

A Denial Which Is An Admission

In this issue of the DAILY WORKER on page 4 is published the main resolution of the Free Tom Mooney Congress, held at Chicago, April 29 to May 2. This is a call to action. Every worker must read and act upon it immediately.

The question of the division of the ranks of the working class is partially, if unintentionally, clarified by efforts of Clarence Senior, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, to explain away his speech at the Socialist Party convention of Ohio to prevent the acceptance of Tom Mooney's appeal for united working class action.

"Questioned by Federated Press before either charges, denials or counter-charges were published, Senior stated that he had told a private session of the Ohio socialist convention, in answer to a question, that Mooney had been expelled from the Socialist Party for his advocacy of direct action and that Mooney if freed would probably spend part of his time attacking the Socialist Party, but that nevertheless he was in favor of helping to free him because he had been unjustly convicted on the charge of setting the Preparedness Day bomb."

In "denying" that he ever accused Tom Mooney of "use of dynamite", Mr. Senior makes much of the fact that at any rate, whatever he said about Tom Mooney was said in a private session of the Socialist Party Convention. "Private" session? Why? The use of such an excuse is not a defense but a confession.

In order to convince the Socialist Party State Convention to refuse Mooney's request for a united front, Mr. Senior admits that what he said (according to Haessler's published version of their conversation) is an affirmation of "his advocacy of direct action".

Then, assuring the Socialist Party Convention that "Mooney if freed would probably spend part of his time attacking the Socialist Party", Mr. Senior closed his little act of persuading the Socialist Party Convention to help to free Mooney by proposing that no action for Mooney be taken.

ALL of this goes to clarify the position taken by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in doing all in its power to prevent the formation of a united front of struggle to liberate Tom Mooney.

The top of the Party, headed by Hillquit and speaking sometimes very indignantly through Clarence Senior, takes a position reminiscent of the former District Attorney, Charles M. Fickert, and the "labor" leaders, Michael Casey, P. H. McCarthy, etc. who framed up Mooney.

WHEN task that is set by the main resolution of the Free Tom Mooney Congress is a huge task—the job of a determined advance of the revolutionary workers of this country—forming a solid united front in spite of all Seniors, Hillquits, Caseys and McCarthys, Greens and Wollis—and coupling up the demand for Tom Mooney's release with every struggle of the working class today.

Socialist workers! Despite all efforts to prevent you—come together in every locality, in local conferences to form local Tom Mooney Councils of Action!

Talk of "Upturn" Covers New Relief Cuts

Each time Hoover made an attack on the workers, he first announced that "prosperity is around the corner." Roosevelt, follows closely this plan of Hoover's. Before each attack on the unemployed, a new "upturn" is announced.

Friday, Roosevelt, speaking before his masters, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said, "During the last few weeks, we have witnessed a slight but definite upturn in most industries."

The "New York Times" wrote yesterday, there is a "slight decrease in applications" for relief. But unhappily there is no unanimity in capitalist reports. For the same day the "Herald Tribune," quoting Frank G. Taylor, Commissioner of Public Welfare, states, "... 123,000 families now receiving home relief, 30,000 more cases in the process of investigation and an estimated 40,000 new applications to be made this month."

What does Roosevelt offer these families? He offers to cut down their food rations. Less bread for the unemployed—this is what the nation wide cut in relief means.

In New York the Emergency Work and Relief Administration is stopping the payment of rent this month. A city wide sweep of evictions will follow. Thousands of families are to be thrown on the streets. What are they to do? Build "Rooseveltvilles"? Break up their homes, and live in the "shelters" set up by relief agencies?

The Chambers of Commerce, the manufacturers associations, backed by the government stand united to further reduce the miserable living standards of the unemployed.

Organize a united front of all workers to resist this attack. We shall not starve.

Trade unions, Unemployed Councils, Unemployed Leagues, fraternal organizations, unorganized workers; all united to stop the nation wide cuts in relief. All united to stop evictions.

Every one of these relief cuts brings closer the realization of the need for unemployment insurance. The assurance that the basic needs of the unemployed will be taken care of. Build a nationwide united front against relief cuts—no unemployment insurance.

5,000 SCOTTSBORO MARCHERS PRESENT DEMANDS TO GOVERNMENT; ROOSEVELT BARS COMMITTEE

THE ROOSEVELT PARTNERSHIP PLAN

--By Burck.



PARADE THRU STREETS; PRESENT CIVIL RIGHTS BILL; DEMAND ACTION

'Reads in Papers Bankers Suffer,' Is Howe's Reply to W. L. Patterson's Statement That Negroes Greatest Victims

Rainey Garner DePriest Hedge; Delegates Report at Meeting Following Parade

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Coming to the national capital from scores of centers—mostly from cities on the Eastern Seaboard—5,000 Scottsboro Marchers, two-thirds of them Negroes, paraded through the streets of Washington today in a demonstration for the Scottsboro boys and for the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the U. S. constitution.

Committees elected by the marchers called upon President Roosevelt, Vice-president Garner, Speaker Rainey and Congressman De Priest, Negro representative from Chicago demanding that these politicians support the fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys and for the enactment into law of the Bill of Civil Rights.

The Scottsboro marchers to Washington came in 37 buses, 22 trucks and 68 automobiles, besides a large number who came on freights and as hitch-hikers.

Roosevelt refused to see the Scottsboro delegation. Louis M. Howe, his secretary, met the group and told them: "The president is busy now. He is seeing that the people's rights are not taken away from them. He is at the present moment busy with the diplomatic representatives of Italy and Germany."

William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, and spokesman for the committee, replied, declaring: "You tell us that the president is busy with representatives of these imperialist countries, whereas we who represent Negro and white citizens of this country in protest against injustice cannot be seen by the president."

Howe "Read It In The Papers." HOWE: "He is too busy getting us out of the depression."

PATTERSON: "We are the worst sufferers from the depression. Moreover, we are the victims of an unabated lynch terror, and yet the president won't see us."

To this statement of Patterson, Howe replied with shameless cynicism: "I thought the bankers were the ones who were suffering. I read it in the papers."

PATTERSON: "We represent the most forgotten men, the Negro people, and yet the president won't see us."

Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, began to weep and asked Howe to tell the president to "give me back my child."

On Patterson's demand, Howe called President Roosevelt on the phone, asking him if he would see the delegation. Roosevelt's loud and resounding "NO!" could be heard by the entire committee.

Cycle Fumes Choke Marchers Previously Patterson denounced Roosevelt's earlier refusal to see the committee as "a complete expression of his contempt for the colored people."

Patterson declared that "our delegation will report to the 5,000 who are waiting outside and to those who elected us to come here, that the president refused to see the representatives of the Negro and white workers."

Squads of police, on motorcycle and on foot flanked the marchers, as they paraded down Pennsylvania Avenue.

The motorcycles of the police puffed a barrage of smoke, choking the marchers, but this failed to halt their steady chant as they moved slowly over the capital's rain-swept streets past the White House. "Scottsboro boys must not die! Scottsboro boys must be saved!"

Later the delegation went to see (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

30 HOUR BILL TO BE REDRAFTED

Bill Will Be Shelved in Present Congress; Hillman, Sloan, Both for Stagger Measure

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Hearings before the House Labor Committee on the 30-hour stagger bill ended today. Reports indicate that the bill will be shelved in this session of congress as a result of the developing opposition of many employers against any form of legal regulation of hours of work.

Cornery, chairman of the House Labor Committee announced today that the 30-hour bill to legalize the share the work movement will probably be redrafted and a new measure will be submitted to the House Labor Committee for approval. The new bill will be the result of backstairs negotiations with the A. F. of L. misleaders who have been putting up a sham battle against the stagger bill.

The new measure embodies the basic elements of the present revised stagger bill. It is to set up a federal board to consist of three employers, three government representatives and three members chosen by the A. F. of L. misleaders to regulate hours and wages. By agreement with the misleaders minimum wage boards will be set up only in those industries "less than 50 per cent organized by the A. F. of L." Since the A. F. of L. has not organized any industry more than 50 per cent it will actually apply to all industries. In its new form the measure will have no power of enforcement since all penalties for violations have been removed from the provisions.

Fred P. Sloan, President of General Motors Co. in a statement before the last session of the House Labor Committee declared for the system of spreading work at the expense of the workers' wages but admitted that at present the automobile industry could not even employ its workers 30 hours a week each week the proposed "flexible" that is, no legal regulation of hours of work.

69,273 VOTES FOR GALLAGHER IN LOS ANGELES Communist Vote Gains in Spite of Red Squad Terror

LOS ANGELES, May 8 (By Mail).—Lawrence Ross, Communist candidate for mayor in the primaries on May 2, received 2,311 votes, a gain of over 600 votes over Comrade Sandler, who ran last year in the runoff election for mayor.

Leo Gallagher, attorney for Tom Mooney and lawyer for the International Labor Defense received 69,273 votes. He was running against Thurmond Clark, for judge of Municipal Court No. 10. Clark is an appointee of Governor Rolph, who has meted out outrageous sentences to workers appearing in his court received 167,230 votes. He was elected.

Ethel Dell, one of the six "Free Tom Mooney Runners," who is at present serving a six months jail sentence "for disturbing the peace" at the Olympic Stadium received 9,019 votes for the Board of Education. Virgil Rhetta, a young Negro worker received 4,464 votes for the Board of Education.

Ezra F. Chase, Communist candidate for councilman in the 8th District received 516 votes.

The election campaign was marked with brutal suppression of the rights of workers to speak and assemble. Lawrence Ross was arrested twice for speaking. He is now out on bail for speaking at Fifth and Towne on May Day. He is charged with speaking without a permit and inciting a riot. Workers were arrested for distributing campaign literature, meetings for the workers candidates were broken up by the red squad and legionnaires.

The campaign rally of the Communist endorsed candidates was threatened by the legionnaires and the red squad, although an injunction was gotten in the superior court against Hynes.

Shapiro, the Socialist candidate for mayor, who ran on a platform "of cultural and moral benefits" for the unemployed workers, received around 4,000 votes.

Shaw and Porter, the brazen enemies of the working class will fight it out in the general election in June.

Japanese With Tanks and Artillery Move Toward Tientsin

SHANGHAI, May 8.—Japanese and Manchukuoan troops, using armored tanks and heavy artillery, have advanced further south along the railway from Shanhaikwan towards Tientsin, forcing the Chinese armies eight miles south of Peitaiho, coastal town.

The Chinese troops are in full flight to Changli before the renewed Japanese attack, and it was expected that the invading forces may continue all the way to Tientsin, North Chinese seaport metropolis, from which they are now only 100 miles away.

Vt. Governor Aids Bosses to Smash the Quarry Strike

BARRE, Vt., May 8.—Governor Wilson today ordered two companies of National Guardsmen to the Barre granite region to assist the operators here to patrol seven sheds on strike since April 1st. The operators are attempting to run the sheds with strikebreakers.

The order for the National Guardsmen is another desperate attempt of the bosses to break the strike involving several thousand workers which has spread throughout the quarry centers of New England in protest against a wage cut. Strikers have thus far put up a militant resistance in protection of their jobs against strike breakers.

Demand Electric Rate Cut in Phoenix, Ariz.

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A fight has begun to force reductions of the rates charged consumers by the Central Arizona Light & Power Co. Although originating with small merchants, this move is being supported by large numbers of farmers and workers, both employed and unemployed.

According to a survey recently made here, it costs a family of five persons something like \$8 per month. This compares with the cost of about \$6.50 to \$7, charged during 1928-29.

And power rates are not the only outrageously heavy charges. The City of Phoenix charges \$8 per month for water on a flat rate, compared with \$1.75 in 1927-30.

NEW YORK STATE MILK STRIKE IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN FRIDAY

Prices Paid Farmers Below Pre-War Level While Retail Prices Are Higher Than Before

NEW YORK, May 8.—Dairy farmers of New York state are going ahead with preparations for a milk strike Friday and are ignoring the pleas of the state and federal authorities that they ought to wait until there is sufficient of a general price rise to "warrant" their receiving higher prices.

This argument is scorned by the dairy farmers who point to the fact that they get less than two cents a quart for milk at the dairies and that the cheapest grade of such milk sells retail for 8 cents.

Consumer Prices Still Rising. Prices for milk to the consumer have soared from 2 to 7 cents during the past three weeks, but the prices the farmers receive remain the same.

The increase to the consumer and the decrease to the farmer is strikingly revealed by comparison with pre-war figures. In January, 1933, the price received by farmers in the New York milk shed was 41 per cent below the pre-war price, while the retail price in New York City was 22 cents above that price.

This effectively gives the lie to the claim of the milk trust that if farmers receive higher prices the city consumer must pay more. The milk trust can easily afford to pay the farmer a much higher price and at the same time reduce the price to the city consumer.

Subscribe yourself and get your fellow workers to read the Daily Worker.

The Continental Congress

By J. STACHEL

The two-day session of the so-called Continental Congress sponsored by the Socialist Party which met in Washington, D. C., on May 6th and 7th, adjourned Sunday at 5 p.m. with the adoption of a "New Declaration of Independence" of high-sounding phrases. By a mere resolution this Congress declared the masses of this country to be "independent of ignorance and poverty."

But did not say how this is to be achieved. They feared even to utter the word "revolution." The socialist leaders who ran the Congress wanted to give the impression that they were emulating the Continental Congress of 1776, which declared the thirteen colonies independent of Great Britain. The difference, however, was quite obvious and well recalled the words of Marx that history repeats itself first as a tragedy and then as a farce. The people who met in the Continental Congress of 1776 were courageous and revolutionary representatives of the oppressed classes who were willing to carry through the declaration into life through revolutionary actions.

The ruling clique of this second Congress consisted of socialist middle class officials, labor bureaucrats, and small business men and professional men whose whole record shows them to be as one of their kind once es-

pressed by the "doctors of capitalism" but by no means the grave diggers.

The composition of the conference was overwhelmingly direct representatives of the Socialist Party branches. At least two-thirds of the delegates belonged to this category. The second largest group accounting for at least another 20 per cent of the delegates was composed of representatives of the Young People's Socialist League and students' organizations. There were over 100 delegates representing trade unions, the majority of them labor officials of the Jewish socialist-controlled unions in the needle industry and the building trades. There was a smaller representation of farmers and unemployed organizations, and a scattering of liberal groups of all descriptions. There were, however, among the delegates from the Socialist Party branches, from the trade unions, from the unemployed and farmers' organizations quite a number of honest and fighting elements. The composition of the Congress was in line with the splitting policy of the Socialist Party, which barred all militant labor groups from participation and the result of a carefully selected and picked delegation to insure absolute control to the Socialist Party. It was in no sense a united front gathering. Delegates from every A.

F. of L. unions, who were suspected of leanings towards the Communist Party, were carefully scrutinized and barred from the Congress. Notwithstanding this, however, there was a substantial number of Communist sympathizers in the Congress. The Conference for Progressive Labor Action, which was officially represented at the Congress and which worked closely with the left wing delegates throughout the Congress, also had the support of a substantial number of delegates.

Bureaucratic Control. The conference was run in the most bureaucratic fashion, even excelling the A. F. of L. conventions in this respect. All committees were originally selected by the National Committee of the Socialist Party. A set of arbitrary rules was forced upon the delegates, which served to choke off any initiative on the part of the delegates. The character of the whole proceedings can best be understood if we bear in mind that the Credentials Committee never made a report and at no time were permanent officers elected. Further, that the so-called "Continuation Committee," which was to have been elected to carry on the future work of the Congress, was never elected, but, instead, it is to be composed of 26 members to be made up as follows—13

of the appointed committee on "Continuation and Organization" the temporary chairman and the four temporary vice-chairmen and six to be selected by the above twenty.

Object of Socialists in Calling. The Socialist Party, which initiated this Congress, aimed to accomplish the following results: First, to weaken the rank and file of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League for the united front with the Communists; third, to "satisfy" the rank and file elements who were pressing for action against the Roosevelt attacks. To give the appearance that the Socialist Party is organizing the fight against the Roosevelt program; fourth, to rally around the Socialist Party all labor and liberal elements who are dissatisfied either with the Roosevelt administration or the A. F. of L. leadership; fifth, to try to overcome the division on top between Thomas and Hillquit, which arises not from any differences as to fundamental policy, but exclusively around the question how best to fight against the Communist Party. In short, the aim of the Congress was to

share the work movement will probably be redrafted and a new measure will be submitted to the House Labor Committee for approval. The new bill will be the result of backstairs negotiations with the A. F. of L. misleaders who have been putting up a sham battle against the stagger bill.

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Sidney Hillman, another speaker, reiterated his faith in the stagger measure and declared it would "meet the evil at its very source," because it gives "industry under the guidance and supervision of the government an opportunity to manage itself." Thus the so-called spokesman for labor concerns himself with the interest of industry and advocates a further reduction in the workers living standards.

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# BARRICADES IN BERLIN

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**THE STORY THUS FAR:** The workers of the proletarian district, Wedding, in Berlin, demonstrate May Day, 1933, despite the ban issued by the Socialist Police Chief, Zoergel. The workers' demonstration is attacked by the police.

The workers erect a street barricade. Major Thomas, of the police, advances to parley with the workers.

For a moment they stood opposite one another in silence. The grey jacket of the proletarian with its crushed red paper carnation, and the blue, immaculate uniform of the officer with his silver epaulettes. One on one and the other on the other side of the barricade. They looked at each other across a black iron pipe.

"Are you the leader?" The sharp military voice of the major was not as provocative as usual. At present he was not standing there as victor.

"What do you want?" The major took a step towards the barricade.

"Stop! Stay where you are!" Thomas called out sharply. He knew that the officer wanted to look at the strength of the barricade. The major stopped at once. "If you clear the barricade, I shall give orders for my men to withdraw for that period."

"Only to storm the street afterwards, isn't that so, Mayor?" Thomas replied mockingly. "The barricade will remain until the last policeman has disappeared from the whole of Wedding and until you give us your guarantee that the workers can demonstrate without interference!"

"Bravo!" The major turned round startled—a woman's voice from a window. He again turned to Thomas and said nervously:

"I guarantee that you can clear this whole thing away without interference."

"You know our terms, Major!" The door next to the "Red Nightingale" slammed. The major stood alone in front of the barricade.

He felt how each of his movements was followed by hundreds of sharp, hate-filled eyes. He knew that they were the vanquished now. He had been treated like a schoolboy. Bravely and full of scorn this man had looked at him from the window just now, with no fear that he would draw his revolver and blow her brains out. He returned to the car.

"Start—back to the station!" At that moment the siren of the alley was broken by piercing shouts and boos. The windows flew open.

"Go to hell—you bloodhounds!" "Cowardly skunks!" "Red Front!"

The alley almost burst under the screaming and scornful laughter of the men and women. Like a salvo of bursting shells the shouting and laughing tore the air and rang out over the bent heads of the police.

The furious but powerless roaring of the motors became softer. They had gone—withdrawn. Vanquished, without a shot, without the throwing of a single stone. One sole miserable barricade, thrown up in a hurry, had sufficed to fill them with panic. They had been prepared for resistance.

A few minutes later the alley was again filled with people who tried to strengthen the barricade as quickly as possible. No one doubted that the police would return in a short time and storm the obstacle by armed force. But all felt at the same time that the red ally had just won a victory over the police.

Slowly the evening shadows fell on

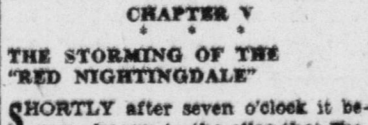
the five-year old girl from the front house wore a white bandage round her head. When the police had shot into the rooms during the afternoon she had been wounded on the forehead by a flying piece of mortar.

Anna opened the window and looked down into the dark water of the Panke, flowing slowly and noiselessly between dark walls. Here at the back all was perfectly quiet. The high houses deadened the noise of the alley. A few miserable little shrubs, with the first delicate green hue of young buds, grew on the banks. Spring came in late between these high sunless walls, where man and nature had to fight against filth and dirt for their existence.

She felt the soft evening wind on her hot face. It is already May, she was thinking. . . . Outside in the large gardens of the suburbs it will soon be summer. Then the foul smell would again penetrate their dwellings. Wearily she laid her head against the window frame. The soft, warm air caressed her forehead, her neck and her hands. Outside the window a bird was hopping in the grass, a grey miserable-looking sparrow.

The strong scent of the May wind which suddenly mingled with the foul smell of the water, discomfited her. It was a heavy, sickly smell of decay, such as sometimes comes from rot and tombstones and makes the heart heavy and oppressed.

A rat jumped into the water with a soft plop, rippling the surface in its wake.



"You know our terms, Major!"

## NEWS BRIEFS

### Assaults British War Move.

TORONTO, May 8.—Prof. F. H. Underhill, history professor at Toronto university, charges that British liberals are being sent to Canada to lure the dominion into another European war on the British side. English liberals, says Underhill, such as Lord Lothian, are always more effective in such activities than the more swabbing-buckling Tories, which recalls that it was the British liberal leader, Lloyd George, who headed the cabinet in the last war. Denouncing the British objective Prof. Underhill said: "We must let them know in unmistakable terms that the poppies blowing in Flanders' Field have no more attraction for us."

### Mexican Students Imprisoned.

MEXICO CITY, May 8.—Ten students, leaders of revolutionary students' organizations, have been arrested here in a drive to purge the schools of militant leadership and influence. Among them are Peter Juliano, Rodolfo Dorantes and Robert Atwood. Four workers arrested last March have been sent to the Penal Colony at Isles Marias, Mexico's "Devil's Island."

### Kill Soldiers in Mutiny.

OPICHEEN, Yucatan, May 8.—Thirty-eight soldiers were killed in the course of a mutiny here. They were members of an army maintained by the government to fight the revolutionary movement of workers and peasants and refused to carry out further outrages against those whom the government seeks to exterminate. The government faces a critical situation because of wide defection in the ranks of this special force.

### Three Negroes Killed in Tornado.

COVINGTON, Tenn., May 8.—In a heavy wind storm that swept this area yesterday, seventy-five shacks that are homes for Negro families were demolished and three Negroes killed and about twenty injured. More substantial houses were not demolished and suffered but slight damage.

### Officer Stabbed in Brawl.

KANSAS CITY, May 8.—Major Roland R. Long of Omaha, Neb., of the Inspection General's Department of the Seventh Corps Area, United States army, was seriously injured when stabbed in a brawl in a disorderly house here in the residential district. He was unable to relate details of the affair or describe his assailant.

### Pilsudski's President "Re-Elected."

WARSAW, May 8.—On orders of Marshal Pilsudski, the fascist butcher, Jozef Pilsudski, was "re-elected" president of Poland at a meeting of the national assembly with 332 votes in favor of election out of 343 cast. The inaugural will take place tomorrow.

### Pass, Reconsider Code Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate today passed the administration bill to send to jail federal employees who reveal contents of official coded information. Then a few minutes later reconsidered it. The bill contains clauses that empower the president to gag the press on the pretense that revelations that might be printed has been derived from coded sources.

### Senate Adopts Silver Resolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate today passed the Wheeler resolution, instructing American delegates to the World Economic Conference to "work unceasingly" for international agreement for remonetization of silver.

### Power Trust Agent Gets Job.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another agent of the power trust, Dean Acheson, has got a job in the Roosevelt administration. He is under secretary of the treasury and was recommended by Lewis Douglas, director of the budget who has for years been a power trust agent.

### Deports 113 Japanese Workers.

GUAM, May 8.—Under orders of Captain E. S. Root, governor of the Island of Guam, a United States naval base, 113 Japanese laborers were ordered deported. This is part of a general policy of driving Japanese away from islands that play a part in the naval preparations for war in the Pacific and is regarded in Japan as further provocation by its rival, United States imperialism.

### Harry W. Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., Expelled from Party

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The District Bureau of the Communist Party of this district has voted unanimously to expel from the Party Harry W. Smith of this city (also known as Council Bluffs, Ia. and St. Joseph, Mo.), as a disruptive and unreliable individual. He has constantly been slandering the leadership of the Party in this district. He has been guilty of vile, white-chauvinistic abuses against the leading Negro comrade, he refuses to be disciplined and to carry out Party decisions.

### Stage and Screen

NEWSREEL SUPPORTS BRITISH WRECKERS

### Jewish Actors to Organize Biro Birjan Theatre

A troupe of Jewish actors, graduates of the Moscow Jewish Theatrical Technicum, will leave shortly for Biro Birjan to establish the first Jewish Theater in Biro Birjan. Their repertoire will include, "My Friend," by Pogodin, "You'll be Daniel," one classic play, a special play dealing with Biro Birjan life and problems, several short plays by Sholem Altschick and others.

## Party Life

### Block Comm. Breaks Up Because Unit Does Not Give Attention

Unit 308 got a recruit through an unemployed struggle a year ago. After being one month in the Party and attending a Section school this comrade became unit organizer. The unit burst meetings he brought were scattered about wondering what up the problems, until the unit began to consider these problems as its own. Meetings in blocks were held. Committees were sent to the relief station to demand relief. Furniture of evicted families were put back by the workers in the neighborhood. As a result of this activity we succeeded to build up thirteen block committees.

Now, however, none of these committees are any longer in existence, although there are other committees in the neighborhood, and the reasons for their disappearance are the following:

1. Only a few members of the unit participate in the actual work of these committees, while the others only discussed and criticized when the work of these committees were taken up at the unit meeting.

2. After the block committees were established the unit began to consider that the work of these committees were the concern only of the comrades in the committees and not of the unit as a whole.

3. The existence of an Unemployed Council branch near the territory of the unit caused some comrades to think that there was no necessity for block committees.

The remedy for this situation is for the unit to again take up the conditions of the workers in the neighborhood. To assign all comrades of the unit to participate in one way or another in developing struggles around cases of starvation.

—M. W. Y.

# COMPEL THE CITY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE RELIEF AND PAY RENTS FOR ALL NEEDY! Evictions Rage As Tammany Stops Relief; Toilers Prepare to Fight Back

NEW YORK.—In a two-hour walk through downtown East Side yesterday, choosing streets at random, your reporter counted seven evictions. Almost all of the families evicted were Home Relief Bureau cases, on the lists from a few months to over a year. Each case is a tale of extreme need and suffering to which the Bureaus and the cities agencies have turned a deaf ear.

### Evict Family of 6

Take the case at 144 Norfolk Street, the Tally family. There are six children. The mother is heavy with another, due soon. The father has searched in vain for work, and finally got relief from the Home Relief Bureau, only to be suddenly cut off by the city's new order of paying "no rents."

One of the children, about 12, was in the hallway crying, the others were scattered about wondering what would happen next, while their parents were pleading vainly at the bureau for a place to stay that night.

When the marshal arrived at 211 Avenue A there were only two small children in the house. Not waiting for the parents to come, they chased the children out in the street, took down the furniture and padlocked the door. The children stood by crying.

### 2 a Week Relief

Mrs. Rossini at 421 E. 14th St. received the magnificent sum of \$2 a week for herself and two children. Her husband is dead. Pleas that this could not even feed them alone pay for rent and light, left the Home Relief Bureau unmoved. Today she and her children are on the streets, told to shift the best way they can.

The other four evictions were at

216 E. 14th St., 73 Willard, 142 Suffolk and 90 Ridge Street. A worker in the neighborhood of 14th Street and Avenue A told of more evictions in that section. On Norfolk Street five more families thrown on the streets.

### Workers Aroused

Small crowds of workers gather around each eviction. The talk is a signal. Rare is the tone of hopelessness, predominant is the voice of bitterness and hatred for the landlord and government. "The dirty bastards, I'd like to fix them." "Throwing people into the streets, the skunks." "So this is Roosevelt's new deal."

Some soft ones say, "well, the landlord has to pay taxes, he can't keep them if they don't pay."

He is answered with contempt. "He doesn't worry about us, does he, the city has plenty of money for the grafters and bankers, let them worry about taxes, we've got to worry about our own kind."

### Council Organizing

The bitterness, hatred and fighting mood is rapidly being gathered together and harnessed by the Unemployed Council, who have members at each eviction, circulating around the crowd or holding open air meetings; giving directives to the workers on

how to organize house and block committees, anti-eviction committees to resist the evictions. Calling on them to fill the Home Relief Bureaus and refuse to leave until relief is given.

### No Worker Without Shelter!

The leadership of the Unemployed Council is bearing fruit. At 816 E. 9th St. there is a rent strike, a picket line is at the doors. Fifteen families out of 23 were given dispossession notices. "Fight," was the answer of the workers. The furniture is still in the house. Such actions blaze the way for workers all over New York.

"Workers" call the Unemployed Councils, raise the slogan "Not one family without shelter," enforce the slogan by organizing in your houses and blocks."

### 10 CENT SUBWAY FARE PROPOSED

Berry Also Asks Fees for City Colleges

NEW YORK.—A 10-cent fare on all subways in New York City was recommended by Comptroller Berry yesterday in his report to Mayor O'Brien. With this step, all the election promises of Tammany about keeping the 5-cent fare are thrown overboard.

A 10-cent fare on ferry lines was also recommended.

On the other hand, Berry proposes to cut relief further, to \$2,000,000 a month.

Other attacks on the workers proposed by Berry include the establishment of fees for students at all colleges under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. Workers' sons and daughters at the College of the City of New York and Hunter College are among those who would be affected.

A toll of 10 cents at all East River bridges is also proposed.

# MEET TOMORROW TO HELP MAKE COUNCIL STRONG

Militants from flophouse committees, from trade unions and workers' clubs will help develop the Unemployed Councils into fighting weapons of the workers when the Council opens its Registered Supporters' Week at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

The campaign aims at converting old branches into neighborhood or Ward Councils based on elected committees of action; renewing and refreshing existing committees and councils; attracting support of local unions, lodges and even church groups operating in the council's neighborhood, and a three-fold increase of supporters.

No obligation is incurred when workers—especially members of Trade Unions and fraternal organizations—register their support by payment of a five-cent fee every three months.

The relief situation in New York, organization relations between unemployed councils and local committees, and the drive for registration will be discussed at Wednesday's meeting.

The session calls for one representative from each house and block committee, flophouses, flophouses, Secretaries of local councils and unemployed committees in workers' organizations are also urged to attend as delegates—not as observers but as authoritative reporters.

# TENANTS STRIKE ON 9th STREET

NEW YORK.—Tenants of 816 East 9th Street have declared a rent strike against the attempted eviction of the landlord to evict a large number of workers unable to pay rent.

An 83-year old woman who has paid rent regularly for 25 years and now is confined to her bed is one of those who the landlord intends to evict.

The workers are aroused at the threatened evictions and have organized to resist them with all their power. They urge workers to attend an outdoor protest meeting which will be held every night, at 8 p. m. at 9th Street and Avenue D.

# CITY EVENTS

REGISTER NOW! John Reed Club Branch of Art Summer Term begins May 15th classes in Poster Design, Life Drawing, Composition, Children's Art Class, etc. Information address 165 Sixth Ave., 2nd floor, or telephone Grammercy 7-9225.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED! Come to the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism at 75 Fifth Ave. Hitler victims need your help! Come at once!

Tuesday SPORTS GROUP meets at the Flatbush Workers' Club, 1291 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, at 8:30 p.m.

Wednesday MOVING PICTURE "THE END OF ST. PETERSBURG" at the "Friend Workers' Club, 40 W. 85th St. Cost room 25c.

Announcement! REMEMBER! DEBATE—On Saturday, May 13, RESOLVED: "Is the League of Nations an Instrument of Peace and Freedom?" Affirmative: "Winter" Russell of League of Nations Association. Negative: Wm. Simons of the Anti-Imperial League. At Tremont Workers' Club, 3075 Clinton Ave.

# Crosby's Toilers Join May Day March Led By Communist Mayor

CROSBY, Minn.—The May Day demonstration here was the biggest of its kind that Crosby has witnessed. One hundred and fifty workers gathered at 2 p. m. on an empty lot on Main Street and began marching, two abreast, around town. Gradually more workers fell in line until at least two hundred and fifty were in the parade. Due to the cold weather the final gathering was at the Workers Hall, where practically all of the proletariat of Crosby assembled to the number of four hundred and fifty or more.

The working class parade and demonstration was headed by Crosby's Communist mayor, Emil Nygard. Previously Comrade Nygard had declared May First a holiday in Crosby, calling Tankka of Duluth addressed the youth in particular, expounding the vicious military forced labor scheme of President Roosevelt. And Alfred Tiala, Section Organizer of the Communist Party in Crosby, supplemented the previous speakers by bringing forth the issues confronting the working class at the present time—the issue of threatening imperialism war, the issue of fascism and the issue of the struggle for our daily bread.

The best thing about the May Day demonstration was the fact that all workers, the National Miners Union, the Industrial Workers of the World,

all answered the call of the Unemployed Council.

In the ranks of the workers in all organizations and among the unorganized masses is growing the sense of need of a united front. We are going forward with bigger, more militant organization because, as Comrade Nygard, our mayor, has said, it is even more important for workers to organize than it is to elect their representatives into political office.

# BOOK NOTES

### SHORT STORIES ABOUT THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA

At a time when general interest has been aroused in China as a result of the attack and partitioning by Japanese imperialism a collection of short stories about revolutionary China, just issued by International Publishers should receive wide distribution.

The new book is Tales of Modern China, by Oskar Erdberg. The author was the correspondent of the Soviet

press in China over a long period of time and became intimately acquainted with the lives and struggles of the Chinese masses. The sketches contained in this volume give an intimate picture of the developing revolution and cast a penetrating light upon the underlying forces. It is by far the best book of its kind in the English language.

To assure wide distribution, it has been bound in attractive paper covers to sell for only 35 cents. Order at workers' bookshops or direct from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York.

Bring the "Daily" to the Masses!  
**20,000 New Readers by September First!**

# To Choose Outstanding N. Y. Workers for 'Daily' Brigade

Will Elect Own Officers to Carry On Work of Gaining New Readers

NEW YORK.—The district office of the Daily Worker yesterday issued the following call to the workers of New York City:

"The influence of the Daily Worker is growing. It is becoming a better paper, fighting in every battle of the working class. But the Daily Worker if it is merely a newspaper, loses a certain force. It must also be an organizer.

In order to grow more rapidly, firmly and systematically, the 'Daily' must build around itself a group of honest, sincere workers who will do everything in their power to aid its growth both in circulation and in content. For this purpose a Daily Worker Brigade will be organized.

The work of this Daily Worker Brigade will be very quickly reflected in the growth of the circulation and financial stability of the paper. It will be a membership organization, with regular meetings, working out its own plans, with its own elected officers, and will operate in New York City and its surroundings.

"Only those workers who have the interest of the 'Daily' at heart, only those who will carry out the work as laid down by the Daily Worker Brigade, and those who are responsible as revolutionary workers will be accepted in this brigade."

Register at 35 E. 12th St., ground floor, during the next two weeks.

### COLUMBIA STUDENTS WANT TO READ 'DAILY'

A reflection of the increasing militancy of the students is revealed in the following letter from a student at Columbia University, in New York, where the recent expulsion of Professor Donald Henderson of the Economics Department for his working class activities has stirred up a whirl-

# A MUSEMENTS

LAST 3 DAYS PUDOVKIN in "The Living Corpse"

THE WORKERS Acme Theatre 14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents THE MASK AND THE FACE by LUIGI CHIARELLI Adapted by W. Somerset Maugham

BIOGRAPHY A Comedy by S. N. BERGMAN

PEGGY WOOD AND ERNEST TRUAX in BEST SELLERS

MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. 8:30; Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

TO ALL READERS OF THE "DAILY WORKER" TO ALL MASS ORGANIZATIONS HAVING WEEKLY ORDERS

We find that a few of the organizations are cutting out their orders because of the approaching summer months and because many of the workers are leaving the city for that period. We urge every one of these workers to get a three-months', two-months', or one-month subscription for the Daily Worker in their absence, so as to keep in constant touch with the doings and activities of the working class. Do not forget to send in your subscriptions when you leave town.

# CAMP NITGEDAIGET

BEACON, N. Y. SPRING SEASON REST AND RECREATION SPORT ACTIVITIES

RATES: \$12.50 per week, inc. tax to members of I. W. O. and Co-operative \$10.50 per week with a letter from your organization

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 Bristol Street (Ret. Pitkin & Sotler Ave.)

Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT 80 FIFTH AVENUE 15th FLOOR

INTERVALE Moving & Storage Co., Inc. BRONX, N. Y. 502 WESTCHESTER AVE.

NEEDLEWORKERS APPRECIATE THE LITTLE WATCH REPAIR SHOP 417 SEVENTH AVENUE, AT 97TH STREET

FOR Brownsville Proletarians SOKAL CAFETERIA 1089 PITKIN AVENUE

THE NEW SOVIET COMEDY "BALL OF THE MANNEQUINS" In Three Acts—Featuring Bunin's Marionettes DANCING UNTIL 3 A. M. HOT JAZZ BAND

WEBSTER HALL 119 East 11th Street, New York

WORKERS BOOK SHOP, 30 East 12th St. FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION 729 Broadway

CLASSIFIED SHARE APARTMENT—With 2 or 3 people. Fine 1 to 50c. Light, air, steam. Electric, W. 11th St. and Webster. Write J. L. c. Daily Worker

# "The Private Citizen Gets the Profit"

It is a fine proposition which Roosevelt offers to the American working class. He says, "... it's not a partnership in profits, for the profits would still go to the private citizens, but rather a partnership in planning and a partnership to see that the plans are carried out."

That is a typical capitalist Roosevelt proposition. The workers will have to endure wage-slavery, starvation wages, exploitation and the profits will go to the private citizens.

Who are these "private citizens"? It is the capitalist class which owns and controls the means of production, the factories and the mills. It is that 1 percent of the population that owns more than 65 percent of the national wealth. It is Wall Street monopoly finance capital, Roosevelt's masters.

What kind of partnership can there be between 17,000,000 unemployed and the Roosevelt government which dooms them to starvation? What kind of partnership can there be between the working class and the capitalist masters who exploit them through their ownership of the means of production?

The capitalist class buys the only commodity that the workers have for sale—their labor power. The capitalist class exploits the workers by appropriating the value produced by the workers beyond the amount required to keep the workers alive.

And today, the capitalist class cannot even feed its slaves properly. Because it cannot produce at profit, it chokes the forces of production, it closes the factories, it destroys the "surplus" wheat, sugar, coffee, cotton.

Roosevelt's partnership is the partnership of the state, the executive committee of the capitalist class, with Wall Street monopoly capital to further reduce the costs of production for the bosses by increasing monopoly centralization of control, by arranging monopoly agreements to introduce "economies" in the form of starvation wages, speed-up and longer hours.

## FOULKROD CALLS OFF FAKE MARCH; WAS EXPOSED

### Oregon Vets in Real March, Leave Chicago; New Groups Joining

JOHNSTOWN, Tenn., May 8.—Two hundred crippled veterans, victims of Roosevelt's economy cuts, are on their way by freight to join the Veterans' March in Washington. These men, actually discharged at the present time, were dismissed from the veteran hospital here.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forced by the mass response of veterans to the call of the Veterans' National Liaison Committee, for a rank and file march for the bonus, the Roosevelt administration has been forced to establish the cuts caused by Roosevelt's economy bill and for support of the job-

less and farmers' struggles Henry Foulkrod has called off his "bonus march." Foulkrod, who was exposed as a stool-pigeon in the last bonus march, has tried unsuccessfully to split the ranks of the veterans by putting forth a program for the payment of the bonus and upholding the economy cuts and ignoring the struggles of the workers and farmers.

By RICHARD LOVELACE  
CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—The first contingent of Oregon veterans, on the march to Washington, D. C., to protest the new rank and file deal of the Roosevelt administration passed through Chicago. The "outfit" consists of close to 100 veterans, under the rank and file leadership of a committee with A. O. Goss of Medford, Ore., in command. In spite of the hardships endured for the three thousand mile march, the veterans are more determined than ever to see the battle through to the finish. Successful meetings were held at Spokane, Washington, Bismark, N. D. and Minneapolis. At Spokane a record assembly of workers gathered at a street meeting and several recruits joined the contingent.

# "WHY WE WERE EXPELLED FROM CAMP DIX, N.J."; STARVE AT ROOSEVELT FORCED LABOR CAMP, SAYS YOUNG WORKER

By JOHN ADAMS.  
NEWARK, N. J., May 8.—I climbed the stairs at No. 5 14th Ave. to the third floor where the Alcolese family live. Mrs. Alcolese answered the door. She remembered me from Sunday and let me in. Joe, her son, was at home.

Sitting in the kitchen of the neat four room flat, I spoke with 23-year-old Joseph, one of the forty-five young workers expelled from the Civilian Conservation Corps, at Camp Dix for putting up a militant resistance to the rotten conditions existing there.

Tells Own Story  
I asked Joe to tell me in his own words, the story of this struggle. "I have been out of work for over two years," Joe began, "and so when this proposition came up, I figured it's better than nothing and it will help the family. So I signed up after going through a lot of red tape with the welfare officials."

Arrives at Camp  
"We got to camp and they give us one day of military drill. Some lieutenants treat us good and some were lousy. One day a new lieutenant came into our tent and asked a follow-up question. The fellow answers, 'Yeah.' The lieutenant hollers at him, 'say sir.'"

"There is not much work to do but they keep us busy. We put up tents, dig ditches, etc. They claim we are to get \$30 a month and we are to get only \$5 out of this. The balance goes to the family but my family doesn't get that money yet. They have me \$2.62 the day I left camp."

Not Enough Food  
Joe went on, "From the first day I was there, they never give enough food. We eat three times a day. For breakfast they would give us a slice of bread with some kind of chopped meat and gravy on it. The coffee was worse than anything. For a few days, we didn't even get coffee, just water. They said for an excuse that the coffee was dirty and they were cleaning it."

Jim Crow Negroes  
Did you know that Negro young workers were kept in a separate part of camp from you?" I asked him. "Yeah, I knew and I think there is something no good in this. I tell the other boys that it is wrong for them to talk against these colored boys but most of them, they don't know any better yet."

An Organized Protest  
He came to the events that took place last Friday when over a hundred of these young workers left the mess hall and shouted in their tents: "No eats, no work."



Joe Alcolese, young strike leader at the forced labor Camp Dix, photographed standing among the tents where the jobsless have to live.

There were 45 of us altogether who left the camp. It happened like this: They called us to eat and when we saw the food, we said "no eat no work." There were about 400 in the mess hall, and the lieutenant called the captain who sent for the major. The men were hungry, they were starving. They fed us raw potatoes and little pieces of fish. About 100 joined in the cry of "we want food." When the major came he said, "if there is anything to be said, come to me and make your complaints." We got in line to make complaints, and there was a lot to complain about, we said we did not refuse to work, but we cannot work with empty stomachs. He said "did you join this crowd of your own free will?" We thought we would have a chance to complain, but he dismissed us one after the other after we answered yes. There were 62 of us while we were going for our clothes, but somehow the others disappeared and only 45 stuck to the end.

"Up till now, the military police had nothing to do with us, but now before they sent us home they have military police. There is military drill for half an hour. The most the major do is dig ditches, put up tents, build mess halls, toilets, etc. We were always told that we would be sent out to work, but we never knew where they were going to send us. We had to live in tents and all the men will live in tents even in the winter because there is no other type of building. The soldiers live in the barracks. When we first came there we did not have any mess kits. It was all terribly dirty and 45 of us refused to eat out of those dirty things."

I called his attention to the morning papers which attempted to print the whole affair in a "humorous" vein by claiming that "unworthy elements" had gotten to the camps and that the army was going to insist that only "worthy" youths get help.

One story was that a young worker had been refused a saddle horse and hired a cab to go and hire one at a riding academy. Another was that many expensive cars came out to Camp Dix, Sunday, bringing the parents of the boys, who were undoubtedly "gangsters and trouble makers" according to the army officials there.

Joe answered my questions: That's a lie. One fellow, he came back with me and I go to his house. I tell you it is only a lousy dollar a day but he was better off at camp than at home. But what could he do? He can't work if he doesn't get enough food."

His own family was described. Joe realized that he was one of those who were being called "unworthy and gangster elements." His cheeks flamed as he went on:

Little Relief  
"My father, out of work for six months. Five kids in our family. They get ten dollars every two weeks from the welfare but we have to pay it back when the bank settles for what savings we got tied up. Seven people, five dollars a week. We live here eleven years and are five months behind in rent."

Yes, there are lots of youths like Joe who are going to find out that this "New Deal" camps of Roosevelt really mean. The workers are going forward to force the payment of unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the government. The fight at Camp Dix arose out of the rotten conditions existing there. Military terror will not smash the spirit of revolt that such conditions arouse.

# Scottsboro Marchers in Washington

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Rainey, speaker of the House. James W. Ford, speaking for the marchers, said:

Rainey Won't Bother  
"First of all we demand that Congress take certain action for the release of the Scottsboro boys. We present you with this Bill of Civil Rights, and want you to see that it is taken up."

RAINEY: "I will refer it to the judiciary committee of the House. Congress has no authority to settle the case."

Rainey began to question Ruby Bates in an attempt to confuse her as to her whereabouts previous to the trial of Haywood Patterson. "I came to the Decatur trial as a witness because I didn't want to see the innocent Negro boys electrocuted."

De Priest Can't "Make Fool of Himself"  
The delegation then called upon Vice-President Garner, who said he "would refer the bill to the proper Senate Committee."

The Committee saw Congressman De Priest and asked him to take up the matter of the Scottsboro case in Congress. "The Scottsboro case is a matter of law and I won't make a fool of myself," De Priest said. Regarding the Bill of Civil Rights, De Priest said he wanted to read it first. "Well, how soon will you read it?" Patterson asked. "I can't promise when," the Congressman replied.

"It is a bill calling for full social, political and economic rights for the Negro," Patterson explained. De Priest abruptly cut the interview short, saying that if he had anything to say he would say it for himself and that no one could tell him what to say.

The parade through Washington culminated in a meeting at East Capitol Park.

In a speech to the Marchers assembled, William L. Patterson called upon the Negroes in the U. S. to violate all Jim Crow laws and to completely smash discrimination of any sort against the Negro people.

"The march to Washington," Patterson declared, "is only the beginning to save the Scottsboro boys. The mass protest movement will be developed until the millions of Negro and white workers are aroused to militant intensity in the defense of the Negro boys."

"The marchers must develop plans for preparatory work for the development of strikes of workers and students in order to save the Scottsboro boys, and to establish complete equality, including social equality for the Negro people of America."

Other speakers at the meeting were James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president in the last national election; Louise Thompson, secretary of the National Scottsboro Action Committee; A. J. Muste, of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action; Frank Spector, assistant national secretary of the International Labor Defense; and Samuel Patterson, of the Caribbean Union and of the Odd Fellows.

Line of March  
The Scottsboro Marchers formed at New York Ave., east of Florida Ave., then marched west on New York Ave. to N. St., west on N. St. to 13th St., south on 13th St. to New York Ave., west on New York Ave. to Pennsylvania Avenue, west on Pennsylvania Avenue to West Executive Avenue, around South Broadway to extension of E. St., east on E. St., to Pennsylvania Ave., east on Pennsylvania Ave. to Constitution Ave., east on Constitution Ave. to Second St. N. E., south on Second St. to C St. S. E., west on C St. to Third St. S.W., north on Third St. to East Capitol Park where a big mass meeting of the marchers was held.

Previously Major Ernest W. Brown, superintendent of police in the District of Columbia in haggling over the permit for the parade, sought to force the Scottsboro Committee to accept a shorter line of march which would make impossible the focusing of the demonstration upon thousands of Negro and white workers of the city. Brown, in insisting on the shorter line of march, offered as reasons that a longer line "would tie up traffic and fatigue the marchers."

Certificate of Discharge from Civilian Conservation Corps. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT JOSEPH ALCOLESE, BORN [redacted] A MEMBER OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, WHO WAS ENROLLED [redacted] AT [redacted] For the Commanding General: [Signature]

# The Continental Congress

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

disparate the fighting moods of the masses and the rank and file of the Socialist Party, and to rein the allegiance of the rank and file to the leadership of the Socialist Party. But the maneuver which the masses accomplished these tasks. On the contrary, the Congress itself was forced to certain acts which inevitably sharpen all the contradictions.

The fact that the National Committee of the Socialist Party, meeting after the first two sessions, reversed its former position and decided to elect a sub-committee to meet with the Communist Party on the question of united front, shows that the situation is growing sharper. And in connection with this we must state here that the greatest danger lies precisely in the maneuvers which the Thomas wing of the Socialist Party is forced to undertake. In fact, Norman Thomas already made it clear in the last issue of the New Leader that he favors the conference with the Communists in order to put the Socialist Party in a more favorable position in opposing the united front. He made it quite clear that the whole intention is to maneuver against the united front and place the responsibility on the Communist Party. But this will not be as easy as Norman Thomas thinks. The Communist Party, which has addressed the Socialist Party on the united front and which made related attempts to establish such a united front on the Mooney, Scottsboro and other issues, on May Day, has against the stand of the united front of the masses. We stand for the united front on clear out issues in defense of the interests of the masses. And behind this stand there are rallying large masses who know that they must unite their ranks. Behind the stand of the united front movement within the Socialist Party itself on the part of the rank and file.

Radical Phases.  
The Continental Congress was compelled to adopt a number of resolutions embodying demands against which the Socialist Party has fought for a long time. The Socialist Party leaders, despite their picked delegation and their bureaucratic running of the Congress, could not wholly resist the pressure of the various committees changed their original intentions and adopted quite radical demands on the question of unemployment, wages, etc. But the middle class pacifism and confusion still sat upon the resolutions and the trade unions. On more than one occasion it was clear, however, that the mass of the rank and file, the worker delegates, wish to carry on struggle against capitalism. The socialist leaders who were compelled to swallow some of these resolutions have of course no intention of carrying them through. And it is precisely here that we will observe after the Congress that the workers who were present there will come in conflict with the policies of their leaders of the Socialist Party and the trade unions. A point in case was the question of the veterans. The Socialist Party has carried on a con-

stant fight against the payment of the bonus. Yet the Committee on Unemployment and Economic Security was compelled to bring in a resolution for the payment of the bonus.

On the question of the Roosevelt attack on the veterans, by taking away from them over \$500,000,000, a rank and file veteran presented an amendment that the Congress go on record demanding the rescinding of this law. The original amendment, made by one of the veterans who is close to the Socialist machine, was to the effect that the question shall be referred to the incoming committee. Judge Jacob Panken, leader of the Socialist Party, demanded that the question be deferred. But the Congress voted almost unanimously the payment of the bonus, and the payment of disability allowance to all the veterans. The socialist leaders have, of course, no intention of fighting for some of the good resolutions adopted. This can again be seen from the fact that although they voted resolutions for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and the freedom of Tom Mooner, they refused to vote endorsement of the work of the Mooney Congress and the Scottsboro March in Washington.

Issue of Soviet Union.  
There was only one test vote throughout the Congress. This took place on the question of recognizing "the U. S. S. R. is a workers' republic which all workers must support." Panken, who reported for the International Relation Committee, spoke against this amendment which the chairman tried to block. The rank and file of the Socialist Party, however, recognized after quite a struggle. The Pankens, the Thomases and the O'neals met with a decisive defeat in the vote which they were compelled to announce as 900 for the S. P. leaders and 734 for the amendment.

Unite Struggle From Below.  
In later articles we shall deal in detail with the resolutions adopted and the phases of the Congress. At this point we merely wish to state that we must make every effort to reach the rank and file of the Socialist Party, and other organizations represented at the Congress, and jointly with them organize the united front of the struggle to achieve the demands the Congress was compelled to adopt and other demands which the Congress rejected. The Congress, under the pressure of the S. P. leaders, defeated the amendment to establish the united front with all left wing organizations, including the trade union Party. This amendment was put forward by A. J. Muste and Budenz of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action. But the response given to the speech of Comrade Nydia Barbin from Detroit, who openly stated that she was a Communist, and asked for united action of the Communists and Socialists, shows that beyond it is possible to establish the united front for struggle against hunger, terror and war. This was further shown by the great interest that the joint address of the left wing organizations and the C.P.A. aroused among the delegates. To this end we must now give all our energies and

# N. Y. STRIKE STRUGGLES AND TRADE UNION NEWS

## UNION STATEMENT CALLS TOILERS TO NEEDLE PROTEST

In a statement calling upon the workers to come to Union Square in tens of thousands on Saturday, May 13, at 1 p.m. to take up the struggle against the gangsters and racketeers in the needle trades industry, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union declares in part:

"The murderous attack upon the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union in an attempt to kill its leaders, following right upon the heels of the fatal bombing of Morris Langer, must not remain unanswered!

These attacks were engineered by the bosses, their agents, the Beckermans and Kaufmans, former labor leaders, together with those who are still officers in the ranks of the workers. The bosses resort to the use of injunctions, deportations, gangsters and racketeering in an attempt to destroy the growing resistance of the workers. In the last few years, racketeering has become widespread in the needle trades industry. In the fur, cloak, dress and men's clothing trades, racketeering has already taken root in one form or another. Racketeering affects all needle trades workers, irrespective of union or political affiliations. The attack upon the Industrial Union, engineered by the fur bosses and supported by the manufacturers of all other trades, was carried through with the object of destroying the gains achieved by the militant fur workers and to prevent the mobilization of the cloak and dressmakers as well as other needle trades workers in struggle for better conditions.

Let no honest worker remain indifferent to these struggles against exploitation, terror and gangster control. Let us organize a powerful united front army ready to struggle for better conditions and to defend the lives of the workers and their leaders. The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which has determinedly fought for unity in the ranks of the workers, is conducting a fearless struggle against the bosses, their agents, racketeers and underworld gangsters. Join in this struggle. No needle trades worker should fail to participate in the mass protest demonstration against racketeering and underworld control over the needle trades, Saturday, May 13, at 1 p.m. at Union Square.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS  
Special meeting tonight at 8 p.m. at 35th Street, Center St. Room 2028, 1109-45th St. All shop workers invited.

## TRADE UNIONS SECTION

A regular feature of the Daily Worker, now, is the section on Trade Union News and Strike Struggles. Many workers have expressed interest in this section and want to develop it. This depends upon the extent to which the trade unions cooperate with us in bringing news of occurrences in the unions and in the shops. Report your union activity and your work among the unorganized. Make this section a real reflection of the life in the trade unions and your struggles. Also send us suggestions on how to improve this section.

## METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION AND A.F.L. LOCAL LEAD JOINT STRIKE AGAINST SEWING MACHINE BOSSES

NEW YORK.—Workers of the Consolidated Sewing Machine Co. at 48 West 25th St., went on strike under the leadership of the Metal Workers Industrial Union and the International Association of Machinists local 605 following an agreement between the two unions for joint conduct of the strike. The workers are demanding a 44-hour week and recognition of the union.

Following the strike the bosses' association locked out 28 shops hoping thereby to smash the strike, and to continue the old conditions of a 60-70 hour working week.

The strike started when the machinists, members of the A. F. of L. struck and were joined in sympathy strike by members of the Metal Workers Union. The agreement for joint struggle concluded between the two unions contains the following conditions: that a joint strike committee be formed representing workers of both organizations; that no separate negotiations be carried on with the boss by either union, but that representatives of both unions conduct such negotiations; that no settlement be made unless every worker on strike is taken back; that the workers be protected from discrimination after their return to the shop by both unions; that following the settlement of the strike a joint shop committee be set up to take care of the interests of the workers in the shop; and that the workers remain members of their respective organizations.

A joint strike relief committee is to be established also as a result of the agreement. Both organizations accepted these conditions and the strike stands solid. The Sewing Machinists local and the Metal Workers' Union call upon the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union to cooperate in this strike by demanding that all machinists repairing machines in shops controlled by the Union shall be union workers.

## 60 WORKERS WIN STRIKE AND JOIN METAL W. I. UNION

NEW YORK.—Sixty workers of the World Buton Co., who struck on May 1st for the reinstatement of a discharged worker and recognition of the union, won their demands last Saturday when the boss signed a contract with the Metal Workers' Industrial Union, which led the strike.

The boss, Eszman, was also forced to concede that no unskilled workers be hired in the place of skilled workers and that union dues shall be collected in the shop after working hours. Since all the strikers became union members during the strike, the shop is now 100 per cent union.

## Report Perkins Meet at Marine Union Wednesday

NEW YORK.—A report of the meeting of militant union representatives with Frances Perkins on Saturday, May 6, at which the Marine Workers' Industrial Union presented its demands for the seamen and harbor workers, will be given Wednesday night at union headquarters, 140 Broad St., at 7:30. It will be an open union membership meeting of New York local of the union. In calling this meeting the union points out that it is in striking contrast to that of the officials of the International Longshoremen and Seamen's Union, who have met secretly with the Roosevelt administration to plan attacks on the marine workers' conditions.

The following demands were placed before Perkins in behalf of the Marine Workers:

1. All seamen unemployed for one month or longer to receive \$1 a day during period of unemployment. This sum to be raised from funds now appropriated, through the Jones-White Act, for direct subsidies and loans to the shipowners. 2. Unemployed seamen to be allowed the right of admittance to all Marine Hospitals regardless of length of time ashore. All dental and optical work to be free. 3. Full enforcement of manning scale; 3 watches on all ships; no workarounds or forced labor on any ships. 4. Immediate abolition of the blacklist and deferred lists and logging systems. 5. Establishment of Central Shipping Bureaus in all ports under the supervision of elected committees of seamen. 6. Laid up ships to be requisitioned and fitted up as lodgers for unemployed seamen. 7. Passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. 8. Recognition and establishment of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION ON BAKER STRIKE  
The headline over an article on the bakers' strike yesterday which stated that "1,000 Baker Shops Settled," should have been 100 baker shops settled.

## ATTORNEY WHO DEFENDED NEEDLE THUGS EMPLOYED BY A.F.L., BOSSES

NEW YORK.—It was learned today from authentic sources that attorney George F. Marrow, who defended the three gangster assassins of the Needle Trades Union and obtained their release on bail last week, is employed by the International Fur Workers' Union (A. F. of L. and the fur manufacturers).

Marrow, who was former assistant district attorney under Banton, represented the firm of I. J. Fox, fur manufacturers, when they took out an injunction against the rank and file fur workers' joint bond last year. The injunction was applied for jointly in the name of the Fox bosses and the A. F. of L. union. Marrow represented both the union and the fur bosses in this injunction fight.

It has also been established that Marrow is the nephew of Dr. Paul Abelson, the so-called impartial chairman of the Arbitration Committee functioning for the fur manufacturers and the A. F. of L. union. Abelson was responsible for introducing Marrow into the industry. It is therefore clear that behind the gangsters' attacks on the Needle Trades Union headquarters and on Morris Langer, which resulted in the latter's death recently, stand the fur manufacturers and the A. F. of L. union.

## SLIPPER WORKERS MEET TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—The slipper department of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, 96 Fifth Avenue has issued a call for a mass meeting for tonight, 7 p.m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

The meeting is to prepare a struggle for union recognition, shorter hours without reduction in pay,

## NOTICE

All captains of mass organizations participating in the Anti-Fascist parade tomorrow, must report to the Workers' Center, 50 E. 13th St., 2nd floor, at 6 p.m. tonight for final instructions.

## TO PROTEST FOR D. HENDERSON AT COLUMBIA TODAY

NEW YORK.—Thirty-five students picketed the home of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler yesterday with placards bearing slogans "Reappoint Donald Henderson," "Academic Freedom for Whom? The Administration?"

The picketing is in preparation for the mass meeting at Columbia University, 116th St. and Broadway, today, 12 noon, protesting the expulsion of Donald Henderson for his activity in the workingclass movement.

Leaflets are being distributed in schools through the city and an appeal has been made to all workers to join the demonstration on the administration to reappoint Henderson. A large turnout of students and workers is expected.

## Boston Students Back in School After Mass Protest Led by N. S. L.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—Irving Gilman and Irving Halpern were reinstated in Roxbury Memorial High School, after having been suspended for absenting themselves on May 1 in order to participate in the demonstration on Boston Common.

This was due to the mass pressure of the students of Boston and in particular the students of Roxbury Memorial High School, led by the High School Section of the National Students' League.

## STUDENTS PROTEST \$10 DIPLOMA FEE

URBANA, Ill.—A student mass meeting to protest the payment of a \$10 diploma fee assessed all graduating seniors at the University of Illinois will be held tonight, it was announced yesterday.

## LAUNDRY EXEC. MEET

A special meeting of the Executive Board and of all shop committees, is called by the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, for Wednesday, May 10, at 8 p.m., at the union headquarters.

## SPLENDID LARGE Hall and Meeting Rooms TO HIRE

Perfect for BALLS, DANCES, LECTURES, MEETINGS, Etc. IN THE NEW ESTONIAN WORKERS HOME 27-29 W. 115th St., N.Y.C. Phone University 4-6100

## MARCHERS, BATES, CARTER, SPEAK TOMORROW NIGHT

Back from Washington Scottsboro Trek  
NEW YORK.—The experiences of the Scottsboro marchers in Washington Monday will be told by marchers themselves and by Ruby Bates and Lester Carter, who were with them at the Rockland Palace, 280 West 155th Street, tomorrow night at 8 p.m.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the National Scottsboro Action Committee. Richard B. Moore will know speaker for the International Labor Defense and Irving Schwab, attorney for the I.L.D. will be among the speakers at the meeting.

## ROOSEVELT AIDS TAMMANY UNITY

Smith Acting to Unite Forces for Election  
NEW YORK, May 8.—The elimination of Joseph V. McKee from politics clears the road for reconciliation of all Tammany forces in the coming mayoralty campaign. That the Roosevelt administration at Washington, while pretending to fight Tammany in words, is trying to strengthen the New York democratic machine, is seen by the appointment of McKee as president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., a mortgage-shark concern, at \$50,000 a year. Since McKee knows nothing about such business, it is plain that this was a place to place to shift him. The further fact that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is to grant a "loan" to the institution that pays McKee his salary shows that the administration at Washington is getting McKee out of politics and will furnish part of Tammany's bribe.

Smith to Solidify Forces.  
Edward G. Flynn, the Bronx political boss, who was the chief backer of McKee, was in Washington over the week-end, holding conferences with friends of Roosevelt. It is considered certain that, through the intervention of Alfred E. Smith, some arrangement will be made, uniting Flynn again within the Tammany fold.

LaGuardia Wants to Run Again.  
Meanwhile F. H. LaGuardia, former congressman who was swept out of office in the Roosevelt landslide last November, is trying to get the nomination for mayor on a fusion ticket. A short time ago he came out for McKee. At that time the DAILY WORKER showed that his announcement was actually a bid to get into leading circles of the fusionist backers in the hope that he might be able to get the nomination.

In a statement Sunday, LaGuardia appealed to all "anti-Tammany" forces among the capitalist politicians to get behind a fusion ticket.

# Mass Organizations Rally for May 10 March Against Nazis

NEW YORK.—The Jewish Workers and Peoples' Committee Against Fascism and Pogroms in Germany has issued another urgent call to all working-class organizations to take part in the huge May 10th protest march against German fascism.

All workers are asked to quit work at 2 p. m. and to be at the mobilization points, in 15th, 16th and 17th Streets east of Union Square, where the parade is to start by 3 p. m. sharp.

All workers assigned as captains of the May Day march by their mass organizations must be at the Workers' Center, at 6 p. m. today, Tuesday, 2nd floor. Final instructions on handling the parade.

Leaflets in English and German have been issued by the German Workers' Anti-Fascist United Front Committee, calling German workers to join in the parade against fascism.

The Italian Anti-Fascist Committee, Finnish, Scandinavian, Hungarian and other language workers' clubs will be in the parade. The Jewish Workers' United Front Committee has asked them to march behind their banners and to bring thousands of placards bearing slogans against Nazi terror.

There will be a committee of three in charge of each street mobilization and one captain for every 50 march-

ers. Any further information can be had from M. Epstein, Freiheit, telephone ALgonquin 4-9481.

Formation of the organizations marching under the auspices of the Jewish Workers' United Front Committee are as follows:

Column 1, E. 15th St. Facing Union Sq. German Workers, Trade Unions: Needle, all A. F. of L. locals, all unorganized needle shops marching as above. Mendice, building, food, shoe laundry, furniture, office. All other union groups.

Column 2, E. 16th St. Facing Union Sq. Unemployed Councils, Ex-Servicemen, I. L. D., W. I. R., W. O., Workmen's Circle Branches, Cooperative, Freiheit Singing Society, Artel, John Reed Club, Mandolin Orchestra, Workers' Clubs, language organizations, all Anti-Fascist organizations and those not mentioned in above category.

Column 3, E. 16th St. Facing Union Sq. Pioneer, children's schools, students, all other youth organizations.

All unorganized workers are asked to fall in line with union representing their industry, or, if unemployed, with Unemployed Councils.

Captains should report at mobilization point not later than 2 p. m.

# BIG WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY URGES ALL TO AID VICTIMS OF GERMAN FASCISM

NEW YORK.—The Arbeiter-Kranken und Sterbe-Kasse (Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit), with 60,000 members and branches in hundreds of cities, is co-operating with the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism in the campaign to help Hitler's victims. Otto Sattler, editor of "Solidarität", official organ of this organization, has issued the following call to action:

"Relief for the victims and refugees of the Hitler fascist regime is now a paramount issue. Not only is aid for these victims essential because material assistance is urgently needed, but also because this material assistance leads definitely to the necessary expression of solidarity with the German working class and sympathizing intellectuals, educators and professionals, and thereby strengthens their battle against Hitler terror.

All workers, workers' organizations and sympathizers should answer the call of the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism. Plan collection of funds in every city to help the orphans and widows, the persecuted and oppressed, the refugees, the pogrom sufferers. Solidarity with the German workers outraged under the heel of the Hitler terror should be our national slogan."

OTTO SATTLER.

The National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism adds its voice to that of Editor Sattler in urging all who can to give generously of both time and money to support its efforts to help those in need. Every city should mobilize for the National Tag Days to be held on May 19, 20, and 21. Send to our office at 75 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C., today for directions.

## PANKEN AT BANQUET WITH TAMMANY JUDGES



DINNER TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE TIMOTHY A. LEARY BY HIS FORMER COLLEAGUES HOTEL Commodore Jan. 26, 1933

Ex-Judge Panken, socialist leader, (second from front), pays tribute to Tammany Hall at a dinner given to Tammany Tim O'Leary last January by his "former colleagues. At the Continental Congress Sunday in Washington Panken fought against an amendment to a resolution for recognition of the Soviet Union which proclaimed the USSR as a workers' government building socialism.

## 16-Inch Guns for New Naval Base in the North Pacific

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—The ship "Varga" recently left Boston, said to be loaded with twenty-five 16-inch guns for a new naval American base in the Aleutian Islands off the Alaskan coast. The establishment of this new naval base in the North Pacific, less than 1000 miles from Japan, is a grave indication of the growing imperialist tension and danger of war between the United States and Japan in the Far East.

# HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN EUROPE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST FASCISM; 50,000 MARCH IN LONDON STREETS

LONDON, May 8.—Hundreds of thousands of British workers demonstrated in London and other big cities yesterday against Fascism, both in Nazi Germany and in all other countries. More than 50,000 marched through the streets of London to Hyde Park where numerous speakers addressed the mass meeting attacking fascism. They also denounced Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of

Police for advocating that police officers be recruited exclusively from aristocratic private schools.

Angry workers attacked and beat up British black-shirts who were handing out leaflets. Piccadilly Circus police reinforcements had to rescue the fascists from the indignant demonstrators.

The fascist movement, headed by Sir Oswald Mosley, is growing rapidly, the leaders claiming a membership of 500,000 already. The fascists have their Defense Troops, resembling the Nazi storm troopers, who are prepared to suppress all Communist activity.

ANTWERP, Belgium, May 3 (By Mail).—The fascists of the "Association of German National Socialists," though repeatedly thrashed by the revolutionary workers of Antwerp, again organized a demonstration which was answered with a counter-demonstration by the Antwerp Communist and class-conscious workers.

The fascist meeting was broken up and all the furnishings on the premises where the meeting was held were demolished. The police, reinforced by special detachments, arrested one Communist. A number of fascists and some workers were injured.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 8.—Eleven thousand uniformed fascists, members of the new National Militia Republicana, paraded before President Alessandri yesterday.

The armed fascist corps was secretly organized as a counterweight to discontent in the regular army and to combat the rising tide of Communist activity in Chile.

The new fascist force has already spent over 6,000,000 pesos (over \$350,000) for planes, tanks, field guns, rifles, revolvers, field hospital equipment and trucks, including everything for defensive or offensive warfare. A squadron of fascist planes flew overhead during the review.

One of the regimental commanders of the fascist army is Domingo Duran, Minister of Education and Justice, who marched in the parade. His participation has led to a Cabinet

## SPARKS

GOOD to the last drop obviously doesn't apply to the American dollar.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE shows the way in making really clever headlines. One of their latest reads, "CHAIN STORE SALES RISE." And the news item underneath reads, "The first eleven chains to report sales for the month of April showed a decline in turnover of 5.83 per cent compared with last year."

Quite a rise, eh?

THE Roosevelt administration is going to be very kind to the farmers who cannot pay their mortgages. Are they going to cancel them? Don't be silly. They are going to reduce their interest charges by 1 per cent, and they are going to give them a little longer time to pay up. When the steel gets too rebellious, give him a little more rein.

The capitalist class will do everything for the farmer, but get off his back.

WE see by the papers that the Congressman, La Guardia is getting ready for a fusion campaign against Tammany Hall.

And the same paper reports that La Guardia is getting ready for a fusion campaign against Tammany Hall.

Would it be very wicked if we suggested that La Guardia is preparing to mop up some socialist votes in the coming campaign?

And do you really think that the socialist leaders are so innocent as not to suspect it?

H. B. of Washington, D. C. writes that a prominent banker in discussing the advisability of investing in steel stocks said that they are a good investment now because the nations are preparing for war. Bankers ought to know.

War means profits for the rich, and misery and death for the workers.

SOME of these capitalist exploiters are going to get the surprise of their lives when they try the stunt of getting out of the crisis by plunging the world into another world war by attacking the Soviet Union.

THE workers of the world have not forgotten the last war. And they have learned an awful lot from the example of the workers in the Soviet Union.

# Trade War Rages; British Fight U.S. Tariff Truce Plan

French Socialists Split Over Payment of Debt to U. S. A.; Daladier Plays Safe

LONDON, May 8.—The British Government is side-stepping American Ambassador-at-Large Norman Davis' efforts to obtain a world tariff truce until the World Economic Conference. The British counter with the proposal for a war-debt truce in exchange for the tariff truce, in other words a counter-offensive designed to compel the final annulment of the governmental debts owed the United States by the former Allied Powers. They are going ahead with their aggressive trade agreement policy, blocking the United States out of foreign markets.

PARIS, May 8.—The French Socialist Party, which dominates the Daladier Cabinet, is split over the payment of the December instalment owed the American government on the war debts. The French Chamber

## TAGORE'S SON TELLS OF NAZI TORTURE OF WORKERS IN JAIL

PARIS, May 8.—Souryandranath Tagore, son of Rabindranath Tagore, world-famous Hindu poet, told of his experiences in Nazi prisons after his arrest in Munich as an alleged Communist. Young Tagore has just arrived in Paris.

"The room in which I was confined," he writes, "was low, dark, and without any ventilation. Twenty-two other prisoners were in it already, all members of Left parties, mostly Communists. Many of them had been confined in the cell for over a month without ever having been questioned."

"From time to time one prisoner would be taken from the cell. Nerve-racking screams would be heard, and then our companion would be thrust back among us. Sobbing, he would show us marks of the torture that had been inflicted on him."

"A Communist Reichstag deputy showed me marks of Nazi blows. That is what they call German national culture," he said.

"The day after I was jailed a young boy by the name of Rahm was called out. He came back with his legs cut and bleeding. He said Nazi storm troopers had beaten him with steel rods because he refused to give false testimony against one of his comrades. With great difficulty we placed him on his side on the evil-smelling straw serving as a bed, because with his wounds he could not lie on his back."

BERLIN, May 8.—The daughter of Philipp Schneidermann, Socialist leader, committed suicide with her husband yesterday. Another prominent suicide was Dr. Ernst Oberfohren, former Reichstag leader of the German Nationalists, who had split with his chief, Hugenberg, on the policy of alliance with the Nazis. The wave of suicides sweeping over Germany expresses the despondency of petty-bourgeois elements, who unwilling and unready to fight against the fascist regime, and with their democratic illusions shattered by the terror, resort to the weapon of despair—ending it all by suicide.

BERLIN, May 8.—Professor Max Liebermann, famous Berlin painter, dean of German artists, and President of the Prussian Academy of Arts, resigned today. Liebermann, a Jew, is 85 years old, and has been a member of the Academy for 30 years and president of it for the last 12.

# PROGRAM OF ACTION IN FIGHT FOR MOONEY

The following is the main resolution overwhelmingly adopted by the more than 1,300 delegates at the "Free Tom Mooney Congress" concluded in Chicago after forming itself into a permanent body for carrying on the fight for Tom Mooney's liberation. The resolution calls for the formation of National Councils of Action in every city of the United States. It declares: "We propose a council of representatives of various organizations with different views, but having the common desire to fight for the liberation of Tom Mooney and other victims of capitalist 'justice' and for the democratic rights of the working class and exploited masses."

## Resolution Adopted at the "Free Tom Mooney Congress" Held in Chicago April 30-May 2

no less than the joining of great masses of white and Negro workers together in struggles against unemployment in the cities, testifies to a growing solidarity which makes now for a greater strength in the struggle for the rights of the exploited. The joining of the two mighty currents of protest and demand for the freedom of Tom Mooney and for the freedom of the nine Negro boys framed up at Scottsboro, is the historic mark of the developing strength of the exploited masses against oppression.

The fight for the liberation of Brother Tom Mooney as the greatest outstanding symbol of the American workers' struggles for bread and freedom can and must be made an inseparable part of all the struggles of the whole working class, of the farmers and of the Negro people against suffering and oppression.

Brother Tom Mooney, for 17 years the symbol of working class martyrdom, must now become the living symbol of the unity of the working class. The need of unity is a life and death question of the American workers today.

Disunity in the Past

IN 1916 the frame-up of Mooney was not answered by a united front of the workers. The labor movement remained divided and the corrupt use of the name of "Organized Labor" has at times served as an instrument in the hands of those who conspired to hang this labor organizer. The frame-up and sentence to death or imprisonment of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings would not have been possible if labor had been united for their defense.

Their 17 years of imprisonment would not have been possible if at any time the whole of labor had been united in one firm demand for their release.

For such disunity the trade unions and the working class have paid and are paying a terrible price.

The legal murder of the innocent Sacco and Vanzetti was a part of the price of disunity of the workers. It could not have occurred if, prior to that time, the unity of the workers in defense of Tom Mooney had been established. Countless other acts of savage violence, frame-up, smashing picket lines, attacks on unemployed gatherings, such acts of violence as have become epidemic since the World War, were made easier for the reactionary forces because the workers had not successfully been united to resist this attack expressed in the frame-up of Mooney in 1916. Through this breach of unity has flowed a torrent of tyranny in the form of injunction autocracy and deprivation of legal rights.

A Call for Unity

THIS Congress calls upon trade unions and all workers' organizations, on the exploited farmers, and on all intellectuals and professional people to form now an agreement of co-operation for those objects on which it is possible to obtain united action for the release of Tom Mooney and checking the persecutions of the working class.

Difficulties stand in the way of securing united action which arise out of divisions in the ranks of the working class. Yet at the present time, regardless of these differences, the needs of the working class call imperatively for united action to halt the encroachments on the rights and interests of the workers.

Therefore, even while sharp differences will continue to exist on many questions, between the various workers' organizations, it is necessary to bring about concerted action of all workers and of their organizations for certain immediate objectives equally urgent for all workers and workers' bodies.

We proclaim the first of these to be united action of all for the freedom of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

People. In doing this we declare our purpose not to form a body which will supersede any organization, but to bring about co-operation and united action of all existing organizations. We propose a council of representatives of various organizations with different views, but having the common desire to fight for the liberation of Tom Mooney and other victims of capitalist "justice" and for the democratic rights of the working class and exploited masses.

Such a council, particularly, should not supersede the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W., the International Labor Defense, or other workers' defense bodies, but should strive to eliminate friction between these bodies and to unite support of the fight for workers' rights. The Tom Mooney's Molders' Defense Committee should continue to function as at present, assuming special charge of Tom Mooney's defense under his personal direction. The Council of Action will support the Molders' Defense Committee through financial assistance and by developing the widest possible mass movement for the release of Mooney and Billings.

The Free Mooney Congress calls upon all organizations of workers to join in representing the National Tom Mooney Council of Action, composed of representatives of all workers' organizations which now or after the Congress may be drawn into a united struggle for the freedom of Tom Mooney and, as inseparable activities, for a united front for workers' rights and the rights of the Negro people.

## Conditions of Affiliation

THE conditions for affiliation to this Council of Action shall be: 1, the acceptance of the proposals here outlined; 2, the readiness of each organization to enter actively into mass struggle as a necessary supplement to legal defense and parliamentary activity for workers' rights; 3, the mobilization of local organizations for active participation in local councils of action to be set up throughout the country.

This Congress calls for a nation-wide campaign to mobilize the working class in the fight for workers' rights and against all forms of discrimination against Negroes. Particularly this Congress determines to concentrate efforts on winning the support of the American Federation of Labor and of the International Unions affiliated with it, and of the Socialist Party. It instructs the Council of Action to address itself to and to confer with the leading committees of these organizations in a continuous effort to break down their opposition.

All negotiations with the A. F. of L., the International Unions and Socialist Party should be openly and frankly carried on with the knowledge of the masses. These organizations should be held strictly accountable to the masses for a continued failure to enter into energetic mass struggle for the release of Tom Mooney and for workers' and Negro rights.

In view of the urgency of the situation, this Congress calls upon all local unions, all organizations of the unemployed and local branches of the Socialist Party and of other workers' organizations, to affiliate themselves at once with the local Tom Mooney Councils of Action. The need

for united action cannot be postponed. The independent action of local unions, Socialist Party branches, etc., can become a powerful force driving toward our goal of united action.

## Mooney Petition

THE National Council of Action is also authorized to proceed in co-operation with all organizations which can be brought to co-operate, whether endorsing this Congress or not, with a nation-wide petition campaign for the purpose of obtaining millions of signatures to the demand for the immediate and unconditional pardon of Tom Mooney. Such a petition campaign, accompanying an active mass protest movement, can become a powerful instrument for arousing larger masses of workers in the struggle for Mooney's release and the struggle for workers' and Negroes' rights.

## Local Councils of Action

THIS Congress calls upon all organizations here represented and upon the individual delegates to take the lead at once upon their return home in preparing and carrying on local united front conferences with the broadest possible representation, particularly striving to draw in those organizations like the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party heretofore insufficiently represented. Mass meetings should be held where reports are made on the accomplishments of the Free Tom Mooney Congress as a preparation for forming the local conferences. These conferences should have as their task the setting up of local Councils of Action and the inauguration of the local united front activity.

The National Tom Mooney Council of Action in cooperation with the various organizations should take the lead in the development of the nation-wide campaign for the workers' and Negroes' rights—concentrating now on the drive for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings.

## Mooney Day and Another Congress

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ACTION upon the basis of the development of a broad mass movement, through reports of returning delegates, local conferences, mass meetings, demonstrations and the petition campaign, will be able at an appropriate time to set a national and international Mooney Day of struggle for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings. This will also become a rallying point in the whole struggle for workers' rights and equal rights for Negroes. The form of such action and its time should be determined by the National Council in accordance with the developments in the struggle for Mooney's release. It should resist energetically any tendency to diminish the growing mass movement by merely formally setting a "Mooney Day."

The Congress authorizes the National Tom Mooney Council of Action to call another Congress at such time as it may deem most proper.

## Related Issues

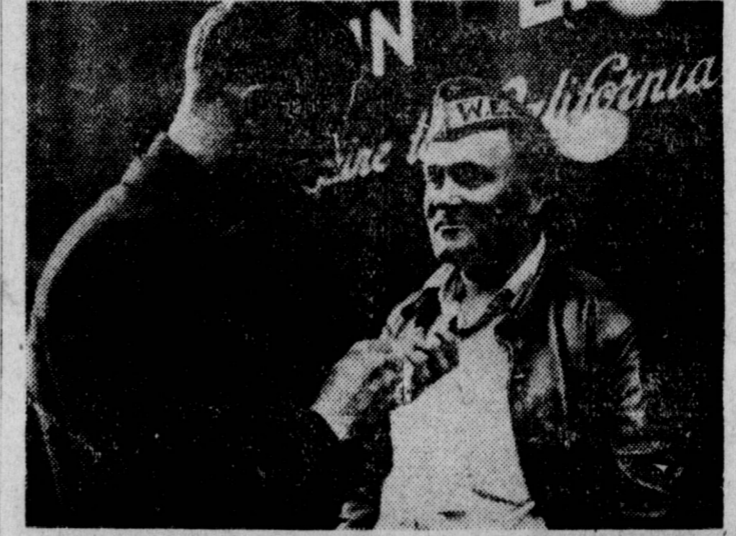
WE regard the struggle for Negroes' rights as symbolized by the Scottsboro case as an inseparable part of the struggle for the complete unity of the working class, and as therefore an integral part of the struggle for the freedom of Tom Mooney. We urge the returning delegates in setting up local Councils of Action to secure the widest possible active support for the defense of the Scottsboro boys.

In addition, we urge the Councils of Action to develop united front support of the outstanding cases today involving workers' and Negroes' rights—the Kentucky miners sentenced to life for organizing a union; the Atlanta prosecutions for organizing unemployed black and white workers; the Centralia IWW prisoners; the Illinois Progressive Miners arrested and prosecuted for union activities; the Tampa Cigar workers; the deportations for working class activity; the 5 Negro share croppers convicted in Alabama; Matthew A. Schmidt and J. B. McNamara, A. F. of L. organizers serving life sentences in San Quentin, and the Iowa and Michigan farmers prosecuted under the criminal syndicalism laws for organizing resistance to foreclosures.

## A Call to Mass Action

THE Free Tom Mooney Congress calls upon workers' organizations to be on their guard against all illusions concerning the chances of Tom Mooney, Warren Billings, the Scottsboro boys or any other victims of capitalist class justice, obtaining their liberty through mere dependence upon the courts of law, or to secure their rights through constitutional and legal guarantees alone. They have too often been shown to be the instruments of class persecution.

Mass pressure, not the "justice" of the courts, is responsible for such victories as the working class has won. This Congress calls upon the masses to enlarge this weapon of mass pressure by quickly establishing the united front of labor for the release of Tom Mooney, Warren Billings and the other victims of capitalist class justice, and for the defense of workers' and Negroes' rights.



Warren Billings speaking at the Free Tom Mooney Congress.