. Y. — The healing of the fissure in rectum in your case depends on the extent of the fissure and its underlying cause. Since the report stated that there was present also a rectal prolapse this means that the muscles of the rectal wall are relaxed and the rectum tends to protrude, we suppose that the fissure is due to this prolapse. Prolapse can be treated properly only by operation, but if the extent of prolapse is not great, operation is not especially necessary. You should use mineral oil to keep the area well-lubricated, and take a mild cathartic (milk of magnesia) to avoid too much strain on the rectum, while at stool. Since the fissure is just within the oval ring, there is no reason why it cannot be treated at the sanatorium. They must have the instruments needed.

The spondylitis referred to means arthritis of the spine which in your case is a change that comes with advancing years, and is not necessarily a disease process. It requires treatment (baking and massage) only if pain is severe and movement greatly restricted. The main thing is for you to gain weight and build up your strength, and you should be able to do this at the sanatorium.

**Fresh Air Fund**  
Two dollars was received today for the Fresh Air Fund for Camp Wo-chi-ca, leaving the balance to be collected, \$481.75.

**"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD**  
50 East 12th St., New York City  
I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City and State .....

**SUBSCRIPTION BLANK**

**HEALTH AND HYGIENE**  
Medical Advisory Board Magazine  
35 East 12th Street, N. Y. C.

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1 for a year's subscription

Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... State .....

# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

WE SAW a picture the other day of a group of American students at school at the Moscow University. They seemed to be having a very good time. There was sun and sand and they were laughing. And though we looked very closely at the picture there seemed to be no evil signs of a pernicious influence at work, the influence which has sent the Hearst editorial writers into fits of well-paid frenzy. As Mr. Hearst has a habit of saying on the back pages of his gutter-sheets, "they were at the very fountain source of Soviet philosophy," but from what we could see from the picture the waters from that fountain seemed to be agreeing with them. "These light-headed pilgrims to the shrine of Bolshevism," another of the choice Hearst descriptions, apparently have found their pilgrimage much to their liking.

### A Student's Account

IN THE Moscow News, one of these "light-headed pilgrims" describes the school as follows:

"There are approximately two hundred registered at the Soviet Union's first summer school for foreigners. The great majority of us are Americans, with a sprinkling of Canadian and English students and one Chinese boy. What a heterogeneous group we Americans are. Our homes and colleges are scattered from Maine to California, and our ages and professional classifications range from the undergraduate of 18 to the many-degreed professor three times as old.

"In Moscow we are students in quest of knowledge about the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. We eat, sleep and study in the third house of the Soviets which will, we understand, be the permanent headquarters of the American Institute. We live like Russian students in dormitories. Most of us have lost track of the days of the week, because we observe the Soviet Union's six-day week, with five days for study and our rest day on the sixth.

"There is a bath house which the men use mornings and the women in the afternoon. Occasionally we have taken our showers with the Russian women who live in the neighborhood. Jane Brown of New York, one of the ten women in my dormitory, told me yesterday that she and a jolly young Russian girl cemented Soviet-American friendship by scrubbing each others back.

"Classes include lectures and discussions. All are conducted in English as announced, though some of the faculty have not fully acquired the language. Professor D. Mirsky speaks like a native Englishman."

"The student goes on to describe visits to collective farms, to workers' districts, factory kitchens, parks of culture and rest, lectures by a Kansas farmer who was awarded the Order of Lenin for work in organizing a collective farm, lectures by Karl Radek and a future lecture by Krupchik, Lenin's widow.

### "Slush"

HAVING read this account, the Hearst editor, aware of the impressive minds of the young, is moved to exclaim, "Fine slush for Americans to be wallowing in!"

Evidently the Hearst poison-perman can point with pride to the American scene, can take "those light-minded pilgrims" away from the "shrine of Lenin," and show them something they could find comparable to the joy and gladness that is evident in the student's account of the Soviet Union.

What can an honest man call the life they would see in America? Filth and mud, at best. Instead of the collective farms, with full harvests, they would be conducted on tours of farms racked by mortgages, dried by drought, rotting with grain. Instead of the factory kitchens, sightseeing tours of soup-lines and missions. Instead of parks of culture and rest, jungles of the homeless, and vast wooded estates given over as hunting grounds for some decrepit millionaire. This is the Hearst ideal. This is what Dirty Willie is anxious to save the students for. These are the blessings of capitalist America.

### "Professor" Hearst

OR DOES Mr. Hearst object to the lectures by Professor D. S. Mirsky? Perhaps, instead of the brilliant scientific mind, the great knowledge of world literature and social movements of Professor Mirsky, Hearst thinks that the way to develop a student's knowledge and curiosity is to submit him to five lectures a day on poison-gas warfare. Or a special course in anti-labor policies. Perhaps Willie himself would be induced to give a course in "The Art of Journalism and Living," ten illustrated lectures with slides showing the New York Journal, American and San Francisco Examiner.

We could be assured, though, that if Willie were to turn professor on us, open a Hearst Institute, and hand out the diplomas himself, there would be no happy faces as on those pictures of the students in Moscow laughing on the sand in the sun.

## At the Zoo

By Arthur Brem

AFTER watching the lions eat, Crunching on bones and pounds of meat, Tearing it with their eager fangs, Swallowing steaks, I felt the pangs Of my six-month's hunger, and I went Down to the hot-dog stand and spent The nickel that I had bummed for fare, And cursed as I thought of the lion's share.

## Hail May 1!

Through the Daily Worker

Comrades: Through the Daily Worker, I send greetings to the American working class on May 1! I pledge my support to the fight against war and fascism, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the establishment of a true workers' and farmers' republic—a Soviet America!

I send..... (\$ )

Name..... Street.....

City..... State.....

(All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker. They must be in by April 20th.)

## LITTLE LEFTY

The Greeks had a word for it!

by del



# The Rift in Our Ranks

## An Engrossing Story of the Southern Illinois Coal Fields

By BELLE TAUB

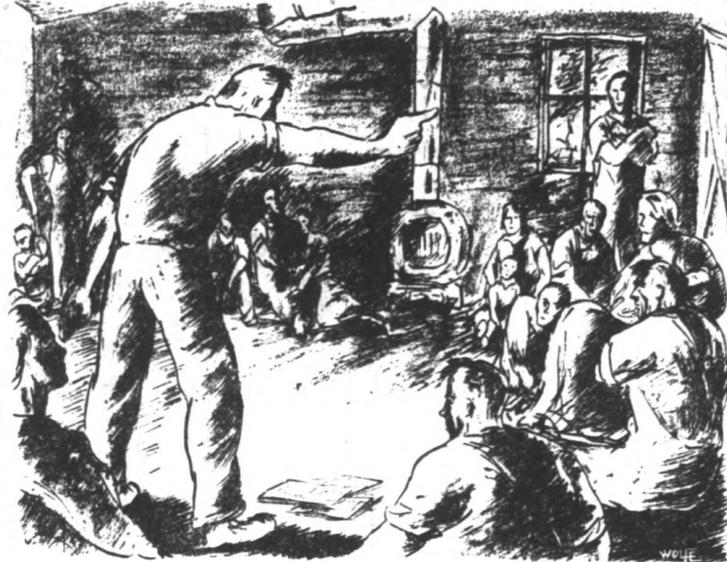
SCARCELY a thousand miners lived in the town. Their shacks were raised on little hills. Surrounding them like guards of honor stood rows of trees. Below the shacks streams trickled through the soft earth, here and there rounding into a little pond. Everywhere signs of spring.

Three representatives of the district committee of the Communist Party and I, the workers' press representative, arrived at Comrade Mezik's house late in the afternoon. Hours in advance of the scheduled meeting at the miners' began to gather, bringing their wives and children. The children were put to sleep and only occasionally pierced the air with a little wail. Before the meeting is called to order, the miners tell of their life in the mines, their looming tasks.

"April first to us miners," Mazie Mezik began to explain to me, "means more than the coming of spring." She was standing by the kitchen table and stirring some flour in a pan. Her thin, tall body leaned against the table, while her hand stirred the white substance restlessly. Mazie looked her forty-one years, with white streaks in her corn-colored hair and the deep wrinkles around her eyes. An even pallor was spread over her face like the flour she was stirring and over her right cheek-bone was a little gauze patch hiding a boil.

"Yes," she mused, "in the mines it means more than the few greens we get from our gardens. It means the end of that little yellow-dog contract they put over on us in '32. We can begin our fight against the five-dollar scale and try to get back what we won after years of bitter struggle—the six-dollar scale," and Mazie looked hopefully out of the window, at the apple and cherry blossoms waving in the soft breeze.

What do the miners want? "What do the miners in Belleville want you ask?" Jim Waters, called "Fighting Jim" by the miners, his frank blue eyes glistening, burst out eagerly. "I'll tell you what we want. We want the same thing the miners all over Southern Illinois want. We want the six-dollar day wage, six-hour day, five day week, better conditions. Some want work, some want strike. All are afraid they'll get nothing to eat after April first. So I tell them, there's seventeen million others in the same boat. A few thousand more won't hurt. Who's got the food we need, anyway? We can picket for relief just like we can



"What we want is the \$6 a day scale," said Jim.

picket for more wages. Hasn't it been done before? Are we any different than those that won what we need? That's what I tell them. And when our leaders hear us talk of strike, they turn their heads the other way. All they see is the check-off. Say, I see today where Richberg stuck his nose in. That bird don't mean us no good, that's a cinch."

Jim coughed a little, then waved his arm in a circular motion, indicating he wanted his visitors to survey his domain. What they saw was a bare, nearly empty room but for the horsehair sofa with knife-gashes in it made by Vigilantes the year before when the workers tried to hold the Russian Revolution Celebration. The only touches of color and warmth came from the few rag rugs Mazie had knitted from bits of rags gathered painstakingly.

A Miner's Shack. "I'd like to get that Richberg down here to stay in this shack for a while," he said, heatedly. "Look at it. Bare walls, no running water and the pump breaking down

when you need it most. And who knows when our kids'll be coming down with malaria and what-all else you get from impure water and no sanitary conditions. Boy, wouldn't I like to see Mr. Richberg, Dame Perkins and their friends from the 'coal code' in the White House, sharing one of our shacks and taking the lonesome trail down to the broken-down outhouse on a rainy day like this," and Jim gave a snort of delight at the prospect, remote though it seemed.

Shadows fell in the cottage. Mazie brought the kerosene lamp and began getting supper. She threw a few logs into the stove and blew them into live sparks. After filling the large kettle and setting it on the fire, Mazie brought the inevitable white bread, oleomargarine and bacon, and with a "come folks, set to," the first shift was sitting around the table. With all the food was on the table, it was clear why the Mezik's children had such thin, white little faces and why Mrs. Mezik was nursing boils.

Currents like the streams below the house. The miners were eager to know what the district representatives would say about their problems. They talked about the possibility of strike, of the strike of some 200 Livingston miners for pay for deadwork, just begun that day, of the two unions.

"If only it wasn't for the terrible gash in our own ranks," said Jim, thinking wishfully aloud, "then we could lick them now like we did before." By the "terrible gash" Jim explained aside to me, he meant the two unions, United Mine Workers of America and Progressive Miners of America which split the ranks of the miners into two opposing camps and made them even more the easy prey of the coal barons. The first shift having finished, we left the table to make room for the second. We filed into the bedroom, finding makeshift seats on bundles of leaflets, boxes, anything we could find. The miners talked on... about the way the two unions had come. In frag-

mentary bits of talk they reviewed the history of the two unions. The story of the two unions, they said, was the story of the forty year old struggle of the Illinois miners for a real union. Way back in 1865, the United Mine Workers had come, only after the blood of the miners soaked the soil of the dark mine earth. First it was the Verdun Massacre of '65, then came Herrin in '22, and since then, the ceaseless pouring of miner's blood, sacrifice of miners' lives, years of imprisonment in dungeons. The countless beatings, clubbings, shootings, tortures, maiming of the men and women who dared to stand up a day, infuse their fighting strength into their struggle, completed the picture.

"It's a story written in blood," said carefree Mrs. Kvardos from Hillsboro, "and the end has not been written yet," she said, pulling her dark coat lightly about her.

In the first years, the women said, the miners fought for the United as a symbol of their strength, their shield, their fortress. By dint of their fiery battles they won the best conditions known in Benit American mines. In the course of these battles they learned the difference between the leaders and the members. By 1932, their love for the Lewis-led union had turned to hate.

John L. Lewis and his henchmen had unfolded their treachery before the amazed eyes of the workers, like the timed acts in a play. The climax came in 1932 when the coal operators offered the little yellow dog contract at five dollars a day, instead of the \$6.10 scale. Lewis urged the men to accept. The miners refused.

The "Stolen Ballots" Then came the "stolen ballots" which broke the camel's back, or rather, corrected Mrs. Scott from Benit American mines. In the course of the last straw. Out of the mine, instead of the \$6.10 scale, they were locked in a bank vault. The next morning, Fox Hughes, union official, was seen parked in the car outside the bank. Then came the cool announcement that the "ballots were stolen." This proved the last straw. Out of the bitter disillusionments, broken promises and shattered hopes which were buried in the United, the miners set about the building what they thought would be their own union, the Progressive Miners of America, in 1932.

(To Be Continued)

## WORLD OF THE MOVIES

**In the Heart of Negro Harlem**  
HARLEM SKETCHES. Produced by Vanguard Films. Directed by Leslie Bain. Musical score by George Antheil. Production Assistant, Samuel Brody.  
Reviewed by DAVID PLATT  
THERE have been many films about Harlem. The Harlem of Carl van Vechten or Cab Calloway is a familiar sight to moviegoers. One sees flashes of Harlem-night life in five out of six musicals that hit the screen. There are even



A poignant scene from the film "Harlem Sketches"

noted Hollywood film craftsman to give us the first film about Harlem, that deals with the boisterous, not entertainers of Harlem, year 1935, sixth year of the crisis.

"HARLEM Sketches" is a cross section not of the night clubs with its fancy ladies and dapper gents, but of the day-to-day lives of the thousands of poverty-stricken Negroes, whose pent-up fury against conditions was inevitably released during the recent events that took place around 125th and Lenox Avenue.

Bain's takes us right into the heart of Negro Harlem. He shows us the unbelievable misery of Negro

## TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Federal Aid for Schools
- 7:05—WABC—Fred Allen, Comedian, Harry James, Orchestra
- 7:10—WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15—WAB—Stories of the Black Chamber
- 7:20—WAB—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- 7:25—WAB—Plantation Echoes—Robert H. Hines, Narrator
- 7:30—WAB—Just Plain Bill
- 7:35—WAB—Easy Aces—Sketch
- 7:40—WAB—Studio Music
- 7:45—WAB—Red Dave—Sketch
- 7:50—WAB—The O'Neills—Sketch
- 7:55—WAB—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- 8:00—WAB—Variety Hour
- 8:05—WAB—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- 8:10—WAB—Booker Carter, Commentator
- 8:15—WAB—On the Border—Sketch
- 8:20—WAB—Lonnie Ronger—Sketch
- 8:25—WAB—Kemp Orch.—Percy Flynn and Harry James Comedy
- 8:30—WAB—Variety Hour
- 8:35—WAB—Variety Hour
- 8:40—WAB—Wayne King Orch.
- 8:45—WAB—Wayne King Orch.
- 8:50—WAB—Wayne King Orch.
- 8:55—WAB—Wayne King Orch.
- 9:00—WAB—Wayne King Orch.
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- 11:50—WAB—Wayne King Orch.
- 11:55—WAB—Wayne King Orch.
- 12:00—WAB—Wayne King Orch.

landlord oligarchies of Harlem, finding up with a characteristic study of James Ford, Negro Communist organizer in action.

Bain is to be complimented for this important if brief document on Harlem. Nothing has been enacted in "Harlem Sketches." It is only unfortunate that a larger footage of film was not made accessible to the producers for a more detailed, more exhaustive study of the largest Negro center in America. Small sketches are hardly adequate in the light of what is happening here. One criticism which would have enhanced many of the scenes in the picture. The fine, original musical score by George Antheil is entirely worthy of the document presented.

## WORLD OF THE DANCE

**New Dance League Recital**  
THE second solo recital of the New Dance League presented among its performers several dancers whose entrance into the revolutionary dance movement dates no farther back than last February when the Eastern Council of the League outlined its new policies. On the basis of a broader program against war, fascism, and censorship, dancers were invited to present their work, composed for the most part, when no affiliation or active participation in the League's program was contemplated. It is for this reason that the dances presented disarm the reviewer; he cannot criticize the dances for their lack of specific or conscious revolutionary content, since these dances were never originally created to contain them. He can praise the dancers who appeared, however, for their technical proficiency and their avowed sympathies, and point out to them wherein their dances subscribed or failed to subscribe to the temper and the interests not only of the New Dance League, but of New Dance League audiences.

This audience instinctively showed where their sympathies lay by the applause which they gave some dances and withheld from others. They enjoyed the fleeting but pointed satire on bourgeois refinement in Ernestine Henoch's Waltz, they supported with lusty and appreciative applause her dramatic intensity in Mother of Venetian, and her brief but dynamic Action. Eleanor King's Mother of Tears (commonplace to Mother of Vengeance), while less brilliant, and her Song of Earth, introspective and lyrical, were nonetheless sensitive and beautiful performances which present this young dancer as a performer of promise and sincerity.

Contrasted with her lyricism, Bill Matons, on the basis of his clear satiric point of view in his Demagog, and his positive, masculine technique, not only received hearty appreciation from his audience but again indicated to our reluctant dancers how potent dance satire can be.

Agitation, by Marie Marchowsky, received the plaudits of the audience, this time not for the maturity of her conception—she is too young and inexperienced for that—but for the vitality and fervor with which she colored her performance.

# Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

**Fascism Not Inevitable**  
Question: Is it true that Communists think that the coming of fascism is inevitable, and that the proletarian revolution can only come after the temporary victory of the fascists?  
D. C.

Answer: No! Fascism is not inevitable, and Communists have never asserted that it was. On the contrary, they declare that the united actions of the working class can, not only destroy the menace of fascism, but that they can lead forward to the final victory of the proletarian revolution.

Fascism succeeds only if the working class follows the line of class collaboration; if it does not fight unitedly against the class enemy; if it follows misleaders, who put their "trust" in bourgeois "democracy," and thus pave the way for fascism. But if the working class can be rallied in united struggles, then its fight, for its immediate demands can be transformed into a struggle, under the leadership of the Communist Party, for the overthrow of capitalism.

Unity in the struggles for unemployment insurance, for higher wages, and against company unions and the growing menace of fascism, will lead to mass struggles that can point the way to the proletarian revolution and the destruction of the fascist counter-revolution. The unity of the workers in their struggles is the first step toward successful action against fascist reaction. And as this unity grows, as the workers learn the correctness of class struggle principles, their fight can rise to the point of establishing the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat—the only guarantee against the victory of the counter-revolution and fascist terrorism.

In this way the working class can defeat the forces of fascism and pass straight to the building of socialism, without having to experience the hall of the fascist interlude.

Fascism is therefore not inevitable. To defeat it we must build the united front, build strong genuine unions, liberate the workers from the curse of company unions, and build a class struggle labor party wherein the workers can learn the lessons of independent political action. The battles against fascism must start right now. (Read R. Palme Dutt's book on "Fascism and Social Revolution" for a more detailed account of the Communist stand on this question—and how the Communists organize the fight against fascism.)

## News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

**NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL**  
Registration at the New York Workers School, 35 East 12th Street, is well on its way. Over 1,000 students have already registered. Classes are closing up daily. The term begins Monday, April 15, and we earnestly urge all comrades who wish to register to do so at once. Don't wait for the last minute rush. If you register now you still have a choice at classes.

Comrades who are writing and laying out bulletins, shop papers and leaflets should utilize this opportunity by taking the course in Shop Paper and Leaflet Preparation. James Ford will give the course in Problems of the Negro Liberation Movement. The course will deal with the present conditions of the Negroes and the methods and organizational forms to win them to the revolutionary struggle for the self-determination of the Negroes in the Black Belt and against capitalist exploitation.

There isn't much time left. Register now!

## LOS ANGELES WORKERS SCHOOL

The Los Angeles Workers School, founded March 5, 1934, under the leadership of Miriam Bonner, its Director, completed its first year in the closing of classes on April 5. The aim of the Los Angeles Workers School as set forth in its first catalogue is "to equip workers with knowledge and understanding of Marxism-Leninism and its effective application in their struggles against the capitalist class."

The problems of securing finances, publicity, instructors, and students have been met through the efforts of those trying to build a school for workers in Los Angeles. A group of sympathizers, known as the Friends of the Workers School, aids in financing and publicizing the school.

In conjunction with the school there is the Workers Library with hundreds of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and papers. Practically all of the revolutionary writings of our great leaders are available for study and research work and a large number of the books circulate through the free lending section.

The School has been energetically publicized over the radio by Comrades Bonner and Carlisle, in the workers' press, through the distribution of thousands of leaflets and catalogues and by announcements at political and street meetings, forums, and in mass organizations. More workers must activate themselves in publicizing and recruiting for the school.

## CHICAGO WORKERS SCHOOL

The first week of the Spring Term of the Chicago Workers School indicated good response on the part of the workers of Chicago. Many new faces were seen—faces of people who have never been students at the School before. The largest enrollment was for the basic courses such as Principles of Communism and Political Economy.

Registration for the Spring Term will end April 2. Such courses as Mimeograph Technique, Sign Painting, Trade Unionism, etc., are especially attractive.

## NEWARK WORKERS SCHOOL

Official registration of students to the Newark Workers School began last week. The Spring session will open with twelve classes, to start All those wishing to register for any of the above classes, may do so any afternoon or evening at 81 Academy Street.

## PITTSBURGH WORKERS SCHOOL

The Spring Term of the Pittsburgh Workers School will definitely open April 22. The following courses are being offered: Principles of Communism, Elements of Political Economy, Trade Union Problems, Negro Problems and others.

Registration for the new term is now going on at 6 Stevenson Street. We urge those who wish to register to do so as early as possible.

## A.C.A. PAINTING EXHIBITION

The A.C.A. Gallery, 92 West 8th Street, is holding an exhibition of paintings and drawings depicting the struggle for economic security, entitled, "The Social Scene." Among the artists exhibiting are Jacob Burck, William Gropper, the three Soyev Brothers, Jack Kainen and many others.

# Labor's Reply to New Attacks Must Be a United Front May Day

### THE MEANING OF THE C. P. APPEAL TO THE A. F. OF L. AND SOCIALIST PARTY

THE gigantic May Day demonstrations in the '80's and '90's struck terror in the hearts of the American capitalist class. These demonstrations in Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh and other industrial cities of the United States were powerful weapons in Labor's fight for the eight-hour day.

May Day this year finds the working class facing new and sinister attacks upon its living standards, with fascism gradually creeping up upon them, and with the menace of a new imperialist war a living reality.

Never before was there a more burning need for unity in the face of these attacks.

That is why there is such a note of urgency in the appeals for a gigantic United Front May Day addressed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., to all trade unionists, to all workers, organized and unorganized, and to the National Executive Committee of

the Socialist Party and its rank and file. The American workers are face to face with a nationwide drive against the living standards of the workers and against the trade union movement.

President Roosevelt has pushed through the \$50 maximum wage on the proposed public works project.

Quick to follow up this victory, the mine operators are refusing the demands of the coal miners despite the fact that they represent the largest and best organized labor union in the country.

In the rubber industry the bosses are trying with all means at their disposal to terrorize the workers and to prevent unionization.

The shipowners of the West Coast, in fact the bosses everywhere, are refusing to meet the demands of the workers, and are using all the forces at their disposal to fight the workers and their unions.

Never before in the history of the country have the courts been utilized so openly and so viciously to

nullify the gains workers have achieved on the picket lines.

The Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, now pending in Congress, aims to strangle the labor movement and spread the poisonous growth of company unionism.

More than 24 so-called alien and sedition bills have been introduced in Congress aimed ostensibly at the Communists alone, but which will actually be directed against every move on the part of militant labor in the United States.

In the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, as well as scores of other unions, the rank and file are showing an increasing determination to struggle in spite of all opposition against them.

Millions of farmers and impoverished professional people who are suffering from the Roosevelt "New Deal" policy, millions of Negro people, can be rallied behind the support of the workers and their organizations in a genuine struggle.

The pages of American history are filled with glowing accounts of labor's militancy. And no occasion is more appropriate for a fighting united front demonstration for higher wages, social insurance, for the unionization of every industry and town, for the fight for civil rights, against war and fascism, than May First, Labor's international day of solidarity and struggle.

The Communist Party urges the A. F. of L. Council and the Socialist N. E. C. to sense the danger to the labor movement, draw the proper lessons from the experience of the German labor movement, and encourage the militant trend of American labor.

But no amount of evasion or open sabotage on the part of any leadership must bar this unity.

For a united front against labor's foes, against the menace of fascism and imperialist war!

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**Adolph S. Ochs**  
 ADOLPH S. OCHS, publisher of the New York Times, is dead. Roosevelt and his Cabinet members have voiced their grief. Bankers, industrialists, capitalist publishers and politicians have expressed their profoundest sorrow. Wall Street mourns.

On the same day, a working class youth of nineteen also died. Hungry and jobless, he had been evicted from his dingy furnished room. His body and mind ravaged from the tentacles of the capitalist system, he committed suicide. There were no headlines, no tributes, no mourning for this boy.

The capitalists think only of their own. Ochs left millions . . . millions of dollars which he amassed through the exploitation of millions of American workers. And when the capitalist crisis came, this "benevolent" publisher fired workers and slashed wages with as much vigor as did all his Wall Street associates.

Like Hearst, Ochs was a bitter enemy of the Soviet Union, the Workers' Fatherland. Like Hearst, he slandered and lied about the Communist Party. Like Hearst, he fought against the interests of labor and for the interests of the bankers and monopolists. And with Hearst's own son, he sat on the Board of Directors of the Associated Press, directing the policies of Wall Street's mightiest news service.

Ochs was a symbol of a decaying society . . . a society, which now, seeks to foist a new yoke of oppression, of tyranny, of persecution upon the American people—the yoke of fascism.

**School Strikes Against War!**  
 THE New York Superintendent of Schools Campbell has forbidden the students to join the April 12 nationwide school strike against war.

"We think," he writes, "that such demonstrations implant wrong ideas in the minds of the pupils in respect to their relationship to properly constituted lawful authority."

Sounds like a Nazi school official, does it not?

The "lawful" authority of Dr. Campbell is nothing but the authority of the Wall Street war makers, against whose power it is the duty of every honest opponent of war to fight!

All out on April 12! Empty the classrooms and demonstrate against war!

**Covering Up**  
 SHADY characters or crooks, when caught red-handed, have always sought to find a goat.

The leadership of Locals 107 and 717 of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, and of the International are no exception. When caught in their racketeering, class-collaboration practices, they fire their "counsel," Hyman Nemer, "pending investigation."

But were they not all as guilty as Nemer?

Firing Nemer is designed only to cover up their anti-labor acts. The whole leadership must be kicked out! The rank

and file clerks must take control of their own union.

A militant working class policy, carried out in joint struggle with the Office Workers Union, will alone improve conditions and unionize the stores.

**It Can Be Won**  
 WHILE in the course of the coming period Roosevelt plans to bring his "social security" measure, the Wagner-Lewis bill, onto the floor of Congress under one or another gag rule, the demand for H. R. 2827, the Workers' Bill, continues as the sole mass opposition to Roosevelt's fake measure.

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But this will only be possible if the campaign that pushed H. R. 2827 over its first hurdle, the House Committee on Labor, is continued.

Continue driving H. R. 2827 forward toward ultimate passage! Send individual and mass demands to individual Congressmen and to Representative John J. O'Connor, chairman of the House Rules Committee!

**Three Murders**  
 "JUSTIFIABLE homicide"—such is the cynical verdict handed down by a Georgia coroner's jury after two Negroes, Gent Garlin and his son, James, were murdered in cold blood by a gang of deputy sheriffs.

The excuse was the usual Southern lynch lie—"suspicion of rape."

Two days ago, the State of California could not restrain its blood lust and executed a Negro boy, Rush Griffin, nineteen, while his case was being appealed!

The Scottsboro decision is a victory in the struggle for Negro rights, a victory won through the power of the mass fight roused by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense.

But these cold-blooded killings of Negro workers go on every day. They are part of the terrorism of national oppression of capitalism against the Negro masses.

More than ever the fight for Negro rights, for the smashing of this terrorism, for the wiping out of jim-crow discrimination, for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon must go forward.

**No Faith!**  
 MICHAEL TIGHE, moss-backed president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, proposes to the steel workers that they continue to have faith in the N. R. A. In the issue of the Amalgamated Journal, just out, Tighe declares that labor has won "an equal voice on the N. R. A. governing board." He refers to the fact that "labor" has two out of seven members on the National Industrial Recovery Board. The other members are two professors, two capitalists and the "impartial" chairman, the labor hater Donald Richberg.

Meanwhile, the rank and file of the A. A., whom Tighe is trying to expel, is building the A. A. and is preparing for the coming strike. The membership knows that they have gotten only company unions, blacklist, low wages and speed-up out of the N. R. A.

A major issue of the April 23 national convention of the A. A. will be whether the steel workers will do nothing and rely on the employer controlled N. R. A. boards, or whether they will build the union and prepare strike.

**Party Life**  
 By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT  
 Party Tasks in Ohio  
 Rank and File Movement  
 Broadening the Councils  
 From the Resolution of the District Committee, District 6 (Cleveland)

THE Plenum reiterates the correctness of a whole series of basic tasks outlined in the August resolution which are still applicable and wherever the control tasks have not been fulfilled, calls upon each section committee and unit to take immediate measures to insure their fulfillment. Here with, we outline in general form, the new phases of the central control tasks before the Party until May 1st, which each section, unit and language bureau must further concertize:

First, in accord with the Central Committee resolution and for the reasons correctly outlined there and in the report to the District Committee, the main task is to actively work within the A. F. of L. locals and to build these as real instruments of struggle of the workers. We must treat the A. F. of L. locals as workers' organizations in which we work to win influence through building the union, developing a struggle for a class policy, for trade union democracy and unity, for industrial unionism among the A. F. of L. members, including the honest local officials in struggle against the employers. At the same time, we continue to expose and criticize the reactionary leadership and their policies, but by being an active participant of the union; this makes it easier to defeat the reactionaries. In place of the too often practiced narrow sectarian "opposition" or "minority in principle" groups, within the A. F. of L., we must develop a rank and file policy of winning the largest number of A. F. of L. members and if possible the entire local union and its officialdom to an organized and conscious support of these policies.

The main attention must be directed to the steel, auto, rubber and mining and railroad industries helping to develop the struggles which are maturing there, participating in the mass organizational drive to build the unions and winning leadership on a rank and file militant program and at all times strengthening the Party politically and organizationally.

This work in the A. F. of L. can be systematically strengthened by improved shop work. The attention of the entire Party is especially directed to the great possibilities of a tremendous strike struggle in the steel industry.

The extension of Party influence in all A. F. of L. locals in all industries and cities and building of same in accord with the Central Committee resolution necessitates a speeding up of the broad organization of the rank and file movement within all A. F. of L. unions with the necessary rank and file centers and increased circulation of the Rank and File Federation. The work started in Cleveland, Youngstown, Canton and East Ohio must be intensified and show definite organizational results while Akron, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Mansfield must make a decisive break with the past.

While energetically pursuing the policy of trade union unity, neglect of work in the existing Metal Workers Union and the independent unions such as the MESA must not be tolerated.

SECOND, initiate united front struggles involving greater numbers of unemployed workers and their organizations than before, especially directed against the new schemes for cutting relief, work relief at starvation wages and against the Government program recently announced. In the course of this and similar activity, we must direct our Party fractions within the Unemployment Council to convince the Unemployment Council members that the present slow growth of the Unemployment Council is unsatisfactory and a drive should be initiated to triple the present membership.

(To Be Continued)

**'Sun' Prints Letters Against Strike Picketing**  
 New York, N. Y.  
 Comrade Editor:  
 In the March 2nd issue of the New York Sun, on their feature page, in the "What Do YOU Think?" column, they printed a leading letter which I quote below. The caption was, "Often goes into a picketed place, because he thinks it's unfair tactics."

"To the What Do You Think Editor—Sir: What do your readers think of the picketing nuisance which seems to have become a plague in New York? In my case I often go into a store or restaurant when I had no desire to do so, just to show my disgust for what seems to me a useless and unfair procedure. It occurred to me that, while picketing is permitted by law, that a little agitation might put it out of business.—H. M. B."

Let's all of us answer this outraged soul at once, in floods of letters.

This paper, by the way, refused to photograph a Negro student who had won honors in schools. T. M.

**Seamen Expose Nazi Lie in N. Y. Times Story**  
 New York, N. Y.  
 Comrade Editor:  
 While looking through the New York Times of March 18, we came across an article which we consider to be misleading because of its half-truths.

The article in question states that "Germany led seventeen nations in 1934 industrial rise." That is true only if machine guns, rifles, cannon, tanks and battlehips are considered as "industrial" instead of military.

COMMITTEE OF SEAMEN.

**Join the Communist Party**  
 35 East 12th Street, New York  
 Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



## Letters From Our Readers

**A.F.L. Head of Draughtsmen Asks War Construction**  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Comrade Editor:  
 I have had a temporary job in the F. E. R. A. here in Washington, D. C., and ever since I was let out I have been attending hearings and sitting in the Senate gallery watching capitalism in its death throes.

This Friday I was present at the Senate Munitions Committee hearing when C. L. Rosen, president of the A. F. of L. draughtsmen's and architects' organization, told how the A. F. of L. made a deal with the Secretary of the Navy to support the Vinson Bill and P. W. A. allotments for navy construction, thus expecting to get employment for its membership.

He was sore because the private shipbuilders who got the contracts were slow about getting construction under way and didn't hire a lot of draughtsmen and shipyard workers.

J. C. L.

**Prominent Display of 'Daily' Would Aid Sales**  
 New York, N. Y.  
 Comrade Editor:  
 I want to take this opportunity to say that I think all comrades who use the subway should make it a practice to read and display the Daily Worker. If our own comrades do not read and display the Daily Worker, how can we impress the backward workers with the necessity of reading the only working-class paper that fights for the day-to-day needs of all the workers. We must show the workers whom we want to reach that large numbers of workers read the Daily Worker and so arouse their interest.

J. G.

**Required Reading for Every Worker**  
 THE AIM OF IMPERIALIST WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

IMPERIALIST war against the Soviet Union is open, bourgeois, counter-revolutionary class war against the proletariat. Its principal aim is to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and to introduce a reign of white-guard terror against the working class and the toilers of all countries. (Resolution of the VI World Congress of the Communist International, July-August, 1928.)

Proletarian democracy, of which Soviet government is one of the forms, has given a development and expansion of democracy hitherto unprecedented in the world, precisely for the vast majority of the population, for the exploited and for the toilers. (The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, by V. I. Lenin.)

**World Front**  
 By HARRY GANNON  
 MacDonald's Role at Stresa  
 "Living in a Madhouse"  
 Berlin on Danzig  
 DISCREDITED Ramsay MacDonald, waiting to ease himself into the peerage and out of political life after the King's Jubilee, is dragged from his shell to act as a convenient cover for the British anti-Soviet forces at the coming Stresa conference.

The ex-Socialist Premier in the Conservative National Government of England, is to be the stooge for Foreign Minister John Simon. Sir John and Lord Lothian have an abiding conviction that Hitler must be saved, and that the Soviet peace efforts must be defeated for they bode no good to world capitalism. Peace, as Ramsay Rolland says, is death for Fascism. It can hope to live on only through war. Danzig has made this all the more clear.

When Sir John and Captain Anthony Eden started off on their "exploratory" jaunts to the European capitals, the objective of the decisive sections of the British ruling class was to defeat the peace efforts of the Soviet Union, to rupture Franco-Soviet relations, and to impress Hitler with the necessity of appearing more "reasonable."

Hitler refused to be "reasonable" because a madman on a sinking ship cannot be expected to turn suddenly rational. Which led the gloomy Lord President of the Council, Stanley Baldwin, to declare: "I feel at times that I am living in a madhouse."

HAVING failed in Berlin, Captain Eden had to proceed to Moscow as the suspicious eyes of the British masses were sharply focused on the war antics of their ruling class. Eden, presented with the inescapable facts of Soviet peace efforts and the mad drive of Hitler to war against the Soviet Union, found himself in a very tight spot. He signed a joint communique with the Soviet Foreign Commissar Litvinoff for mutual efforts for peace, and praised the Soviet's peace efforts.

From then on the Captain got politically ill, and was yanked off the scene completely when the Derendingers, Lothians and Simons saw that the young diplomat had been compromised by his attempted honesty of approach to the dangerous problems of European capitalism.

But then the problem arose of still confusing and confounding the British masses, in the face of the coming elections. So threadbare have become the maneuvers of the anti-Soviet forces in Britain that they have again to resort to Ramsay MacDonald who cannot stand before a working class audience in the whole land without being soundly berated and heckled.

Why was MacDonald chosen? The Times' London correspondent answers: "Mr. MacDonald is now reported to have almost completely abandoned his sympathy for Germany, but the general criticism by his own cabinet members is that he lacks firmness and persistence in implementing even his own ideas."

Sir John has difficulty in concealing his sympathy for Hitler. The main business will be done by Sir John. MacDonald will make pretty speeches about the danger of Hitler to world peace in an effort to mislead the masses on what the British imperialists propose to do at Stresa.

The Soviet Union has already warned the imperialist powers that decisions arrived at in Stresa will not be binding on the Workers' Fatherland as it has no hand in forming them.

SEARCHING for opinion within Germany on the Danzig elections we could find only the following short Associated Press dispatch, which hardly needs comment:

"BERLIN, April 8.—The Nazi setback in Danzig punctured ambitious plans of the German Propaganda Ministry.

"Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels' department hastily countermanded Saturday's orders to newspapers, which had proclaimed an expected victory.

"Almost without exception newspapers printed the briefest possible election accounts, placing them on the lower half of the front page or inside. Editorials called it a 'vote of confidence' and found some comfort in assertions like, 'It would show that Danzig Germans remain firm.'

"The Propaganda Ministry press-office issued congratulatory messages were significantly few and half-hearted."

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