

Demand Thaelmann's Release! Mass Saturday, German Consulate!

Daily Worker

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1934

WEATHER: Warmer, rain or snow

(Eight Pages)

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"NRA IS OFFENSIVE ON WORKERS," MINOR TELLS JOHNSON

Soviet Union Masses Join Comintern Leaders in Hailing Dimitroff, Popoff, Taneff

N.Y. Workers to Hail Liberation In New Star Casino Friday Night

At 1 Hour's Notice Gay Workers Mass With Band at Airport

USSR WILD WITH JOY

Comintern Leaders Rush to Hail Three Comrades

BULLETIN
The New York District of the Communist Party has arranged a mass meeting and concert at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., tomorrow night, March 2, at 7:30 p.m., to celebrate the victory of the world proletariat in snatching the heroic defendants of the Reichstag fire trial, Comrade George Dimitroff, Basil Popoff and Blaoui Taneff, from the hands of the bloody German fascists.
Max Bedacht, National Secretary of the International Workers' Order, and M. J. O'Leary, Editor of the Freiheit, will be the main speakers. The I. W. O. symphony orchestra, the W. I. R. band and the Daily Worker chorus will provide musical entertainment.
This meeting will also be a rally to mobilize the workers to the demonstration to be held before the German Consulate on Saturday, March 3, at 1:30 p.m.

Special to the Daily Worker
MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (By Radio)—Although the flight of George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blaoui Popoff from Berlin was only known an hour before they arrived in Moscow, the news spread over the entire city like wildfire.
The leaders of the Communist International, Manuilsky, Khorin, Heckert, Lozovsky, Schmeral, Mitkevich, members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Executive Committee of the International Red Aid, and representatives of brother Communist Parties were at the airport to greet and embrace the liberated Communists.

The whole of Moscow is a scene of joyful excitement. Last night the workers in factories and homes hardly spoke about anything else than the arrival of the heroes of the world proletariat.
Although there was literally only a few minutes between the arrival of the first news and the arrival of Dimitroff, the factories in the neighbor-

(Continued on Page 2)

Weinstone, on Tour Will Speak on Austria

NEW YORK—W. W. Weinstone, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who has returned from Europe, will speak on the Lessons of the Austrian Situation and Our Duty to the Austrian Proletariat.
He will be in Paterson, N. J., on Friday, March 2, in Philadelphia on Saturday, March 3, and in Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday, March 4. Weinstone will also address meetings in New York and Detroit.

In the Daily Worker Today

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- Page 8 N. C. School System is Crumbling, by John L. Schenk
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Class That Created Dimitroff Invincible, 'Pravda' Proclaims

"Thousands Of Dimitroffs Fought On Austria Barricades, Millions More Build Socialism," Soviet C. P. Organ States

Special to the Daily Worker.
MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (By Radio)—"The class that is capable of creating a Dimitroff will triumph in its struggles," the "Pravda" official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declares emphatically today in its leading editorial on the arrival here of Dimitroff, and his comrades, Popoff and Taneff.
"This news," the editorial continues, "fills the hearts of millions of workers with joy."
"The proletariat and collective farmers of the Soviet Union, and the international proletariat can say that the shattering defeat of Fascism at Leipzig has now been crowned by a new gigantic success for the proletariat. The three fearless fighters for the proletarian revolution have been torn from the hands of the Fascist henchmen."
"We fervently greet these heroes of the working class fighting for the cause of Communism under the invincible banner of Lenin and Stalin."
Nazis Guilty
"A year ago, the fascists set fire to the Reichstag. During this year, thousands of revolutionary workers were murdered, and the Fascist prisons filled to overflowing."
"At the Leipzig trial two classes faced one another. Millions upon millions of proletarians admiringly watched the attack which Communism made against the fascist dictatorship at this trial. The attack was crowned with complete success. The Communist Party of Germany emerged from the Leipzig trial victorious, while Fascism emerged with the brand of the incendiary on its brow."
"At this trial, Dimitroff did what his Party entrusted him to do. From being the accused, he became the accuser, the prosecutor, converting the dock of the Fascist court into a revolutionary tribune from which he hoisted the banner of international Communism, the banner of Lenin and Stalin, high above the whole world."

"The world struggle of Dimitroff and his comrades served as a spur to the gigantic mass movement against Fascism in the capitalist countries of the world. The international proletariat took Dimitroff and his comrades under its defense. The international proletariat through its fight has succeeded in winning back its own."
"At Leipzig, the fascists were forced to acquit the four Communists, thereby acknowledging burning of the Reichstag was the work of Fascist provocateurs."
"The fascist dictatorship was forced to let Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff out of its hands. But it has remained true to itself. The secrecy of the way the fascists sent them out of Germany is typical of the whole fascist regime in Germany."
"But the fascists again miscalculated. Thousands of the Soviet proletarians quickly arrived at the Moscow airbase to welcome the courageous revolutionaries. The workers on the collective farms of the entire Soviet Union welcome them."

"The cause of Dimitroff is invincible. Tens of thousands of Dimitroffs fought on the barricades of Austria, went out into the streets of Paris, to fight Fascism. Millions of Dimitroffs are creating a new life in the immense land of the Soviet Union."
"Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff are joy with us in Moscow. But our revolutionary comrades Thaelmann and Torgler are still languishing behind Fascist walls. Let the demand of the masses ring forth:
"Liberty for Thaelmann! Liberty for all revolutionary prisoners! On this day of Dimitroff's and his comrades' arrival in Moscow, let the sound of proletarian solidarity with the heroic Austrian proletariat resound through the world! The fight against Fascism goes on! The class which has shown itself capable of creating Dimitroff will triumph in its struggles!
"Bolshevik revolutionary greetings to Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff, heroic soldiers of the great Party of Lenin and Stalin!"

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How Red Capital Greeted Three Communist Heroes

Comintern and Soviet Communist Leaders Embrace Three Fighters Who Tell of Experiences

By MICHAEL KOLTZOV
Special to the Daily Worker.
MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (By Radio)—"The radio operator of the 'Pravda' ran upstairs excitedly.
"I've just received something very important," he said. "Two lines in English from Reuters, saying that the three acquitted Bulgarian Communists flew today by plane to Moscow."
"No official confirmation. A hurry-up call to Berlin. The Soviet Embassy says the German authorities did not inform them about the transfer of Dimitroff, Taneff, and Popoff. When the Soviet Embassy enquired from the German ministry it was informed it was now dinner hour. No one can give any information.
"Is it Dimitroff?
"What the devil! The person in charge of 'Reuters,' the Berlin-Moscow air line, answers from the airfield that a plane is expected from Berlin at 8 p.m. According to information from Koenigsberg, there are three persons in it. Who exactly they are is unknown... Very appropriate figure.
"Hurry to the airfield! The high-ceilinged halls of the airport are empty and quiet. The person on duty announces that the Koenigsberg plane passed Velikie Luka without stopping, and is coming straight to Moscow, therefore it won't be later than 7 p.m. That means in less than an hour!
"Excitement and unbelievable joy buzzed over the telephone wires of the red capital.
"Meanwhile the plane with the unknown passengers flies through the evening's snowy haze. People run from one to another on the way, discuss, don't themselves believe as they tumble into automobiles. Suddenly, without warning, by airplane... This is like the fascist manner of treating the arrested.
"But what if it is not they? Or if it is they, what if something dreadful happens at the last moment...
"A group of people get out of automobiles, rapidly pass through the vestibule of the airport. It is the members of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International—Manuilsky, Khorin, Heckert, Lozovsky, Schmeral, Mitkevich, representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., and of the Executive Committee of the International Red Aid, representatives of brother Communist Parties. Newspaper correspondents arrive. A delegation of air-

Goering Rewarded for "Fatherly Protection of Berlin Against Reds"

BERLIN, Feb. 28—Capt. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, head of the Nazi secret police who yesterday was forced to give up George Dimitroff and his two comrades on the demand of the Soviet Union after their acquittal at the Reichstag fire trial, was yesterday made an honorary citizen of Berlin.
"This was for 'his fatherly solicitude for the capital, and for his services in definitely suppressing the red terror following the Communist burning of the Reichstag,'"

(Continued on Page 2)

Hopkins Orders Mass Firing of New Jersey CWA Workers at Once

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28—Specific orders to start immediate mass firing of C.W.A. workers in New Jersey were received yesterday by State C.W.A. Administrator, John Holt, from Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator.
According to Holt's figures, not more than 92,000 will work during the week of March 2nd, and by March 30th, this will be further slashed to 64,000. Firings will continue thereafter until the entire C.W.A. program in New Jersey is closed.

No Cash for Relief in New Jobless Plan of Roosevelt

Nothing Over 950 Million Originally Appropriated, Says Hopkins

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker, Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—President Roosevelt today ditched the continuation of general federal relief and repudiated the setting-up of an adequate substitute for the expiring C.W.A. by launching "a flexible program of public works," which he said will cut the relief responsibility on local communities, controlled in most cases by bankers, industrialists and merchants. The "plan" does not call for a cent over the \$950,000,000 already appropriated.
"Thus, beginning May 1, it is to be 'flexible' starvation for the unemployed."
The new program, pitifully inadequate for the needs of nearly sixteen million unemployed, will merely ad-

For special page of unemployment news turn to page 4.

...vance to localities the \$950,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress, in the form of wages for a period of fifteen months.
In crowning the campaign against Federal relief and unemployment insurance waged by the reactionary United States Chamber of Commerce and the virulently anti-labor national association of Manufacturers, Roosevelt declared in his press conference today that public bodies must organize work programs and that federal contributions will go 100 per

(Continued on Page 2)

Doumergue Cabinet Given Dictatorial Control of Budget

French Government in First Open Step Toward Fascism

PARIS, Feb. 27—The Senate today followed the Chamber of Deputies in granting the Doumergue cabinet of war and reaction dictatorial powers to balance the budget. The senate voted 277 to 18, after Doumergue had threatened to resign if they refused.
This step, the result of consolidation of all capitalist interests in fear of mass resistance to the brutal tax and wage-cut program needed to meet France's gigantic war preparations bill, is a step toward fascism similar to the steps by which fascism was prepared for in Germany and Austria.

100 Jobless Storm City Hall, Force City to Give Jobs

NEW YORK—One hundred unemployed workers stormed the city hall yesterday, and forced the city administration to give them jobs shovelling snow with the Department of Sanitation forces.
The workers pushed past the policemen stationed at the door, and demanded to see the Mayor. A committee of five presented the workers demands to L. B. Stone, the Mayor's secretary.
Later each of the workers was assigned to a job.

Kenosha Nash Motors Men Vote 1,200 to 2 to Join Milwaukee, Racine Strike

A.F.L. Heads in Secret Deals On Auto Strike

Want To Drive Toledo Strikers Back With "Arbitration"

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 28—Secret negotiations to end the strike of 4,000 workers of auto part plants here have been going on all day at the Commodore Perry Hotel between the employers and A. F. of L. officials.
A meeting of strikers has been called for tonight to hear the report. Business men and the capitalist press are bringing pressure on the men to return to work immediately. They propose further the selection of an "arbitration" committee to settle the strike demands by April 1, after the strike is broken. But they insist the men return to work without delay.
Yesterday strikers howled down an attempt to stemmed them back to work without getting their main demands. The officials are still trying to have more pickets. Small groups of pickets stand huddled around fires away from the plant, while some go to get to enter.
Despite the strike of all militancy, reports from the Seaman Manufacturing Co., makers of universal joints, where an attempt was made to open, show that it was met with failure. The men and pickets remained near the plant. Two men were arrested. The 30 men joined the strike this afternoon.
The Auto Workers' Union issued two leaflets supporting the strike, calling for mass picketing and an elected strike committee.
Thomas Remsey, business agent of the A. F. of L. Automotive Union, made an agreement with the police to have only six pickets at each gate of the plant. The A. F. of L. is trying to make an agreement with employers not to take back members of the Mechanics Educational Society, a union of tool and dye makers, who have joined the strike.
(See page 5 for additional news on the Toledo strike.)

Pickets Surround Plant
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27—Fourteen hundred strikers picketed at the Seaman auto body company today. The pickets surrounded the plant and prevented railroads from delivering material.
Despite the rough tactics of the police, the workers are very militant. The Trade Union Unity League has proposed that the strikers send a committee to the Socialist Mayor Hoan, demanding the withdrawal of the police.
The American Federation of Labor officials are leading the strike in betrayal. There is no broad strike committee, though all the strikers are actively engaged in picketing, and the leadership of the strike is in the hands of an executive board of seven, together with a couple of state officials.

Call for Kenosha Strike
In the Nash Motors strike in Kenosha 1,200 workers still continue to picket. The Auto Workers' Union, Kenosha Nash local, issued leaflets today with the following appeal:
"Our brothers in Racine and Milwaukee are striking for higher pay and decent working conditions. We must join with them and close down the plant here."
"Brothers! We appeal to you to vote unanimously for strike at your meeting tonight. Unorganized workers!"
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NEW YORK—A donation of one thousand dollars, collected from tenants of the Bronx Co-operative of New York, will be transferred Sunday night, to the Press Committee at the Red Press Banquet, which opens at 7 o'clock in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.
Many Organizations to Attend
Many organizations have signified their intentions of bringing their donations to the Banquet, through their delegates. According to information received, members of the International Workers' Order will come to the banquet en masse, in a competitive attempt to outnumber all other groups.
Such varied groups as General Painters' Opposition, A. F. L.

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Detroit Auto Men In Department Strikes Win Raise

Walkout Against Orders of A. F. of L. Officials

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28—Department strikes are continuing in the auto plants of the Detroit area, with the workers winning wage increases.
Two departments of the Dodge plant, and the gear cutting department of the Hudson-Jefferson plant, won increases. A big victory was won recently in the trimming department of the Fisher Body plant in Flint. The workers struck over the heads of the A. F. of L. misleaders, demanding increases, and time-and-a-half for overtime and Sunday work. They were joined by other departments. The company was forced to grant all the demands.
One thousand struck in the assembly department of the Flint Buick plant, demanding \$1 per hour minimum and a seven-hour day, less speed-up, and abolition of the bonus system. The A. F. of L. leader, Frank Green, told the men to go back, that the strike was impossible, unless the men were 100 per cent organized. The men became demoralized. Nevertheless, the company was forced to grant a ten per cent increase. The Auto Workers' Union in a statement to the strikers appeals for united action in the shops, and the building of one united auto union in the auto industry.

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1,400 Picket Auto Body Plant in Milwaukee; Protest to Hoan

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"Will Fight It to End", Is Answer to Johnson's Offer



ROBERT MINOR

Johnson Tells Minor To "Co-operate," But Gets Sharp Reply

NO COMMON GROUND Will Organize Workers To Fight and Defeat It

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The Communist Party of the U. S. A. was invited today to "get together" with the National Recovery Administration by Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson. Robert Minor replied on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, "There is no common ground. The N.R.A. is an offensive against the working class. We will fight it to the end."

The exchange took place as Minor appeared for the second time in the N.R.A. committee conference today.
See Page 5 for full text of Minor's speech at the N.R.A. hearings on Tuesday.

Johnson for the second time put in a special appearance to hear, and comment upon, the Communist statement.
In the group meeting on "control of production, limitation of machine hours, ethical practices, and regulation of the competitive relationship" under the N.R.A., Minor boldly asserted that "there can be no planned economy under capitalism" and declared the revolutionary program of the Communist Party, turning a "loving grin toward Minor, Johnson repeated his suggestion for "getting to-

(Continued on Page 2)

Hathaway To Speak Tonight on Austria And United Front

Meeting at Irving Plaza Friday To Raise Funds for Training School

NEW YORK—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, who has just returned from the N. R. A. hearings in Washington, will continue his series of city-wide mass meetings throughout New York. He will speak tonight at the Linden Heights Community Center, 45th St. and Ninth Ave., Brooklyn. At this meeting, called by the Boro Hall section of the Communist Party, workers in A. F. of L., and independent trade unions and the Socialist Party League are especially urged to

Hear Hathaway on Austria at Irving Plaza Tomorrow Night

"Will Fight It to End" Is Minor's Answer to Gen. Johnson's Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

gathered at many points in a colloquy that lasted one hour and forty-five minutes.

"Make Some Connections"

When Minor turned aside the joviality Johnson suggested seriously: "Now, Mr. Minor, we try to have all points of view represented in the Administration of the N.R.A. You certainly represent the extreme point of view. Now we don't want to keep anybody from having his say, and expressing his opinion... of course, I have to have the last say, and I might be against your proposal. But why can't you have some connection with us here, so that you could put your proposals from the inside instead of standing outside and throwing bricks?"

"We cannot co-operate with the N.R.A.," Minor replied. "It is an offensive against the American workers and the masses of the population. Our duty is to fight it to the last ditch, as a devastating attack upon the standards of living and welfare of the working class. We present our proposals publicly, as I am presenting our case here on behalf of the workers. The masses are being deprived of their rights, starved and shot down under the N.R.A. We take our place with the workers in an irreconcilable conflict against this strike-breaking project which means only misery, starvation and war to the American masses. We present our claims and use every pressure to compel concessions. For instance, last night I presented the workers' unemployment and social insurance bill, which represents the most urgent needs of the American workers insofar as they can be immediately realized."

For Workers-Farmers' Government.

Later Johnson asked Minor directly, "What are you trying to do?" "We fight for every immediate interest of the working class and at the same time we lead the working class toward the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a workers' government in America, which will bring about Socialism, the only possible form of planned economy, and the abolition of unemployment, poverty and exploitation."

"Well, I'm sorry I have to go, Mr. Minor," Johnson gave up with a tired smile. "I've enjoyed the conversation."

Earlier the doughty Johnson, pursuing his demagogic of "hearing all" against the N.R.A., to the nth degree had said, "Minor, you know I am for unemployment insurance."

"Well," returned Minor, "endorse the workers' bill, which is the only unemployment insurance bill that represents the interests of the masses."

Johnson attempted to switch off to the Wagner-Lewis so-called unemployment insurance bill and finally asked, "Do you propose that we repeal the N.R.A.?"

"We are against the N.R.A. but proposals to repeal are not our approach."

"Well," persisted Johnson, "is it a good measure or a bad one?"

"It is a good measure-breaking measure for the capitalist class against the workers, but it is a bad measure for the workers' viewpoint," says Minor.

"The Cat and the Fish" Johnson repeated. "May I tell you a story, General?"

"Yes, go ahead."

"Well, once there was a cat who had a conversation with a fish as to what would be the best kind of a home. The cat said, 'a nice pair of rags in a warm place behind the kitchen stove.' The fish exclaimed, 'that would be awful. The best kind of a home is in the bottom of a nice cool stream of water.' Now, General, which is right, the cat or the fish?"

"Well," said Minor, "from your point of view as a representative of the capitalist class engaged in the effort to dismantle the famous American standard of living and to conduct a savage offensive against the working class, the N.R.A. answers your purpose. But from the point of view of the working class, it is necessary to mobilize the masses to fight back and defeat this offensive. It is an irreconcilable conflict."

Speaking on the control of production under the N.R.A., Minor said that the N.R.A. envisaged was "control by the big trusts of monopoly capital, a justification of monopoly power and the use of monopoly power of the biggest corporations for their own benefit against the American masses."

Plan of Roosevelt Gives No Cash for Unemployed Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

cent to wages and be confined to needy persons.

Explaining that out of the four million people who were reported to be on the C.W.A. on February 15, only two million came from the relief rolls and others were merely people who were out of work, Roosevelt informed the press that his new plan will spread employment.

Foreed Labor

"We want no dole, he said, adding that it is desired to remove the home or cash relief and substitute for it work relief.

The new Roosevelt program, announced in written form, to coincide with the plans for the demobilization of civil works, is a threefold scheme to deal with "distressed families in rural areas," those composing "stranded populations" of the "single-industry communities in which there is no hope of employment," and thirdly, "the unemployed in large cities."

The Administration's attitude toward the suffering unemployed is a variation of Hoover's brutal "rugged individualism." In outlining the program for the unemployed in the cities, Roosevelt first explains that "direct relief as such, whether in the form of cash or relief in kind, is not an adequate way of meeting the needs of able-bodied workers. They very properly insist upon an opportunity to give to the community their services in the form of labor in return for unemployment benefits. The federal government has no intention nor desire to force either upon the country or the unemployed themselves a system of relief which is repugnant to American ideals of individual self-reliance."

To Eat Six Months a Year "And therefore, concludes Roosevelt, 'work will be given to an individual for a period not to exceed six months. This is in order that it may not be considered, or utilized, as a permanent method of support.' Evidently, during the remaining six months 'the able-bodied workers' are to live on their 'American ideals of individual self-reliance,' according to the Roosevelt plans.

The six months' work 'will be administered by and under the direction of those responsible for the unemployment relief activities in industrial communities—that is, the industrialists. In other words, the employers are handed another weapon to crush strikes.

Only in cases such as the drought areas, will the Administration bear a heavy responsibility for the mere contribution for wages, the Roosevelt spokesman replied in response to questioning.

Uprooting 300,000 Despite the fact that poor and tenant farmers throughout the country are being evicted from their farms every day by the weight of mortgages and the ploughing-under program of the Administration, Roosevelt's new measure neither cancels mortgages nor gives them direct relief. Though he is paying hundreds of millions to the rich farmers to destroy crops, the poor farmers are to be helped to sustain a bare subsistence by attempting to place them in a relationship with the soil that will provide them a security they do not now enjoy.

"The farm program, which Roosevelt declared 'completely divorces relief activities in rural areas from the cities,' includes 'building or rebuilding... adequate farm houses; provision of seed, and of stock for other than commercial purposes; and opportunities for these workers to earn modest cash incomes through part time or seasonal employment in small industrial enterprises."

Roosevelt also told the correspondents that the administration must adopt a responsibility that the mere eventualities to taking from 300,000 to 500,000 families, or about 2,000,000 people, "in stranded populations" off relief.

Can Live On Hope "The solution of the problem of these families involves their physical transplanting in a large majority of cases," said Roosevelt. "Subsistence homesteads" is the panacea planned for these workers. "These measures will be directed first at maintenance on small tracts of land and then at the development of supplemental industrial opportunities to provide for a normal standard of living," he declared in the teeth of an increase in unemployment, for the fifth successive month, of nearly a million industrial workers during January and the continuing ploughing-under program.

Roosevelt, obviously, sees prosperity "right around the corner," notwithstanding the tremendous increase in unemployment. He stated: "The newly unemployed living in cities and towns and who, in the course of coming months, may reasonably look forward to regular jobs, are entitled to, and should receive, insofar as possible, adequate assurance of means to maintain themselves during the balance of the period of their enforced idleness." However, this "adequate assurance" shouldn't exceed six months.

Field Calls Off The Hotel Strike

NEW YORK—Yesterday the general strike of the hotel workers was called off by Mr. Field and leaders of the Amalgamated Union. It was called off at a strike meeting where no vote was taken.

At the meeting the workers expressed their dissatisfaction with the way the leaders handled the strike. They were promised that everyone will be put back to work within a week and that a special committee of five will handle the cases of discrimination after the two weeks are over.

Strikers, not trusting the leadership and understanding that the agreement was made behind their backs, are being forced to submit to the betrayal by terroristic tactics of the officials.

Tomorrow the Daily Worker will publish a special article by William Albertson, secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Local 119, of the Food Workers Industrial Union, which will analyze the strike and expose the role of Messrs. Field, Gitlow, Cannon, Coates and others, who are responsible for the betrayal.

N. Y. Workers to Hail Liberation Of Dimitroff

(Continued from Page 1)

hood of the airport sent strong delegations with banners and music to meet them.

The enthusiasm at the landing of the plane was indescribable. The enthusiasm of the entire population of the Soviet Union is indescribable. Spontaneous meetings celebrating the arrival of the revolutionary hero began in many Moscow factories 15 minutes after their arrival, and somewhat later in Leningrad and other towns.

The world event of the arrival of Dimitroff and his comrades occupies the central place in the entire Soviet press today.

The headline at the top of the first page of "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, says: "Working Class Liberates Dimitroff, Ponoff, Tanef from Unpleasant Conditions of Fascism. Ardent Bolshevik Greetings to Heroes Who Transformed Leipzig Fascist Court Into Anti-Fascist Tribune. Freedom for the Prisoners! Freedom for All Revolutionary Prisoners!"

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Dimitroff, Tanef and Ponoff were sent out of Germany with the greatest secrecy. Neither the Soviet Embassy, which had twice sent notes demanding their liberation, nor Dimitroff's mother was notified.

When Dimitroff's mother came to the prison today, bringing food for her son, she was sent away, simply being told to come back in the afternoon.

When finally newspapermen told her the good news, she was overcome with joy. She and her daughter said they would leave for Moscow immediately.

Kenosha Nash Motor Men Vote To Join Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Unit and strike together with the union men for the increase we were promised but did not get last November.

"The members of the Auto Workers Union stand ready to fight with all Nash workers for better conditions. Let us take this strike into our own hands, and elect a committee of the workers from the shop. This committee will handle all negotiations with the company. Tell the officials to step to one side, the Nash workers will run the strike."

Suggest Demands The following demands are suggested: 35 per cent increase in pay; a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour; abolition of gang work; recognition of the department and shop committees; no discrimination of any kind by his activities in the strike. The statement further says: "After the strike is successfully completed then we can all vote which union we want to join, the majority shall rule."

The Trade Union Unity League appeals to the Seaman body workers, Racine Nash workers to send delegations to Kenosha for solidarity in the strike.

"The rank and file must demand a broad strike committee," they say, "and insist all other crafts be taken into the union." They warn against the dangers of the N.R.A. stepping in with its strikebreaking arbitrators and National Labor Board.

A delegation of the Seaman body strikers visited the Socialist City Attorney Max Raskin, complaining of police interference with picketing. Raskin said: "The men have no right to forcibly keep any person or vehicle from entering or leaving the grounds, and let's not sacrifice peace to a police record. If there are any infractions of the law, the police should make arrests."

HOW RED CAPITAL GREETED THE THREE COMMUNIST HEROES

(Continued from Page 1)

port workers is formed, carrying banners. Crowds Arrive The plane will arrive in 20 minutes, perhaps 25.

"Where will Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanef go from here?" "Manuilsky frowns. 'They'll have somewhere to go to,' says. 'But wait. Let them get here first. Just let it be they who arrive. Until I see them with my own eyes I won't believe anything.'"

Flowers from Lenin's Widow Flowers are brought in with notes from Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, and from Maria Ulanov, Lenin's sister.

Wave of Discontent Hits N.R.A. Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

template it, but I tell you it's coming. Hewitt's combination of an admission that the A. F. of L. is holding workers back from striking to win their needs and whining report that it is no longer working and cannot be expected to work was characteristic of many other speakers. Each one reflected bitter mass restlessness. But as the New York Herald Tribune reported today, Robert Minor, the Communist Party spokesman, and the National Trade Union representatives were the only ones who launched a "basic attack."

Nowhere in the six months of NRA proceedings here have I ever seen such a clear line-up—the Communist Party and the Left-wing unions against all others for NRA, the program which McGrawdy, under fire, admitted to be an instrument of injustice to labor.

Louis Waldman, speaking for the Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party, blandly declared today, "The NRA is advanced social legislation." His only plea, to the code-administration group meeting, was the A. F. of L. plea for more A. F. of L. code-enforcing bodies.

And, almost simultaneously, the fullness of this "Labor repression" was being demonstrated in another hearing by another A. F. of L. spokesman, J. W. Edelman, of the A. F. of L. Hosley Workers Union, was complaining of the "utter impossibility" of enforcing collective bargaining through a code authority which, he said, was "very diligent" in enforcing "injustices against employers, but 'We have two labor members on the code authority.'"

Why can't they do something? McGrawdy asked innocently. Edelman shrugged and explained, "they do make scenes sometimes. They say they'll write a letter. The letter is written, but it's the general practice of stalling skillfully."

A Stream of Complaints And yet, in the five separate places where separate N. R. A. problems are under discussion, the aggression of witnesses continues. White and Negro, salesmen and housewife, pretty, well-dressed professional women workers, consumers, little business owners, some of them proposed, as witnesses, outright further attacks upon the standards. More of them were hopelessly confused, faint, even more so, the fact that the masses of America cannot and will not continue in their present new deal state.

They told about the intensifying of espionage against workers. They pitched the stimulation of company unionism under the N. R. A. They told of the intensifying of espionage against workers. They pitched the stimulation of company unionism under the N. R. A. They told of the intensifying of espionage against workers. They pitched the stimulation of company unionism under the N. R. A.

Women's Pay Differentials A group of reformists "women's organizations" spokesmen berated the differentials against women workers which are typical in N. R. A. codes. In 17 codes they said there is a minimum for women lower than that set for men; the difference runs from 8 to 30 per cent.

Small business men complained that the big boys dominate code enforcement and are pinning the little fellows on all sides. The "employees" representative of the R.C.A. Victor Company at Camden, N. J., declared it is small business men who are the most ruthless in exploiting labor.

It was such contradictions, no doubt, that General Johnson anticipated and hopes to use to cancel out the welter of charges against the N. R. A. But one thing is certain, he will not be able to accomplish this, because the threat of N. R. A. oppression of all except the top section of American capitalism runs, unbreakable, through the testimony. Even strained through the interpretation of "leaders" who blandly assert that they are doing their utmost to bolster illusions and cover their rank and file following, the disillusionment—bitter, despairing, and often defiant—of the population with the N. R. A. shows inescapably clear.

ROBERT MINOR will speak on: "AUSTRIAN SITUATION, AND SCOTTSBORO" Thursday, March 1, Renaissance Casino at 7:30 P. M.

Workers' Laboratory Theatre will present "Scottsboro" Eugene Nibob and other brilliant attractions. Admision 15c.

Shipowner Admits Strike Forced Wage Increases

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—Manager Goodwin of the Mystic Steamship Line admitted that the wage increase of \$10 given by the strike led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Goodwin, who met with the strike committee today, said, "The present conditions on our ships are a result of the strike and will stand." He refused, however, to sign an agreement with the union, stating that the men can return to work.

The strike committee demands that the shipowners recognize the ship committees and sign an agreement with the union which will guarantee wage increases and no longshore work for seamen.

Ships' officers, mates and engineers, who so far have not joined the strikers, are disgusted with the scab skeleton crews and from meeting, I discovered, to my dismay, that these ain't no Labor Sports Union out here!

It's certainly no mystery to me why metropolitan and "proletarian" centers like Lake Beach, Palm Beach and Beverly Hills haven't any bouncing L. S. U. ers, but a spit in the wind like Chicago ought to have at least one L. S. U. affiliated basketball team, don't you think?

DAN DAVIS, Midwest Bureau, Daily Worker.

THIS kicked the dust up around my desk. When in Chicago, the L. S. U. seemed to be going strong, under the hand of Bill Zaslowsky. But wanting to get into the heart of the matter, I looked up the nerve center of the organization, comrade national secretary of the L. S. U., Dick Heikkinen.

Here's his answer: DEAR SAM: I will endeavor to answer the letter of Dan Davis of Chicago. I'm glad you have called this letter to my attention.

The question of basic interest raised by Comrade Dan, with its criticism, is well taken. We know that the L. S. U. is not in the factory, the war industries, and stock yards of Chicago as it should be by this time; but, Comrade Dan evidently has been isolated from the spirit loving revolutionists for some time if he does not know of any labor sports activity in Chicago. We can score at least a shearer league, with, I think, 16 teams, and a few basketball teams affiliated to the L. S. U. through the L. D. S., the Lithuanian Youth Clubs.

If Comrade Dan Davis ever does go to the Workers' Book Store on 2019 West Division St., please ask for a comrade Friend of Nature, Bill Zaslowsky, who is also the District Secretary of the L. S. U. in Illinois. He will certainly appreciate the aid and assistance of any comrade willing to build up sports activity of the L.S.U. into the industrial section of the workers.

We feel sure that if the L. S. U. were introduced to the workers of the stock yards and factories with its program of struggle for the sports needs of the workers and class distinction, it would aid the movement. The Illinois District of the L. S. U. is running off an annual swimming meet in the South Side of Chicago on March 17, and most likely the workers of the industries mentioned in Dan's letter have some swimmers

take a job outside of the legal division. McGrawdy interrupted, offering discrimination to make up for exclusion of oppressed minorities.

"I've been in school for 20 years and I don't want to take a job sweeping the streets," McGrawdy returned, and walked toward the platform.

"If we get this kind of discrimination at the fountain head of the administration," Nichols added, "what can Negroes expect anywhere else?" The audience burst into applause.

The descent of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. against its leadership found an implied expression, too, in the presence of Walter M. Cook, representative of somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 workers in 105 Federal units of the A. F. of L. in 32 industries in 37 states. Cook, who has been conducting a bitter fight against the A. F. of L. bureaucracy's offensive against industrial unionism even within itself, demanded higher minimum wages and shorter working hours.

He asserted a heresy in the light of other A. F. of L. spokesmen's testimony—that all N. R. A. codes must be revised to provide an average minimum of \$30 a week. He declared, "The average minimum wages throughout industry under the N. R. A. is \$15 a week now. Mr. Administrator, that allows only the support, on a starvation basis, of the food, clothes and shelter industries. Until the workers get an average minimum of \$30, you can not expect them to be able to buy and support industries beyond the barest subsistence of food, clothes and shelter."

Women's Pay Differentials A group of reformists "women's organizations" spokesmen berated the differentials against women workers which are typical in N. R. A. codes. In 17 codes they said there is a minimum for women lower than that set for men; the difference runs from 8 to 30 per cent.

Small business men complained that the big boys dominate code enforcement and are pinning the little fellows on all sides. The "employees" representative of the R.C.A. Victor Company at Camden, N. J., declared it is small business men who are the most ruthless in exploiting labor.

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What Ho, Chicago!

OUR Midwest Bureau correspondent, Dan Davis, no sooner crashes into the Windy City, when he bangs off a little letter about the lack of labor sports out there. Here's the ache. Dear Sports Editor:

I might make a long story of it, but even though you'll give me the deference due a colleague, I'll stick to the first rule of journalism—brevity.

Here's the grievance: It's only a small town of three and one-half million, mostly workers—and they make ammunition and meet here: Stewart-Warner, cartridge shells; Crane Company, cannon moulds, Armour, Swifts—and it's commonly called Chicago.

There are also a few heavy industries centered around these parts like railroads and mining and a few farms. The ache!—Once an L. S. U. er, and always anxious to keep the shoulders from meeting, I discovered, to my dismay, that these ain't no Labor Sports Union out here!

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which could be gotten to take part. How about it, Chicago? Get going to organize the L.S.U. into the shops, factories and stock yards. It's a task. With sport greetings, R. HEIKKINEN.

AND that's the dope, Dan. I'd like to hear more news or complaints about the L. S. U.'s absence. Not all necessarily from cities like Chicago. How about you sportsmen in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Gary, Birmingham, Plentwood and Oshkosh?

Get the typewriters running and the pencils sliding!

Hathaway Will Speak Tomorrow for Benefit Nat'l Training School

NEW YORK—Clarence Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker, will speak at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, on Friday, March 2, at 8:30 p.m., under the auspices of the Workers' School. All proceeds will go to the benefit of the National Training School of the Communist Party, which is now in its eighth week.

In his subject, "Revolution Knocks at the Door of Europe," Hathaway will deal with the present revolutionary events in Austria, France and Spain, and the united front.

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COMMUNISM vs. FASCISM Mecca Temple Capitalism Is Dying! Will Communism supplant it or Fascism prop it up a while? Hear the Stirring Debate between Clarence A. HATHAWAY member, C.E. C. F. U.S.A. and DENNIS Leader of Fascism in America. Ticket: \$1.10, 50c and 50c. On sale at New Masses, 31 E. 37th Street (mail orders filled). Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St. and other central points. Auspices: Press League and New Masses

DINNER -- DANCE "Soviet Russia Today" Friday, March 2nd AT 7:00 P.M. Roger Smith Grill 40 East 41st St., N. Y. C. Chairman: CORLISS LAMONT MUSICAL PROGRAM: NINA TARASOVA ASHLEY PETTIS, and others SPEAKERS: Irina Skariatina Serge Radamsky Ju-line Wise Tullin Mary van Kleeck Dinner Music—F.S.U. Balalaika Orchestra Dance Music—Valhalla Club Orchestra Reservations—\$1.25 in Advance Admission After 9 P. M. to Dance and Program50c. SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY 80 EAST 11th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Employed Workers to Be Represented at March 4th Conference

Emergency Conference On CWA To Lay Plan Of Struggle

NEW YORK—Special efforts are being made to have Federation of Labor unions represented at the Emergency United Front Conference which will formulate a plan of action and struggle against C.W.A. firings. The conference will be held Sunday, March 4th, at 7 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

Andrew Overgaard, chairman of the Trade Union Unity Council, yesterday urged all opposition groups in A. F. of L. unions to bring the conference to the attention of the union membership, and take necessary steps to elect delegates.

Employed Must Support Struggles

"The struggles of the unemployed are inseparably connected with the struggles and the welfare of the employed workers," Overgaard said in a statement yesterday. "As long as the employers have a potential army of jobless workers at their disposal, this army of unemployed will be held by them as a constant threat to those working. Trade Union Unity League unions will be well represented at the united front emergency conference; independent and A. F. of L. unions will be represented in direct proportion to the efforts of those workers now in A. F. of L. opposition groups."

Roosevelt Continues Firing

Reports received at the Unemployment Councils indicate no let-up in the mass firings of C.W.A. workers throughout the country. Richard Sullivan, secretary of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York, in urging all unemployed groups to be represented at the conference, stressed the necessity of unity of all workers to fight the Roosevelt abandonment of the C.W.A. "In preparing the ground for the first C.W.A. layoffs, the LaGuardia administration slandered the C.W.A. workers by calling them 'loafers,' and instituting an intense campaign in the press in order to show that the unemployed do not want to work. Yesterday the LaGuardia administration again filled the role of apologist for the Roosevelt government. The Department of Sanitation announced that C.W.A. workers would be used for snow removal jobs. These workers received no notification, yet, the sanitation commissioner has spread the page of the press with the stories that these workers did not show up for work, and those that did were only 20 per cent efficient."

Must Stop Favoritism

"We must also strike a blow against C.W.A. favoritism," Sullivan continued. "Yesterday 50 per cent of those employed by the C.W.A. at the Port Authority Building were fired. The favored few were given 'separation' (replacement) cards." On the same day that these workers were fired, the records of the statistical department of the C.W.A. show that 1,293 new C.W.A. jobs were given out, and 146 transfers made."

"Socialist Party leaders," Sullivan continued, "have issued a call to a C.W.A. and relief conference to be held tonight. From this conference the Unemployment Councils, the Relief Workers League and the independent and T.U.U.C. unions have been excluded. It will be necessary for every delegate at this conference to raise the question of unity from the floor, and to ask that this conference send delegates to the March 4th conference in order to unify all the struggles of the unemployed and C.W.A. workers."

The Emergency United Front Conference will also plan a wide city campaign for the enactment of federal unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers.

All unorganized unemployed workers in neighborhoods and flophouses are urged to hold meetings and elect delegates to the conference. Among organized groups, the basis of representation will be three delegates from each local or branch and three from the city or central body.

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Mooney, in Jail 17 Years, Begins New Fight for Freedom

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Calif., Feb. 28.—Saturday was the 17th anniversary of the sentencing of Tom Mooney to the gallows, a sentence reversed to life imprisonment following protest demonstrations by workers in Soviet Russia under the leadership of Lenin.

Mooney spent the day helping to prepare the next step in the long fight to smash the frame-up sentence. In San Francisco, his sister, Miss Anna Mooney, announced that application for a writ of habeas corpus would be filed in the Federal courts early next month.

Soviet Steamship Kim to Arrive Here on March 5

New York Seamen Plan Mass Welcome Affair to Greet Crew

NEW YORK.—To greet the seamen of the Soviet steamship Kim, which is due to dock here March 5, the Marine Workers Industrial Union has arranged to hold a mass affair at Manhattan Lyceum on March 7, at 8 p. m., where the New York seamen will present a red banner to the crew to be placed in the International Seamen's Club in Odessa.

The Kim will be the first Soviet ship to arrive in the port of New York in over a year. The word Kim is the Russian abbreviation for the words Young Communist International.

The affair of welcome will be addressed by Roy Hudson, national chairman of the union. The Russo Trio, radio entertainers, and the W. I. R. Theater of Action will supply the music and entertainment for the evening.

Following the Manhattan Lyceum affair the crew of the Kim will be given a supper at the union headquarters, 140 Broad St.

To help carry on the struggle of the Needle Trades Union COME TO THE

CONCERT & DANCE
Saturday Eve., March 3rd
at the WORKERS' CENTER
MUSIC 50 E. 13th St. RECITATION SINGING Admission 25c. DANCING 50c.
Women's Action Comm. N.T.W.U.

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Cafeteria and Bar
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MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE

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Pure Foods Proletarian Price

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Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome

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EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

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107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. 7th and 8th Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DECKERS 9-2625
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-4, 6-8 P.M.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED
to act as waiters, waitresses and ushers at our PRESS BANQUET SUNDAY, MARCH 4th, at New Star Casino. Please apply all week at Daily Worker Store, 35 E. 12th St., City.

Chicago

DANCE CABARET ENTERTAINMENT
Sat., March 3, at 7:30 p.m.
SOUTHWESTERN TEMPLE
1135 S. Albany Avenue
Concert at 8 p.m. Cabaret at 12
Admission 25c. Unemployed 10c.
Auspices, Communist Party Sec. 3

CHICAGO, ILL.

Call All Bus Men to Vote Against Company Union

N.R.A. to Hold Poll on Fifth Ave. Line Today

NEW YORK.—Following the announcement made Monday by the Regional Labor Board that it will take a poll on Thursday of the 1,400 employees of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. to determine whether they want a company union or the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Motor Coach Employees, a rank and file committee of A. F. of L. workers issued a call to all bus workers to cast their vote against the company union.

"All workers should go to the polling place today and vote for the Amalgamated Association," said the call. "Vote for the Association and make it a real fighting union that will guard the interests of the workers."

The Trade Union Unity Council pointed out that to vote for the company union would tie the workers hand and foot to the wage cutting program of the bosses.

"You can make a real class union out of the Association by defeating the A. F. of L. machine bureaucrats and the leadership of the company of the union rank and file workers from the garages," said the call.

"Vote for the association and make an organ of struggle by rooting it in the garages through elected rank and file committees of workers."

Shoe Union Leader Jailed in Strike

3 Strikers Held With Him for High Bail

NEW YORK.—Julius Crane, organizer of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, and three strikers of the Kirshik and Beckerman crew were arrested Tuesday on a charge of felonious assault. The strikers were taken out of the strike headquarters by the detectives.

The strike has been going there for about eight weeks. Last week the firm was granted an injunction by Judge Humphrey, restraining the union from picketing. But in spite of the injunction the militancy of the workers has not in any degree lessened.

The strikers are held under \$1,500 bail each. The union calls upon the workers to support the strike and participate in a demonstration to smash the injunction.

All slipper workers, members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union are called to a special meeting on Thursday, March 1, at 7 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., N. Y. This meeting will nominate officials for the Slipper Department. The Sitchdown workers will meet on the same evening and for the same purpose at union headquarters, 77 Fifth Ave.

Theatre Workers Vote to Strike

T.U.U.C. Warns Against N.R.A. Maneuvers

NEW YORK.—Theatre ushers, doormen and janitors, members of the Theatre and Amusement Employees Union, voted for strike at a meeting held Monday night at the Palm Garden, 306 W 52nd St.

The date of the strike has not been set. The executive board of the union declared that it would announce the date following a meeting held yesterday.

Mrs. Elinore Herrick, chairman of the Regional Labor Board, is already maneuvering with the union leaders, attempting to halt the strike.

The Trade Union Unity Council warned the workers Monday through the Daily Worker against planning their hopes on the N. R. A. officials. Now that the workers have voted to strike they should not allow the movement to be sidetracked, but should go ahead with the struggle, basing it on elected rank and file committees from the theatres, the Council stated Monday.

Plumbers in Strike At Rosenbleth Shop

NEW YORK.—The workers of E. Rosenbleth, plumbing contractors, 225 E. 7th St., went out on strike yesterday morning for wage increase and recognition of the union, the Alteration Plumbers, Steamfitters & Helpers Union, 864 Broadway.

The strike call followed a conference between Rosenbleth and workers of the union in which the boss refused to grant any higher wages than the four to five dollars a day for plumbers and three dollars for helpers. The union scale is \$12 for plumbers and three dollars for helpers. All the 15 workers in the shop answered the call by walking out on strike.

The Alteration Plumbers, Steamfitters & Helpers Union issued a call to all organized and unorganized workers, to workers of the A. F. of L. to aid the workers in the strike. The union is affiliated with the Joint Council of Independent Building Trades.

LLD. MASS MEET IN BOSTON
BOSTON.—International Labor Defense mass meeting for defense of Scottsboro boys on Friday, March 2, at 8 p. m. at Dudley Opera House, 113 Dudley Street.

J. J. Golden, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS & OPTICIANS
1378 ST. NICHOLAS AVE. 1690 LEXINGTON AVE.
at 179th St. N.Y. at 106th St. N.Y.



Attacking Fire Trap Tenements

Above photo shows Pioneer Sorota addressing the children who protested fire trap housing at City Hall.

Further action against the slum conditions and fire traps on the East Side is being taken by the Pioneers and the Young Communist League who are issuing petitions demanding the removal of workers' families to safe homes without an increase in rent. Petitions were distributed through each house and in the schools by the Pioneers.

The organizations are conducting a survey of safe houses in the neighborhood where apartments are vacant.

Browder and District Urge Workers Honor Ford on 40th Birthday

Big Banquet Saturday Night For Communist Leader

Harlem workers are celebrating the 40th birthday of Comrade James W. Ford this Saturday night with a banquet at Estonian Hall, 25-27 West 115th St.

Comrade Ford's life points out many lessons in the liberation struggle of the Negro People, and is symbolic of the development of working class unity between white and Negro workers.

Although the tradition of struggle among the Negro people is old, the development of a Negro proletariat is a much more recent phenomenon. And in its first generation it has produced leaders of the type of Comrade Ford, not only as leaders of the Negro liberation movement, but of the general working-class movement.

Ford's father was one of the Negro migrants who left the deep South in the eighties to find his way into the industrial sections of the country. He became a miner at Pratt City, Alabama. There Comrade Ford was born, within a stone's throw of a coal mine.

Grandfather was lynched. Many-sided contacts with Jim Crowism and segregation, and its relation to national oppression, is not only a rich experience of the misery through which the Negro People pass; it is a basis on which the liberation struggle is built. "It is the experience of every Negro," Ford's grandfather was lynched.

Ford, step by step, not necessarily the right step at every turn, came into contact with the labor movement, into the revolutionary working-class movement; into the Communist Party; into the world-wide proletarian struggle for power. Through experience and study he has educated himself in the problems of labor.

Ford participated in the Fourth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions; in the historic Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, and in the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U., and aided in the organization of the first International Congress of Negro workers.

Ford's experience in the Soviet Union, where he studied the solution of the national question, as well as the general question of building Socialism, has given him a deep and fundamental understanding of the Negro Question in this country. As a soldier in the World War, he first began to get some idea of the class struggle in imperialist war. His experiences with Socialist Party leaders and his knowledge of their betrayals here and abroad, especially in relation to the colonial and oppressed peoples is of tremendous value in exposing and countering the activities of the Socialist Party leaders and the proletarian Communist leadership among the Negro masses.

It is in this sense that the anniversary of Ford's birthday is of historical importance to Harlem, and the working-class movement generally.

NEW YORK.—The leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have launched an underhanded attack against the custom tailors' section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. "These so-called leaders claim that the Industrial Union members, tailors as Communists, in their negotiations asked for the 40 and 48-hour week, while the A. C. W. A. demanded 36 hours."

The truth of the matter is that the custom tailors were never organized and no attempt was made by the A. C. W. A. to organize them when they worked as much as 80 to 90 hours. As soon as the Industrial Union started to organize the custom tailors the Joint Board of the A. C. W. A. were ready to mislead the tailors and destroy the work done by the Industrial Union workers of the Simon and Ackerman Shop.

Worker Exposes Slimy Maneuvers of ACWA Heads

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Get 16 Cents An Hour
These workers were forced into the Amalgamated with the help of the boss and now earn as little as 16 cents per hour.

The Industrial Union custom tailors demanded the 35-hour week and \$40 a week for skilled workers and \$30 for helpers.

Plan Hotel Strike in Phila. Against N.R.A. Slave Code

Workers in Meetings Today to Vote on Proposals

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Hotel and restaurant workers voiced their objections to the proposed code for their industry, which calls for a 54-hour week for men and a 48-hour week for women and minimum wages for skilled help of \$15, and \$10.50 for waiters, waitresses and bartenders.

A union committee, composed of officials, met yesterday and called these provisions the "worst for the industry in 33 years." They decided to demand a straight 48-hour week with no "broken time," \$120 a month for cooks, \$30 a week for drink-mixing bartenders, \$25 a week for straight bar service, \$25.50 a day for waiters and \$2 for waitresses and kitchen help, with no deductions for uniforms, meals and breakage. The union officials threatened to call "most of the city's 10,000 hotel and restaurant employees" out on strike unless these demands were met.

The decisions of the committee will be put before the membership of the various craft locals at meetings on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday, and a final huge mass meeting is scheduled for Tuesday night, March 13th.

Cleaners Strike in Philadelphia Drivers Vote to Join With Them

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Close to 4,000 cleaners and dyers walked out on strike here today.

Union members voted last night for the strike, following refusal of the bosses to take back the 40 per cent established after the strike last August.

The strikers are demanding the 40-hour week, a wage scale of \$15 a week and \$40 for skilled spotters, the hiring through the union bond and the posting of a \$1,500 cash bond by the shop owners to assure no contract violations.

At a meeting of the workers held last night tremendous applause was given Dave Liberty, member of the strike committee and captain of the pickets, when he demanded that every striker be on the picket line, not merely to walk around, but to fight militantly and pull out every scab.

Joseph Needleman, business agent of the union, said that the Boylston department of the Bormot Plant would not be on strike. At Bormot's a strike has been on since Jan. 3, when 46 union members were fired.

Drivers Vote Strike
Two hundred drivers, members of the Cleaners and Dyers Drivers Union, voted a general strike at their meeting last Sunday. Their picket line has already begun, and Ed Paul, who has already been arrested and charged with assault and battery and arson, and discharged.

I. L. D. to Defend Strikers
James Watson, representative of the International Labor Defense, pledged the full solidarity and support of his organization to the strikers, and assured them that arrangements have already been made to take part in the defense of workers arrested for strike activity.

All employed and unemployed workers in Philadelphia are asked to swell the picket line.

East Side Jobless Win Partial Relief Demands at Meet With Hodson

NEW YORK.—Six delegates from the Workers Committee on Unemployment, Locals 2 and 3, met with William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare, Wednesday and forced the city welfare department to grant part of the workers' demands.

As a result of the protests of workers that coal was being denied them after waiting in line at the police precinct stations, Hodson promised that coal would be available at all stations.

Other demands were granted, including federal surplus pork and canned beef for jobless workers, and clothing for children. The delegates at the Home Relief Bureaus. Hodson was forced to promise to petition Washington demanding that eggs and bread, which have recently been cut off, will be included in future federal surplus food orders. He also promised to try to get Koshner relief for Jewish families.

When the delegates demanded that Hodson endorse the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7593), he backed out, and said that he "would study the bill."

ALL UNIT FINANCE SECRETARIES ATTENTION!

There will be a very important meeting of all unit and section finance secretaries tonight (Thursday, March 1st) at 7 p. m. sharp at the Workers Center, 35 East 12th St., Room 205. The question of the assessment for the German Party will be taken up together with tasks of unit and section finance secretaries in connection with preparations for the Eighth National Convention. The meeting will start at 7 p. m. sharp.

demanded the 35-hour week and \$40 a week for skilled workers and \$30 for helpers.

The Joint Board issued these lies in order to get out from under the pressure of the honest workers.

Workers in Detroit To Hold Scottsboro Protests on Friday

Army Spends \$100 for a Pair of Goggles, Investigation Shows

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Pending the airplane bid graft for investigation, Representative John J. McSwain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, yesterday intimated that his resolution to investigate "bids for contracts" would disclose some startling facts.

"We've found out," he said, "that the army spends \$100 a pair for goggles, when everyone knows they can be bought for \$4 or \$5." Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, New York, suggested that the Military Affairs Committee was "too close" to the personnel of the War Department to make an investigation. He added that the investigation look into the purchases of "expensive Oriental rugs for generals' establishments."

Harlem Meet Hits Ruling On Scottsboro

Endorses Protest on the Thaelmann Trial This Saturday Noon

NEW YORK.—Judge Callahan's attempt to rob Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys, of the right to appeal against the Decatur lynch death verdicts was vigorously assailed at a meeting of Negro and white workers Monday night at the I.W.O. Hall, 415 Lenox Avenue, Harlem.

The meeting, which was one of the first called to mobilize the masses against the latest judicial lynch decision of the Alabama courts, also denounced conditions in the Harlem Hospital where a Negro baby was recently strangled as a result of criminal negligence by the hospital staff. Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys, an open investigation of conditions in the Harlem Hospital, and protesting against the recent moves in Nazi Germany and in this country for the sterilization of Negroes.

The meeting endorsed the Thaelmann protest demonstration this Saturday noon before the German Consulate, 17 Battery Place.

Similar protest meetings have been called throughout the country. In addition, the demand for the release of the Scottsboro boys will be raised at all anti-fascist meetings throughout the world during International Thaelmann Week, March 3 to 10.

Work on visiting unions, churches, clubs, etc. to intensify the fight for the Scottsboro boys was already begun in Harlem on Monday, when a delegation from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights visited the Metropolitan Baptist Church. The conference was asked to immediately send protests to Judge Callahan, Gov. Miller of Alabama and President Roosevelt protesting Callahan's latest decision, and to send out a call to make of next Sunday a Scottsboro anti-lynching protest day in the churches.

The conference refused to take immediate action on these proposals despite the stressing by the L. S. N. R. delegation of the urgency of the situation and the necessity for instant action. It promised instead to give a decision by six o'clock Tuesday night. Up to Wednesday afternoon it had given no decision. On the other hand, rank and file members of the congregations of the churches represented in the conference are swinging into action behind the demand for reversal of the death verdicts against Patterson and Norris, and for immediate, unconditional release of the nine Scottsboro boys.

I. L. D. Calls for Protest Saturday
NEW YORK.—The New York District of the I. L. D. urges all its members and followers to rally to the defense of our militant German comrades by participating in a mass demonstration in front of the German Consulate, 17 Battery Place on Saturday, March 3rd, at 1:30 p. m.

All branches of the I. L. D. should bring their banners and slogans denouncing the Hitler regime and demanding the immediate and unconditional release of our German working class leaders.

Due to the refusal of Judge Callahan to hear the motion for a new trial for Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris this demonstration will simultaneously protest against the attempts of the Southern lynchers to railroad the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair.

Painters Call Meeting To Hit Bosses' Code

NEW YORK.—To smash down the Zauser machine in District Council 9 of the A. F. of L. Painters Union, which has been cooking up new betrayals through negotiating a new agreement for a wage scale of 40 cents an hour behind the backs of the workers, rank and file painters under the leadership of the Painters Rank and File Protective Association have called a mass meeting to be held Saturday, March 3, at 1 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall.

The dangerous code of the bosses, if not fought against and defeated, will undermine the conditions of the painters and will force down the wage scale to 40 cents an hour.

The Protective Association demands the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund to be contributed by the bosses, the 6 hour day and \$1.50 an hour.

Workers of the A. C. W. A., join the rank and file struggle for a good clean union.

Meeting To Hear Report Of Hearing, Patterson, Other Speakers

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—Answering the International Labor Defense call regarding the imminent legal lynching facing two of the Scottsboro boys, the I. L. D., together with the League of Struggle for Negro Rights is organizing three protest meetings this Friday night and an Emergency Scottsboro Conference Saturday at 2 o'clock at the Lucy Thurman Y. W. C. A., 509 East Elizabeth St.

Many organizations are sending protest telegrams and resolutions to Gov. Miller and the State Supreme Court of Alabama, and to President Roosevelt.

T. U. U. C. Calls on Workers To Save Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council issued an urgent call yesterday to all trade unionists, members of the T. U. U. C., members of the A. F. of L., to raise your voice against the execution and for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys!

The statement declares, in part: "The Scottsboro appeal to the Alabama state supreme court is to be filed on March 3. Only the mass pressure of the workers throughout the entire country will force the supreme court justices to grant the appeal. Take this matter up at once. Adopt resolutions and send telegrams to Gov. Miller, and the Supreme Court at Montgomery, Ala., demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys and reversal of the verdicts against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris. Take this matter up at your shop meetings. Organize the workers for a ten-minute protest stoppage to pass the resolution and telegram.

"Follow workers! As a result of our mass struggles we have forced the Hitler executioners to release the revolutionists Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanerf. We have shown the strength of our mass protest. We must use the same mass pressure to force the release of the Scottsboro boys. The Trade Union Unity Council calls on all trade unions and trade union members of the shops to act at once!"

Gary Workers Hear Earl Browder Speak

Protest Austrian Fascism; 12 Join C. P.

GARY, Ind.—Steel workers packed the Washington Hall to capacity last Thursday night to hear Earl Browder speak on "The Only Way Out of the Crisis." Workers of every nationality attended the meeting, including a considerable number of socialist workers.

Following the stirring talk by Browder, whose meeting was the largest Communist meet since the 1932 election campaign, 12 workers, convinced that the only way out of the crisis was by membership in the Communist Party, joined the Party ranks.

The workers voted unanimously to support the heroic workers of Austria by voting to send a resolution of protest against the Fascist slaughter of Austrian toilers to the Austrian embassy and to the press.

271 College Workers Unpaid for 8 Weeks

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Two hundred and seventy-one instructors and clerical workers in the extension and evening courses of City College of New York, Brooklyn and Hunter Colleges have not been paid since Dec. 31, the Board of Higher Education revealed yesterday.

Authorities of the three colleges lay the blame for the delay in payment on the Board of Estimate, which has failed to pass the usual resolution to release already collected fees as pay for instructors and clerks. Meanwhile they suffer dearly due to the Board of Estimate's conscious delay.

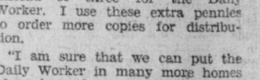
Sub-Getter Reports Workers Looking for Paper Like the "Daily"

Although she has children to take care of, Virginia Dix, of Syracuse, N. Y., finds time to go out for subs in the Daily Worker circulation drive. She not only gets new subscribers, but follows up old readers of the "Daily" for renewal of their subscriptions.

"I keep a record of those who buy the Daily Worker from me," she writes, "and go after them until they subscribe. Some workers insist on paying me 5 cents instead of three for the Daily Worker. I use these extra pennies to order more copies for distribution."

"I am sure that we can put the Daily Worker in many more homes of workers if we go out and canvass steadily. My experience is that the workers are willing to read in fact are looking for something that is different from the capitalist papers."

How many more women workers in Syracuse and in other cities will follow Comrade Dix's revolutionary example and help put the sub drive over the top?



Demand Enforcement of Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) By Congress

Wisconsin 'Insurance' Act Bars Jobless, Has "Misconduct" Clause

Wagner's "Model" Has Forced Labor, Pay Cut Features

NOTE—The Wisconsin "Unemployment Compensation Act," whose important provisions are analyzed in the following article, is praised as a model state law by Senator Wagner, and other politicians of the "New Deal." Wagner points to this law as an example of the state bills which he reserves bill proposes. The law takes effect July 1, 1935.

By CARL REEVE
The Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Act, to take effect on July 1, 1935, the only law in the United States which pretends to grant unemployment insurance, needs only to be quoted to be exposed as a swindle which not only bars the unemployed workers of Wisconsin from insurance, but is harmful to their interests. The Wisconsin law, much discussed now as a "model" disqualifies practically all unemployed from benefits, and at the same time compels the unemployed into forced labor at \$5 a week, and is used as a club over those having jobs, to keep down wages.

The Wisconsin law has one clause after another disqualifying the largest sections of the unemployed from any benefits. First comes the residence requirement—An employee shall not be eligible to receive benefits under this plan on account of any period of unemployment, unless he has been a resident of Wisconsin for the two years preceding the beginning of such period of unemployment, or has been gainfully employed in this state for forty weeks within that two year period.

Totally Unemployed Disqualified.
But this is only a small beginning in cutting out the bulk of the unemployed from benefits. Under the heading "Eligibility" all unemployed workers who have been totally unemployed for a year are disqualified from any benefits. The law says:

"Any employee may become eligible for benefits, provided he has been employed by the employer for a total of at least two weeks (or at least one month if employed on a fixed monthly salary) within the twelve months preceding his partial or total unemployment."

Thus, those who need unemployment insurance most, those many thousands who have been totally unemployed for a year, and those thousands of youth who have never been able to enter industry at all because of the unemployment crisis, are cut off by this clause from receiving any unemployment insurance.

The act gives a definition of "unemployment" and states, "An employee is wholly barred from benefits if he has lost his employment through misconduct, if he quits with-

out good cause attributable to his employer." The administration of the act is left in the hands of the Industrial Commission of the state, and consequently, it is well nigh impossible for the employee, in case of being fired through "misconduct" to prove the employer at fault. This is in effect an anti-strike clause which ties the worker to the employer and holds the threat of firing and loss of benefits over his head in case he joins a union.

The act does not include any unemployed worker who is sick or disabled. The law says on this point that to be eligible for benefits the employee must be, "physically able and available for work." Those unemployed who through starvation conditions have become ill are by this clause abandoned to starvation. Lumber workers, farm laborers and railroad workers, are barred from benefit.

Five Dollars a Week
Under the heading, "Weekly Benefit Rate" the act says: "Each eligible employee shall be paid weekly benefits for total unemployment at a rate of 50 per cent of his full time weekly wage, with a maximum of ten dollars and a minimum of five dollars."

Ten Weeks is Maximum
"Limitation of Benefits.—The amount of benefits (weeks of benefits) an employee may receive from the fund shall depend upon his recent weeks of employment with the employer. Each employee shall receive benefits in the ratio of one week of total unemployment benefit (or an equivalent amount of partial unemployment benefit) to each four weeks of employment of such employee by the employer within twelve months preceding the close of the employee's most recent week of employment by the employer."

In other words, the above paragraph limits the employees benefits on the basis of the amount of time he works. The benefit cannot go above one week of unemployment benefit for every four weeks worked. Those who work less than this, and need the insurance the most, do not get it, under this paragraph.

The act continues, "Maximum benefits in any year, . . . No employee shall receive in any calendar year, more than ten weeks of benefits for total unemployment, nor more than an equivalent total amount of benefits either for partial unemployment or for partial and total unemployment combined."

Payment Not Guaranteed
But payment of even this miserable sum, for so limited a period, and to so few workers, is not guaranteed. The unemployed, under the act, may for months be transported work at the I. R. T. repair shop. This unit was actually becoming a place for vacationing of our Party members. Only after the section had realized that it is the task of the entire section of the Party to concentrate, only when the section committee took up the question seriously of transport concentration and recognized the entire unit from the top down, did this unit begin to work seriously. Even today in the transport unit there are certain wrong tendencies because of the lack of understanding of how to concentrate. Of course, we have no blue print on this question. Nevertheless, without the direct guidance of the district and section committees this important work will not be carried out in the proper manner. Right now, as these words are being written, for the last three weeks since the taxi strike began there is no comrade in charge of this important concentration work from the district. The comrade who was in charge of city transport concentration before is now a leading member of the United Taxi Drivers Union and the district up until today failed to replace him. Weeks ago some very good plan was worked out but was not carried out. I think that such a way to concentrate is only to give lip service to our work. I call on all comrades who are doing work among the transport workers to write in their experiences.

From 30 to 40 thousand taxi-drivers went out on strike spontaneously trying to get the entire taxi industry for a day, fighting against the 5-cent tax and for full union recognition. From the S. P. leaders, Thomas, Panken (Gandul) supported LaGuardia during the elections and put himself forward



I. ANTER
National Secretary, National Unemployment Councils

become inadequate to meet in full all valid benefit claims, the maximum weekly benefits normally payable under this plan shall be reduced." Further, in order to make it clear that the totally unemployed do not get anything, the bill says: "In no case shall the fund remain, or be liable to pay, benefits to an employee for any week of unemployment occurring more than six months after the calendar week during which the employee last performed services for the employer." Those who are unemployed for six months, get no unemployment benefits.

All of the above quotations are from the "Approved Voluntary Plan" issued by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission which has complete charge of the administration of the act of legislature. But even in this model act, the Industrial Commission leaves the door open for decisions on several important clauses which further benefit the employer. Under the act, the above quotations of clauses which must be embodied in any voluntary plan, give the best terms possible for the unemployed worker to secure under the Wisconsin act.

The setting of the "benefits" at from five to ten dollars, coupled with clauses which state that the jobless must register for work at state employment offices and that they must be unable to secure other work to be eligible for benefits; all of these provisions tend to reduce the wage standards of the workers. They tend to inaugurate forced labor of the jobless and are definitely coupled with proposals in the Act for forced labor on state work at \$5 to \$10 a week.

The Wisconsin Law is not unemployment insurance, but is anti-strike, forced labor, "reserve" proposition which applies to those in industry, which bars those totally jobless, and which tends to reduce wages and legalizes forced labor.

Only the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) now before Congress, grants security to the unemployed workers. All workers and working class organizations should immediately demand of their Congressmen the passage of H.R. 7598.

THIS IS OUR BILL!

75th CONGRESS
H. R. 7598
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
February 7, 1934
Mr. Sprague introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and ordered to be printed:

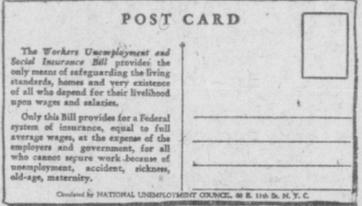
A BILL

To provide for the establishment of unemployment and social insurance, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
2. That this Act shall be known by the title "The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Act."
3. Sec. 2. The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the immediate establishment of a system of unemployment and social insurance for the purpose of providing insurance for all workers and farmers unemployed through no fault of their own in amounts equal to 10 average local wages. Such insurance shall be administered

I [We] call upon you to actively support and secure immediate enactment of the WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL.

209 Signed _____
Address _____ City _____



The National Unemployment Council, 80 East 11th St., has printed 100,000 postal cards, shown above. These postal cards are to be mailed to Chairman Conroy of the House Committee on Labor, where the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) now rests. Send them also to your own congressmen. Only the mass pressure of the workers will force congress to act favorably on the Workers' Bill. Order post cards today at 30 cents per hundred or \$2.00 a thousand from the National Unemployment Committee, 80 East 11th St., New York City.

The Masses Demand the Passage of the Workers Insurance Bill (HR7598)

THE demand of the masses of workers and farmers for the enactment by Congress of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) is growing stronger and stronger from day to day.

The mass pressure of the workers of Minneapolis forced the City Council of that city to endorse the Workers Bill and to call for its enactment at the present session of Congress.

The demand of the thousands of unemployed of Minneapolis, led by the Unemployed Councils, for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill forced Ernest Lundeen, Minneapolis Farmer-Labor Congressman, to introduce the bill into the house of Representatives as H.R. 7598. Lundeen was driven to this action especially by the demands of the rank and file followers of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The workers and farmers of the United States are demanding that President Roosevelt keep his campaign pledges and grant the unemployed security against starvation. The liquidation of C.W.A. jobs, the failure of Roosevelt's promises to end unemployment through N.R.A. and P.W.A. to materialize, makes clearer to the masses the crying need for adequate unemployment insurance.

In the A. F. of L. Unions, William Green's attacks on the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill have not been able to still the voice of the A. F. of L. rank and file, who in increasing masses demand the passage of the Workers Bill. Green, a spokesman for the Roosevelt New Deal, has issued one attack after another on the Rank and File A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance. But every day, additional local

unions of the A. F. of L. go on record demanding the enactment of the Workers Bill.

The Spokane Central Trades Councils of the A. F. of L. endorsed the Workers Bill in the face of a wire from President Green not to recognize the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee. One thousand A. F. of L. locals have already endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. City and state councils of the A. F. of L. have endorsed the bill.

The mass pressure of the workers has forced city councils of such cities as Minneapolis, Tacoma, Wash., Buffalo, N. Y., Milwaukee, Wis., Rockford, Ill., Great Falls, Mont., and others, to endorse the Workers Bill. Hundreds of thousands of workers, at mass meetings, in unemployed and fraternal organizations, and in the revolutionary unions, have demanded the enactment of the bill.

But with more direction and intensive work by the Communist Party districts, sections and units, and the local Unemployment Councils, in organizing and extending the campaign for the Workers Bill, the mass pressure of the workers and farmers for its enactment can be brought to a higher point than it has yet reached. The campaign for the bill in the A. F. of L. unions has been confined too much to the building trades locals. In thousands of local unions of the A. F. of L. a serious fight for the passage of the Workers Bill should at once be conducted by the rank and file. The fight for security at the expense of the employers and the government should be extended to local unions of the A. F. of L. in all industries.

AFL Steel Union Calls For Passage of Social Insurance Bill (HR 7598)



HERBERT BENJAMIN
National Organizer, National Unemployment Councils

Fire 600 C.W.A. Men From Roosevelt's Back to Land Jobs

ARTHURDALE, W. Va., Feb. 28.—Over 600 C.W.A. workers, employed at Mrs. Roosevelt's "back to the land homestead project" here, were laid off last week. In addition C.W.A. workers on other projects are being fired.

Instead of giving jobs or relief to those fired, the local C.W.A. held a "public trial." Workers who were summoned to appear were not given a chance to ask for jobs or relief, but were hammered with questions by the C.W.A. officials.

Direct relief was cut off yesterday, and those workers who were fired, were told that they might be given jobs in a few weeks.

Big Lay-off in Indiana
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Nearly 500 C.W.A. workers were fired from Vigo County C.W.A. projects on Feb. 23rd. According to the capitalist press notices preceding the firing, 10,000 workers were to feel the effects of the shaving down on the federal work projects in Indiana. That was to approximate the first ten per cent reduction in the forces. The fact

Lakewood Hotel Workers Union Also Demands Action by House

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) was endorsed by the Sheet and Tin Mill Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) of Sparrows Point, Md. In addition, the Lodge voted to send a letter to every Lodge of the Amalgamated Association in the country, urging endorsement of the Workers' Bill. The Amalgamated claims 125 Lodges.

The endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by the Amalgamated Association was preceded by a campaign inside the union to win the support of the rank and file for the Workers' Bill. The Bill was discussed at a meeting of the A. A. and in an open meeting of the A. A.

The endorsement was won on the basis of opposition to the Perkins-Wagner Bill, which the workers realize does not provide for a system of unemployment insurance beneficial to them.

The Bill was reprinted and explained in the Steel Workers' News, the weekly paper issued by the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union Local inside the mill. None of the officials of the A. A. dared object to the endorsement of the bill, because the sentiment of the rank and file was too overwhelming for it.

The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union is now arranging for a mass distribution of the bill inside the plant.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Resort Hotel Workers' Union of Lakewood, with 400 members, has sent letters to Congressman Ernest Lundeen and William Conroy, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, demanding the immediate enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598). The Hotel Union urged opposition to any substitute. The union is affiliated to the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

that this figure was grossly deceptive, is gained through simple arithmetic, Vigo County, being one of the smallest of 92 counties, fired 500 workers, then the actual total figure for the state would range between a thirty and forty thousand mark.

The promise that the first to come under the blow of the Roosevelt chiselling policy were to be employees with another source of income was exploded when workers with as many as six in a family and without any other means of livelihood were fired. Another lay-off is scheduled for this week.

Take Up Concentration, Work in A.F.L. and Recruiting in Pre-Convention Discussion

Transport Concentration In the New York District

ALEX SCHAFER
Organizer City Transport Unit, C. P., Section 15

The directives of the 14th Plenum Resolution were that "nine tenths of all the work of the lower organizations must be concentrated directly on the work among the masses and not as at present in countless inner-meetings."

Some of our units started to fulfill this task by transferring their units from narrow inner-circles, taking up and discussing the grievances of the workers in their neighborhoods, developing and leading the struggles of the workers around these grievances to victory.

Most of these grievances were on the question of unemployment, or issues arising out of unemployment, like the high cost of living. In all of these struggles we failed to bring forward the independent role played by the Party unit. We also failed to politicize these issues by exposing the tactics and federal government who are responsible for all the misery of the workers. Due to these shortcomings, the organizations that we built up in the neighborhood were very short lived, falling apart and completely disappearing.

Even today although we have spoken much of it, our neighborhood units are not instrumental in checking up on individual members working in shops or in trade unions. They are not instrumental in concentrating on important factories to root the Party in the shop.

Most of these weaknesses of our unit can be overcome if we carry through the points raised in the 14th Plenum Resolution of our Party. 1. A stable leadership to be developed in each unit, instead of constantly shifting and removing leading unit functionaries. 2. The higher committees to give more attention and systematic contact and guidance in developing the initiative of the units. 3. By surrounding the Party unit with wide strata of non-Party activists who should be systematically drawn into activities around the neighborhood and in the shop.

The Open Letter of our Party stated that: "A Communist Party with a very weak and inadequately functioning organization in the big factories and among the decisive sections of the American industrial workers, a Communist Party whose entire agitation and propaganda, whose entire daily work is not concentrated on

winning over and mobilizing these workers and winning of the factories, a Communist Party which through its revolutionary trade union work does not build highways to the broadest masses of workers, cannot lay claim to a policy capable of making it the leader of the working class within the shortest possible time."

This quotation was not taken up seriously in our section. At Section No. 15 conference, six months ago we decided to concentrate on railroad, city-transport and other shops. Our concentration program has been applied in the most formal and mechanical manner. For instance, on transport the section picked out a group of comrades to concentrate. The question of transport unit failed completely in its concentration work at the I. R. T. repair shop. This unit was actually becoming a place for vacationing of our Party members. Only after the section had realized that it is the task of the entire section of the Party to concentrate, only when the section committee took up the question seriously of transport concentration and recognized the entire unit from the top down, did this unit begin to work seriously. Even today in the transport unit there are certain wrong tendencies because of the lack of understanding of how to concentrate. Of course, we have no blue print on this question. Nevertheless, without the direct guidance of the district and section committees this important work will not be carried out in the proper manner. Right now, as these words are being written, for the last three weeks since the taxi strike began there is no comrade in charge of this important concentration work from the district. The comrade who was in charge of city transport concentration before is now a leading member of the United Taxi Drivers Union and the district up until today failed to replace him. Weeks ago some very good plan was worked out but was not carried out. I think that such a way to concentrate is only to give lip service to our work. I call on all comrades who are doing work among the transport workers to write in their experiences.

Even after the men were stampeded back to work, due to the treachery of Mr. Panken and his S. P. colleagues, our Party failed to expose these leaders among the hackmen and to all the workers in New York. (Except the exposure in the Daily Worker). We even failed to explain our position in the taxi strike to our own Party membership. To cite an example, our agit-prop director in section 15 asked me whether Gandul (Gandul) supported LaGuardia during the elections and put himself forward

as a fusionist leader of the taxi drivers union) is a member of the Communist Party because he is doing wonderful things for the men. I think that the district committee should invite all comrades to write in their experiences in the taxi strike. It will be a valuable lesson for the entire Party.

In order that we may not repeat our mistakes we should have in mind the words of comrade Stalin speaking before the 17th Party Congress of the Soviet Union stating: "It would be naive to believe that these difficulties can be overcome through resolutions and decisions. To combat these difficulties it is necessary to raise the level of organizational leadership in all spheres of 'National Economy.' It is necessary that the organizational work guarantees the practical materialization of political slogans and Party decisions"

Some Glaring Neglect in Party Recruiting in Buffalo, N. Y.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The following letter from Buffalo shows the glaring neglect in recruiting among workers in basic industries who are more than ready to join the Party. It also shows the great possibilities with even the slightest effort. This should be taken up in the pre-convention discussion as applying to all units, sections and districts. We urge Party members to send us more of such letters discussing the important task of recruiting, especially in steel, coal, railways, and other basic industries.

By H. P.
Some time ago one of the comrades from out in South Park, Buffalo, came into the Steel Union office and asked me if I would come out to South Park as he had a small group together which had collected some money to send a delegate to the Unemployed Convention, and he wanted someone to come out and explain it all to them. So I went out and sat down, explaining to them to the best of my knowledge just what the Unemployment Convention means and why it is called. Then we threw the floor open for discussion. Many questions were asked which no one but Communists could ask, and I saw that the group was so near the Party that the whole meeting was turned into a unit meeting. Then I asked the workers in the group what they thought about the Communists and about joining up with them and they said, sure, that is what we want to do. Then we decided to call a meeting on Friday night to set up a Unit of the Communist Party. I also covered this meeting, bringing three workers into the Party and two more said that as soon as they get some money they will join.

You can see by this group that there are many workers that are ready for the Party but we just fail to ask them to join. We are afraid to speak about the Communist Party to them. Sometimes I think the workers are much further ahead of us than we are of them, and I think if the Party members would discuss with the workers about our Party we could go ahead much more rapidly than we do.

This group is composed of important workers, one employed at the Republic, two at Standard Oil; one on the C. W. A. and two unemployed steel workers. They are going to form a Workers' Club in South Buffalo, and through this nucleus we will be able to recruit more good fighters into our Party.

jumped headlong into the strike situation in order to cash in on the militant struggle of the hackmen. While our comrades from the taxi workers union with assistance of the T. U. U. C. took an active and leading role in the strike, our Party has failed completely to mobilize its membership to give leadership to the struggles of the hackmen.

Even after the men were stampeded back to work, due to the treachery of Mr. Panken and his S. P. colleagues, our Party failed to expose these leaders among the hackmen and to all the workers in New York. (Except the exposure in the Daily Worker). We even failed to explain our position in the taxi strike to our own Party membership. To cite an example, our agit-prop director in section 15 asked me whether Gandul (Gandul) supported LaGuardia during the elections and put himself forward

Some Burning Problems Facing Our Party Convention

By JOHN WILLIAMSON
Organizer District 6 (Ohio)

Basing ourselves upon the correct analysis of the 13th E.C.C.I. and 18th C.P. Plenum, we must see clearly that we are on the threshold of a new and larger wave of struggle of the toiling masses, including a strike wave exceeding the proportions of 1933.

The basis of this is laid in the wholesale offensive already launched, through the New Deal and the N.R.A., against all strata of the working- and toiling population—and the dissipation among considerable masses of the illusions created by the N.R.A., C.W.A., etc. The continued economic crisis of capitalism with its resulting sharpened imperialist world rivalries, demands still greater attacks upon the masses. One form of this continued offensive is to be found in the sharp increase in prices which will take place very shortly beyond the gradual increase up till now, as a result of the so-called 50-cent dollar. Another form will be a new direct wage-cut, already indicated in the railroads' demand for a 15 per cent cut. The workers, chained to the starvation wage levels of the Industrial Codes, will be confronted with these new wage-cuts—direct and indirect. The inflation will also affect all strata of the toiling population. These last events will serve to let loose a tremendous wave of struggles of the masses.

To mobilize the Party to lead these struggles now, should be the central task of the Convention's discussion—of the various District Plenums and Conventions. This is not an essentially new task but it is more urgent than ever before, if we are to learn from experiences of the past and not wake up after the struggles take place and are led by someone else. To lead these mass struggles means to intensify our daily mass work and Party practices in the light of the Open Letter.

In Ohio, we can say plainly, unless we make the Party conscious of this central problem, these struggles will take place without us leading them, but with the Social-Fascists of all branches (A. F. of L., Ohio Unemployed Leagues) in the leadership. Part of the process of mobilizing the Party, is the need of teaching the

Party members to withstand and expose the demagoguery of the bourgeois government and their Social-Fascist lackeys. Of course, the decisive task is to turn the attention and activity of every unit and member to active work among the masses.

Underestimation of Work in A.F. of L.
In relation to work in the A. F. of L. there exists great opportunist underestimation on the one hand and on the other considerable confusion. We must make clear that our main strategy on the trade union field is the building of the revolutionary trade unions. The tactic of working within the A. F. of L. must lead to a strengthening of our strategic line. To repeat this correct formula and then neglect work inside the A. F. of L. in practice is, of course, not permissible. The repetition of the phrase on our main strategy in the trade union field, is necessary because in my opinion some of our leading comrades in the A. F. of L. work completely misunderstand it.

Furthermore, in some Districts, the Party committees have adopted a policy in connection with the C.W.A. skilled jobs, of calling upon all the workers to join the A. F. of L. Painters and Washers Union, when the great majority were absolutely opposed to this, because the A. F. of L. leaders had suspended them from membership, months and years ago, because of non-payment of dues and assessments. To call upon the workers to rejoin, under these 3 weeks C.W.A. jobs, only meant making the workers' weekly to make payment on back dues and then have them thrown out again. I refer to cities where the A. F. of L. no longer have the majority of the painters organized. In other cities, the fight for reinstatement should have been made on the basis of "no payment of old dues and assessments." In Cleveland, where the majority of painters are unorganized, we followed a correct policy of fighting with the painters against being forced to pay \$1 and more per week to the District Council on back dues, as a condition of getting a C.W.A. job. We organized many into the Relief Workers Union and in other jobs and formed job committees. We were successful in defeating in the majority of cases this tactic of the A. F. of L. leadership.

Underestimation of A. F. of L. Work
We can say very frankly that in Ohio, while in isolated spots there has been some attention paid to opposition work in the A. F. of L., there

has been absolutely too much underestimation to the role of the A. F. of L. and the consequent need of opposition work being an equal and necessary complement to the building of the T.U.U.L. unions.

To state that the A. F. of L. is not a factor in Ohio when the mining industry is 100 per cent organized into the U.M.W.A.; 5,000 rubber workers in the Federal Unions; the key railroad workers are in the Brotherhoods or Shop Crafts; in steel, several thousand are in the A.A. and energetic campaigns are being conducted in other industries, particularly textile, is merely to fool ourselves. It need not be stated that this is done with the help of the N.R.A. apparatus; of the company many times; that many times it is merely for the recognition and check-off without any consequent improvement in workers' conditions. These things are true as is the fact that many workers "see through" the A. F. of L. leadership but have not been convinced of joining the T.U.U.L. and have organized independent unions.

Particularly in the steel industry, do we repeatedly hear our comrades stating, "the A.A. is dead." But six hundred members in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube in Youngstown, 1,700 in the steel mill in Ellwood City, several hundred in Carnegie in Youngstown, 5,700 in Otis Steel in Cleveland as well as in Canton, etc., and is beginning active work in many other steel mills. In some places, as for instance, Farrell, Carnegie, Newcastle, Otis Steel, after the S.M. W.I.U. had a foothold in these mills, the A. F. of L. has come in and has assumed hegemony. This is only an indication of the underestimation of the role of the Social-Fascist leadership, precisely in this period of sharpening class struggle.

Correct Tactics
In tackling shops completely or partially organized into the A. F. of L., it is necessary to work out an effective tactic. Too often we dispose of the matter in our leaflets by the "simple" methods of putting the company union and the A. F. of L. union into one set (by implying that the A. F. of L. is just the same as the company union) or by hurling the epithet "racketeer." When the workers have joined up in whole or in part in the A. F. of L., it does not win them closer to us, by referring to the A. F. of L. local as a "company controlled union." Firstly, there

Some Mistakes Made in District 6 in Work in the A. F. of L.

is a decided difference between a company union and the A. F. of L. local regardless of the class manipulation policy of the A. F. of L. officialdom. Secondly, it immediately puts the workers on the defensive—allows the fakers to accuse great antagonism against the Red Unions and cover up their own treachery.

Where only a part of the workers are organized into the A. F. of L. local, we must follow a flexible policy—of organizing opposition groups inside the A. F. of L. and simultaneously organizing the T.U.U.L. union. According to the circumstances, we must decide where to place the emphasis momentarily. I refer now particularly to steel and metal, where our main line is the building of the S.M. W.I.U. In such cases, as in Weirton, for instance, the S.M.W.I.U. should come forward boldly with the United Front tactic of uniting in struggle—against the Steel Trust Company Union and N.R.A. Lobby Board—the members of the A.A. and S.M.W.I.U. This tactic is also applicable in certain mills in Youngstown, Canton and Cleveland territories. With this tactic, we will win the workers closer to the S.M.W.I.U., we would develop a united struggle to better conditions, we would expose the A.A. officials who would oppose in one way or another this United Front policy.

Where the company, in alliance with the N.R.A., has placed a referendum before the workers "for the company union or for an outside union," (meaning A. F. of L.) we must at that movement place the main emphasis against the company union and also convince the workers why they should select their own shop committees, and try to convince them why they should join the T.U.U.L. unions, accompanying our agitation with the necessary organizational steps.

In carrying through the United Front policies in shops or industries where both A. F. of L. and T.U.U.L. exist side by side (invariably the T.U.U.L. is weaker) we must approach the problem simply and around the central economic grievances in the shop or industry.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

Minor Rips into New Deal Ballyhoo at the N. R. A. Open Hearings

"Monster Epidemic of Unemployment Is Ravaging Lives of U. S. Workers"

Communist Party Replies to Gen. Johnson With Program of Struggle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. — The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Robert Minor, spokesman of the Communist Party, before the N.R.A. open hearings now in session here:

SPEECH OF ROBERT MINOR

Mr. Chairman: I hope the rules will not be so applied as to limit the discussion to minor disagreements with the N.R.A. We very basically disagree with the N.R.A. As Mr. Fishberg correctly stated this morning: "We cannot expect in peace time special or particular interests to be impartial." We are not impartial. We represent the workers. Nevertheless, we have very definite and concrete proposals to present here—proposals which represent the immediate needs of the workers.

America and all other capitalist nations are now in the fifth year of the deepest, the most and most destructive economic crisis in the history of the world.

This is a period of profound change—a period of cataclysms. The rise of fascism and preparations for the second World War are to be seen on all sides, and in our own country there are distinct signs of the process of developing fascism, while preparation for war is progressing at a rate unprecedented in peace time.

It is necessary that the masses of the American people think of fundamental things now.

Unemployment, like a monstrous epidemic, is ravaging the lives of the American working people. There was an upturn during the summer and early fall. Employment in the manufacturing industries, according to the figures of William Green, rose from 55 per cent of the 1929 index in March, 1932, to 74 in October. This was due partly to speculation on rising prices and partly to increased production in preparation for war.

The N. R. A. shows its class character in every step of its operation. Who Directs the N. R. A. The N. R. A. is composed in its decisive framework of such men as Walter Teague, head of a tremendous non-union oil corporation which fights savagely against labor on every occasion and ruthlessly suppresses all attempts to organize among the workers; and Gerard Swope, head of an electrical industry which is notorious as the most callous enemy of labor organization. These are only examples which can be carried on down through machine manufacturing and other industries. It is not accidental that the big industries of the United States, which are the most reactionary and the most violently anti-labor, are the most decisively represented in the N. R. A.

We do not agree with those who say that the industrial conference opening March 5 will be "the first fascist congress" of the United States. But certainly a strong strain of fascism will be found in it.

The most powerful men in the councils of the N.R.A., as representatives of "industry" are men who are fighting at every turn and with all weapons against the struggle of the workers for unemployment insurance and relief.

We hear irresponsible demagogues about "revolution" in connection with the N.R.A., claiming to represent "the forgotten man." All along the line

There are gains for labor are made under the N. R. A.—it is only by striking or threats of striking that any gains are made.

Just so, the only way that unemployment relief and the establishment of unemployment insurance by the federal government can be obtained is through the building of powerful unemployment council or-

as automobiles and textiles, the "speed-up" and the "stretch-out" accompany every step of the N.R.A. and mean that for every wage dollar that is paid out to the workers, more production is being demanded of the workers. Therefore the capacity of the market is relatively decreased by the N.R.A. in proportion to the stocks of unsold goods.

This means that unemployment is permanent, as far as the capitalist system is concerned. If the N.R.A. were to succeed in opening all factories, mines and workshops to full capacity, there would be millions still left unemployed. It will be remembered that there were estimated to be at least three million unemployed at the height of the boom days of 1929. Since then the "speed-up" and "stretch-out" as well as technological developments have greatly decreased the number of men employed for a given unit of production.

Therefore we of the Communist Party declare that there must be instituted now a system of full unemployment and social insurance on a single nationwide scale by the federal government. The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7588, now pending in Congress) is the bill which meets the needs of the workers for relief from the immediate present. We insist upon this bill as the most crying immediate necessity of the American working people. Let us have no confusion of this bill with the so-called "unemployment-insurance" bills, such as the Wagner-Lewis bill. All such bills are employers' measures and not workers' measures—intended to protect employers against the expense of real unemployment relief, and not to protect workers against the ravages of unemployment. Such measures generally promise to leave the present 16,000,000 unemployed without relief, while providing a mythical future "insurance" for unemployed workers over and above the 16,000,000 who at some future time may become unemployed. Furthermore, they shift the blame for unemployment to the states, away from the federal government.

The N. R. A. shows its class character in every step of its operation. Who Directs the N. R. A. The N. R. A. is composed in its decisive framework of such men as Walter Teague, head of a tremendous non-union oil corporation which fights savagely against labor on every occasion and ruthlessly suppresses all attempts to organize among the workers; and Gerard Swope, head of an electrical industry which is notorious as the most callous enemy of labor organization. These are only examples which can be carried on down through machine manufacturing and other industries. It is not accidental that the big industries of the United States, which are the most reactionary and the most violently anti-labor, are the most decisively represented in the N. R. A.

We do not agree with those who say that the industrial conference opening March 5 will be "the first fascist congress" of the United States. But certainly a strong strain of fascism will be found in it.

The most powerful men in the councils of the N.R.A., as representatives of "industry" are men who are fighting at every turn and with all weapons against the struggle of the workers for unemployment insurance and relief.

We hear irresponsible demagogues about "revolution" in connection with the N.R.A., claiming to represent "the forgotten man." All along the line

There are gains for labor are made under the N. R. A.—it is only by striking or threats of striking that any gains are made.

Just so, the only way that unemployment relief and the establishment of unemployment insurance by the federal government can be obtained is through the building of powerful unemployment council or-

there is the attempt to give the N. R. A. a "pro-labor" complexion—but this is pure cosmetics. Trade union leaders furnish the "window dressing" of the N. R. A., while in fact it is an offensive against the working class of America. As in Germany, workers are forced into company unions, and "labor leaders" furnish the "pro-labor respectability" behind which strikebreaking is carried on.

The N. R. A. offers nothing better than militarization of the unemployed whom it has failed and will continue to fail to restore to employment.

Assistant Secretary of War Woodruff has openly declared that the Civilian Conservation Corps is in fact a part of the preparation of the population for war, and openly in the press, writers are calling for the complete herding of the millions of unemployed Americans into military camps under the command of army officers.

The worst sufferers of all the unemployed are the Negro workers. Out of five and a half million gainfully employed in 1930, there were one and one-half million unemployed Negroes in 1932. In many places destitution is twice as great among Negroes as among whites. For instance, in the Harlem section of New York City, there are 60,000 unemployed now among the 130,000 Negroes gainfully employed in 1930. In Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis and especially Birmingham, Ala., the Negro workers are facing the most terrible starvation. The N. R. A. offers to them not relief, but the most callous discrimination and deprivation of even that pittance which the white workers get here and there from some recovery project.

The N.R.A. shows by all its actions as well as by the composition of its leadership—with its preponderance of employers interested in lowering labor costs and preventing any effective form of unemployment insurance—that it is a measure of the government and of the employing class, conserving the interests of the employing class and striving above all things to prevent "encroachments" of labor against capital.

General Johnson pointed out this morning that he is limited in his freedom of action, that he cannot force wages up, etc. This undoubtedly applies also to the problem of unemployment. It is not from any sources within the N.R.A. that the necessary answer to the unemployment question will come.

Rising Strike Wave However, it is necessary to point out that the American working class is not bound by the limitations of the National Industrial Recovery Act under the domination of Messrs. Teague and Swope, etc. It is no secret that there is now brewing a tremendous storm of strikes against the N. R. A. This storm will inevitably break into the open through the channels of conferences at Washington, controlled in reality by the employers. This conference in that case would serve only as a part of the strategy to defeat the wave of strikes that is coming now, as well as the accompanying movement among the masses to compel the adoption of a federal system of unemployment relief.

But the final word will be said by the workers in the steel mills, the coal mines, on the railroads and in the workshops and factories of the nation. The workers by their own action can and will win unemployment insurance.

Hits Slave Codes As Means of Lowering Living Standards

Organizations under independent control of the workers themselves and co-ordinated with the organizations of the employed workers. A nationwide unemployment organization, united and powerful, can give effective help to raise the wages of the employed by organizing mass picketing, by the unemployed in every strike; and in turn the unemployed can develop strike action to compel the adoption of U. S. government social and unemployment insurance.

Permanent Jobless Army It is truly said that unemployment cannot be and will not be abolished under the capitalist system. It is true that capitalism is a savage system which actually requires for its "smooth" operation an army of unemployed, together with periodic crises, starvation and war.

General Johnson and Mr. Richberg were correct this morning when they said in effect that the N. R. A. has for its purpose, not any change in the system, but an attempt to preserve the system. And to preserve the system would mean, if its preservation were possible, the preservation of unemployment, starvation and war.

Our proposals for the immediate handling of the problem of unemployment are:

1. The adoption of a nationwide and uniform system of social insurance, including unemployment insurance, at the cost of the government and the employers, and without charge against the workers, to be administered by representatives freely selected by the workers themselves.

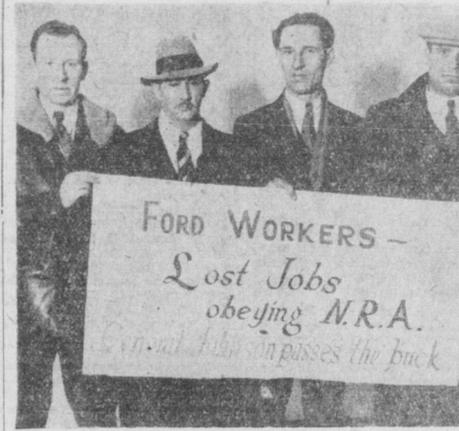
2. The transfer of all funds now being devoted to war measures, such as the \$750,000,000 Vinson bill authorization and the \$238,000,000 Navy appropriation, to the use of unemployment relief by cash payment direct to the unemployed workers themselves.

3. The immediate raising of all code minimums for wages not alone to cover increased costs of living, but to much higher levels, which would greatly increase the purchasing power of the masses.

4. The immediate cessation of all strike-breaking activities of representatives of the N. R. A.

5. The employment by the workers of their right to organize, to strike and to picket; the right to organize being construed as the right to form whatever organization the workers themselves may choose, without the employers or government having any hand or any rights to interfere in the manner of choice.

Victims of N.R.A. Auto Strikebreaking



Above are four Chester, Pa., Ford strikers, who lost their jobs when the N. R. A. National Labor Board stepped in and helped Henry Ford smash the strike.

A. F. of L. Leaders Help to Break Ship Strike in Seattle

Refuse to Call Out the Dockers; Ship Sails With Few Scabs

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 28. (By Mail) — Pete Gill, delegate from the International Seamen's Union, and Bennett, the I. L. A. secretary, helped the Luckenbach Steamship Company break a strike aboard the Andrea Luckenbach, led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

When the M. W. I. U. sent a delegation to Bennett asking him to call out the longshoremen, Bennett telephoned Gill, who told him there was no strike on the ship. Bennett used this lying excuse to refuse to call his men off despite the fact that there was a picket line of 400 around the ship.

The strike began Sunday, Feb. 18, when a delegate of the M. W. I. U. went aboard the ship at Todd's Drydock. The deck department called a meeting and decided to strike for the following demands: 1. Ten dollars increase in pay; 2. Pay for all overtime; 3. Improvement of food; 4. Soap and wash buckets for each man; 5. Adequate linen supply; 6. No one to be fired for striking.

The strike was to begin the following day (Monday) when the ship docked to load cargo. The ship, however, sailed for Everett instead of loading in Seattle. A committee of M. W. I. U. members went to Everett, visited the ship and it was decided to strike on Tuesday morning.

Longshoremen Stop Work On Tuesday morning the longshoremen refused to work the ship. The deck department struck. Unable to get the ship loaded it sailed for Seattle, towing three barges of cargo, the United States Marshall, leaving the lines so with a gun in his hand.

In Seattle, Bennett refused to call the longshoremen out. Some continued to work at a snail's pace, 5 of them throwing away their I. L. A. cards, one of whom was a member for over 10 years.

With police and State Troopers held in readiness near the docks the lines

were tossed off and the ship sailed out with a few scabs that were brought aboard with a tug boat.

As the ship sailed over the lines could be seen hanging over the side, with only two men hauling them in.

Portland, Me. CWA Men Win Back Pay

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 28.—Six hundred C. W. A. workers here, informed that they would not be paid on Feb. 24, the regular pay day, threw down their tools, marched on the City Hall, and forced the C. W. A. officials to issue pay checks.

As the men converged on the City Hall from every city street, hurried police were sent in for police reserves. Squad cars and police surrounded the building. Although the workers were orderly and resisted any provocation by the police, they were driven from the building.

C. W. A. officials hurriedly telephoned the state C. W. A. headquarters in Augusta, and authorization was given to issue checks immediately. After having been paid, the workers marched to the Workers' Center on Union St., held a mass protest meeting and sent protest letters to the press.

Mass Firing in Princeton, Ind. PRINCETON, Ind.—The majority of the C.W.A. and P.W.A. workers here are being fired. Immediately after the first Roosevelt wage cut, wholesale lay-offs were begun.

Recently an airplane flew over the city and threw out twenty-five-cent merchandise tickets redeemable at a workers' store. The manner in which it indicates the mass starvation and hunger of the workers.

Urge Toledo Strikers To Resist Scabbing of AFL Heads and NRA

CCC Workers Expose Conditions, Military Training at Camps

12 Young Workers Leave Huntersville, W. Va. C.C.C. Camp

(By a C.C.C. Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Twelve C.C.C. workers, unable to secure the working conditions at Camp Witoga, Huntersville, W. Va., recently left the camp and returned in a body to their homes in Youngstown, Ohio. When interviewed, the boys eagerly set to work exposing the war nature of the camps. The Young Communist League is arranging a series of meetings which some of these boys will report.

"So long boys, I'll see you in a month or so," said Major Patches of C.C.C. Camp Witoga at Huntersville, W. Va., to the Youngstown boys as they were leaving the camp two weeks ago.

"What do you mean?" asked the boys. "You'll never see us again."

"Why, don't you know?" said the Major. "There's going to be a war."

Promises of good food, recreation and the job of rebuilding forests were made to hundreds of unemployed young steel workers who left Youngstown for the C.C.C. camps four months ago to work for \$1 a day.

Twelve of these boys have just come back from Camp Witoga before their term expired.

"We were told we would build forests and plant trees, but we have not even seen a tree. We were put on road work and dam building under supervision of State men, and the Army officers. We were doing construction at \$1 a day and doing the unemployed construction workers out of a job at the minimum pay required by the state law, the boys said.

"We were only supposed to work 32 hours a week and we made up work eight hours a day, five days a week and half a day in camp on Saturday. And we never got rest. The officers kept us under strict discipline and no one was allowed to leave the camp. Once in three weeks they let us go to Marlinton in the camp trucks. We had no games in camp or recreation of any sort. The food was just lousy. We would kick about the food—sometimes it would change, but most of the time it was poor stuff.

"We didn't get any time off to rest—even if we were sick. They had a camp doctor, Dr. Podesta, who operated with the State men on the construction job. We had to be pretty sick before we were let off from work. In some cases we had to buy our own medicine. If we came late on the job, got up late or something, we were docked a whole day's pay. If we lost one day on account of cold, rain, etc., we were forced to make it up on Saturday.

"Then for one month straight they drilled us in the camp. Without guns but they taught us all the army methods of marching. . . . Yes, we got a dishonorable discharge—but we were docked a whole day's pay. If we lost one day on account of cold, rain, etc., we were forced to make it up on Saturday.

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"The Y.C.L. here is organizing meetings in Youngstown at which these fellows will expose the conditions in the C.C.C. and their war character."

Workers Unanimously Favor Continuing Strike for All Their Demands

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 28.—The strike wave is still spreading here, with four plants already out, and the workers of the Chevrolet Motor Co. ready to fall in line.

The strike is being led by the Automobile Workers' Federal Employees' Union, an A. F. of L. organization. Estimates place the strikers at from 3,300 to 4,000, with the capitalist press favoring the lower figure and the strikers claiming the latter. The strikers include the following categories: machinists, tool and die makers, electricians, blacksmiths and drop forgers, as well as production workers.

The strikers demand a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour for men and women workers; the right to organize; pay for waiting time, and pay every Saturday, instead of the bi-monthly payment.

The executive committee of the strikers, into part of whom today rejected the manufacturers' counterproposal (this proposal was made by Philip Nash, head of the sub-regional Labor Board, when the slave-driving manufacturers refused to propose anything but the N.R.A. slave-codes against which the workers struck) for a temporary five per cent wage increase.

See Through Trickery. This is the old gag of the capitalists, again popularized by the demagogues of President Roosevelt, that a temporary wage increase (practically only a few pennies, as opposed to the strikers' demands) is accepted; the temporary wage becomes permanent, and no final settlement is ever made, unless the rank and file go over the misleaders' heads and strike again.

The workers are unanimously in favor of continuing the strike until all their demands are won.

At the meeting, called Monday night, Feb. 26, the strikers accepted the decision of the executive committee, with wild enthusiasm, despite the obvious efforts of the A. F. of L. leaders to urge the workers to prepare to go back at the manufacturers' terms.

Thomas Ramsey, business agent of the Automotive Workers' Federal Union, is carrying on the usual tactics of the A. F. of L. misleaders. He calls constantly on the strikers to maintain "our orderly picketing," and fights constantly against the call issued through a leaflet by the Auto Workers' Union (revolutionary union) for mass picketing. At several meetings he has made the same speech, saying, "Don't do anything you wouldn't do to your mother."

Ramsey's speeches are very rambling and uninteresting, consisting of no directives at all and rotten, senseless generalizations and appeals to the strikers to refrain from anything "radical," so no one can charge them with lack of patriotism.

Head Rank's Tight as Hell. The first leaflet issued to the strikers by the Auto Workers' Union called upon the workers to hold their ranks firm until their demands were won and urged mass picketing to concentrate on the Electric Auto-Lite, the most important plant, and "close it up tight as hell!" Although the workers accepted the leaflets without any resentment, even enthusiastically, Ramsey and officials under him took exception to the statement that the strikers not to take orders from the police and called Ramsey a police agent if he accepted the police order of six pickets to a gate.

That this charge was correctly made, was proved at tonight's meeting in the Coliseum, attended by approximately 1,000 strikers, when workers circulating another leaflet issued by the Auto Workers' Union were evicted from the meeting by orders from the platform, in obedience to the A. F. of L. officials seated there.

Wave Aside Wages. One union official had the nerve to tell the workers that "wages is not our main demand. We must first have decent working conditions in the factory." This is the old dodge of the A. F. of L. leadership to break strikes which they cannot prevent. In reality, its chief purpose is to prepare the strikers to go back without winning their demands.

Demagogy is not even smooth demagogy, but the workers' previous lack of any organization lays them open to the vicious betrayal by such A. F. of L. officials. Ramsey has won the approval of the strikers by the loud-mouthed pretense to refuse to go back, "unless they grant, in the name of the almighty, every one of our demands." Yet, it is this same misleader who says there must be no mass picketing, who says "the N. R. A. administration, the police and the National Labor Board are with us."

It is this same Ramsey who told the workers to resist the wages who passed leaflets from the meetings, to use no violence but to call the police to handle "outsiders." And he claims he is no agent of the police.

More Expected To Join. At least five or six more local plants are expected to join the strike. Among these are: Moto-Met, Gauge and Equipment Co. and the Dura Co. Ramsey refused to read a United Front call from the local Unemployment Councils which stated that all forces of the Unemployment Councils would be used in support of the strikers, even to the extent of joining the picket lines, and in the fight to obtain relief for all strikers. He read a notice Sunday from the Lucas County Unemployed League (Must-leave reformists), the same organization of unemployed whose leaders tried to break a strike of the unemployed last September for cash relief!

Joe Kiss, of Furniture Union, Lashes N. R. A. Code At Washington Hearing

Roosevelt Code Put Over Steep Cut in Real Wages

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Lashing the N. R. A. codes, and especially the furniture code, which has reduced the wages of skilled workers to a veritable starvation level, Joe Kiss, National Secretary of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, shook the smug complacency of General Johnson's "criticism fest," which opened here yesterday.

Speaking on the "Furniture Code of Fair Competition," Kiss said:

"The Furniture Code of Fair Competition," which was approved by President Roosevelt on December 7, 1933, and marked as approved Code 1457, and the subsequent allied furniture codes, for bedding and linoleum industries established a minimum wage scale of 30 and 34 cents per hour for furniture workers—30 and 35 cents for bedding, and 35 cents per hour for female and 42 cents an hour for men in the linoleum industry. The N. R. A. at the same time established an open wage differential between the North and South, something that has been an important issue between employers and employees for many years.

"These codes, according to the statements of the manufacturers and the N. R. A., were intended to establish higher wages, shorter hours, and to increase the purchasing power of the people, thus creating and absorbing the vast unemployment in our industry. The workers in our industry found all these statements farcical. In the main, we wish to say—and we shall prove our statements with government figures, that as far as we are concerned the N. R. A. has lowered our living standard and has created even greater unemployment than was the case before June 16, 1933.

What the N. R. A. Created in Our Industry. The N. R. A. code actually in-

creased hours in our industry. According to official figures given to us by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, hours worked from October, 1932, to October, 1933, averaged 41.2 per cent per working week. The code established a working week of from 40 to 45 in the furniture and bedding and 40 to 48 in the linoleum industry.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics also show that 47 per cent of all furniture workers were unemployed during the first eight months in 1933. Obviously, the N. R. A. code, which increased average hours, could not bring the absorption of the unemployed in the furniture industry.

Wages in the Furniture Industry "The N. R. A. code handed us a steep cut in real wages. According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average wage in the furniture industry in October, 1933, was 34 cents an hour, and the average earnings were \$14.94 per week. The minimum wage under the code, 40 hours at 34 cents—is \$13.60. But in many cases, particularly in the South, wages went down below the minimum.

Furthermore, the drop in the purchasing power of the American dollar since the adoption of the codes has been such that even Mr. William Green of the American Federation of Labor now tells us that "workers are steadily losing by price increases."

Food prices according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have increased 16.7 per cent. The prices of clothing and furnishing in department stores, 27.5 per cent.

"But this is not all of our wage story. Today the \$13.60 has become generally the maximum. Moreover, we do not by any means earn even this sum, for 52 consecutive weeks of the year. The majority of furniture workers in fact are employed no more than 20 to 25 weeks per year, so that our weekly earnings averaged over a yearly period actually amount to \$6.80 per worker, per week.

"Thus we see Mr. Administrator, that the N. R. A. code did not in-

crease our total purchasing power, or raise our individual earnings. Fur-

Resolution Hits Speed-Up and Starvation Wage-Rate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Following his speech at the N. R. A. hearing yesterday, Joseph Kiss, Secretary of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, introduced the following resolution:

"The National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, National Furniture Workers Convention, held in New York City, February 9, 10, 11, 12, 1934, has adopted a resolution unanimously on Hours and Wages which declares: "Whereas, nearly 50 per cent of the workers in the furniture industry are unemployed and reduction of hours would give more jobs for a large number of the unemployed workers; and

"Whereas, in the last decade, modern machinery has been introduced in the wooden furniture industry which doubles and in many cases triples the amount of production per unit; and

"Whereas, the speed-up in the skilled handicraft trades has considerably increased the amount of production per worker; and

"Whereas, the Furniture, Bedding, Linoleum codes provide for the furniture 40-45 hours per week, Bedding 40-48 hours per week, Linoleum 40-48 hours per week, and 30c-34c-30c-35c-35c-42c an hour respectively by these above trades as the minimum, which does not provide a decent living wage, nor does it sufficiently reduce the working hours per week to reduce the unemployment in this industry; be it therefore,

"Resolved, that we declare ourselves in favor of the 30-hour, 5-day week without reduction of wages; be it further,

ther, these cold facts were laid before you promulgated our Code, so we say

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as we said then, the future code is a furniture manufacturers' way out."

Employment and Payrolls

We also may record, Mr. Administrator, that the situation in the furniture industry, may be gauged by the report of the Survey of Current Business (February, 1933) published by the U. S. Department of Commerce. In December, 1933, it reports plant in operations in all districts, manufacturing household furniture were at 34 per cent of "normal," and in the Grand Rapids, Mich., district at 33 per cent of "normal." Employment stood at 33.8 and payrolls at 30.4 in December (the 1926 average equals 100). The Department of Commerce reports, Employment had declined 89 per cent and payrolls 11 per cent below the previous month. We also note, that the rate of operations in furniture plants during December, 1933, averaged 47 per cent of capacity or 8 points under that, of November, 1933. Between December 15, 1933 and January 15, 1934, furniture employment in the state of Michigan decreased 7.9 per cent, payrolls 15.2 and average weekly earnings 7.9 per cent. The average weekly earnings of furniture workers in Michigan were \$13.57 in January, 1934, as compared with \$14.73 in December, 1933. The situation in the southern furniture center, went below this bare minimum.

In Massachusetts, the average weekly earnings of furniture workers were \$16.88 in December, 1933. Employment in the same month stood at 67.8 per cent of the 1925-27 average.

So, in submitting these figures, Mr. Administrator, we state squarely that with all the high falutin' phrases of the N. R. A. Administration, it did not create employment in our industry, but instead it further decreased the working force in our industry, throwing more men out of existence as before the introduction of the N. R. A. wages and payrolls steadily went down as the figures

NRA Helped to Build the Company Unions in Furniture Cities

shown to us, and as we receive our information from the locals affiliated to our National Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

Workers Right Violated with Government Sanction

"The Section 7A of the N. R. A. is supposedly guarantee of the workers right to organize, to belong to a bona fide labor organization which protects and promotes their interest. But in reality, we see, that the manufacturers with the governments' silent sanction, are interpreting Section 7A for their own benefit, using this paragraph for their right to build up company unions, violating the very code they manufactured. Company unions have been organized by the manufacturers in our industry. The Armstrong Linoleum Co., Lancaster, Pa., employed 2,000 workers, was the first signer of the Linoleum and Felt Base Code, signed by President Roosevelt on Sept. 18, 1933. At that time, a bona fide labor union was in existence in that factory, embracing the vast majority of the workers in that factory.

"We know for instance that in connection with the Armstrong Linoleum plant in Lancaster, Pa., the discontent of the workers was so great, that two N.R.A. conciliators came down from Philadelphia, Pa., in December, 1933, to "investigate." They had a meeting with the bona fide representatives of our union down there. These N.R.A.

Austrian Fascists Did Not Fear Bauer's Empty Threats

Knew That He Was Systematically Disarming the Austrian Workers by His Policies

By D. Z. MANULSKY ... Characteristic for Austria is the fact that the great mass of the Austrian social-democratic workers...

Mortgage Holders Throw Their Share of Tax Burden on Farmers in New Jersey

"Colored Woman Is Having Hard Time on C. W. A."

By a Negro Woman Correspondent ... APELIKA, Ala.—The C.W.A. is not giving many colored women work...

Fight Against This Injustice Can Be Basis for the Organization, Correspondent Writes

(By a Farmer Correspondent) ... FANWOOD, N. J.—We hear and read a great deal about the Western farmers...

Lack of Clothes Keeps Negro Boy Away From School

By a Negro Worker Correspondent ... DADEVILLE, Ala.—I am a Negro woman living in the Black Belt...

PARTY LIFE Many "Young Workers" Sold But Where Are the "Dailies"?

Young Communists of Cleveland Hear Demands for Daily Worker from Fisher Plant Men

By J. C. (Cleveland) ... Three comrades of Collinwood Y.C.L. unit went out to sell "Young Workers" to the workers at Fisher Body...

Veteran CCC Workers At Work Building Road for Maine Paper Co.

By a Worker Correspondent ... GREENVILLE, Maine.—Veterans in the C. C. Camps here are being used to build a road near Moosehead Lake...

Six Ships Strike In Sympathy in Cuban Harbor

By a Marine Worker Correspondent ... NEW YORK.—Six ships, flying the American, English, German and Norwegian flags...

Gov't Plan Hits Small Southern Rice Growers

By a Worker Correspondent ... LAKE CHARLES, La.—Southern rice growers are to be held up by the Roosevelt government...

Connecticut Tobacco Workers Inspired by California Struggle

By a Worker Correspondent ... HARTFORD, Conn.—Last fall the workers in the tobacco warehouses were preparing to go out on strike...

Rochester, N.Y., Workers Force City To Give Wholesome Meat

By a Worker Correspondent ... ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A committee of five workers went before Dr. Johnson of the Health Bureau here to examine meat...

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1764 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 34 takes 3 3/4 yards 39 inch fabric...



THE DOCTORS PASS THE BUCK ... The bourgeois press bristles like a porcupine with the barbed utterances of the enemies of women's welfare.

Farm League Issues Call for Release of Jailed Leader

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—Calling attention to the fact that the fight for the release of Alfred Tiala, fighting farm leader, sentenced to jail for leading a demonstration against a farm foreclosure...

Columbia College Cutting Pay 15 P.C.

By a Worker Correspondent ... NEW YORK.—I think the readers of the Daily Worker may be interested to learn of the conditions of us workers at Columbia University.

Hospital Employees Must Chase Boss to Get Their Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent) ... FARMINGTON, Minn.—I have been working as a night man in a hotel and hospital in this small village of Farmington...

Letters from Our Readers

"KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK" Oklahoma City, Okla. Dear Comrades: Just one word about the improvement of our paper. I have noticed the people that read the Daily Worker are aware of the improvement and look for me with my paper every day.

A Vicious Law Which the Workers Must Fight

Comrade Editor: Chicago, Ill. I wish to call to your attention the following item taken from today's Chicago "Herald Examiner." I think Dr. Luttinger touched briefly on this same subject, not long ago. But it would seem that now it calls for more publicity.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Leon Hitler.—Yes, we do need some blood in the Party. If you are willing to volunteer a quart of yours, we should be glad to make arrangements for the necessary transfusion. It is understood of course, that we cannot pay for the last fifteen years.

few comrades in our work have a super race. But under a capitalist government, it will be used to frustrate these very ends, and the item I am enclosing will bear me out. This sterilization law will prove a dangerous weapon in the hands of the boss class.

Think of that! In this era of strife and disaster, and they are going to sterilize us if we have any difficulties! Sensing says further that one woman who had been pronounced insane and sterilized was later found to be sane. In other words, this poor woman was framed. And what, may I ask, was done to the psychiatrist who committed this terrible crime?

Keep up the good work, we will try hard to do our part. G. W.

Normal human being. There is another weapon manufactured against the working class.



cause children to catch colds easily. Once the children have the cold or sore throat, the best medicine to give them is Elixir Sodi Salicylicis, one teaspoonful every two or three hours. Show this to the druggist and he will give you the right medicine.

To Prevent Colds in Children. Mrs. George H., Tyngsboro, Mass.—There is no "medicine" that prevents colds. A few weeks ago, we had a series of articles on this subject. The best way to prevent colds in children is to see that they wear the proper underwear (at least 50 per cent wool), stockings and shoes.

Pat Harrington, Chicago.—If the x-rays show no fracture, it is best to allow the blood clot to become absorbed. There is plenty of time to incise for drainage when the blood clot does not show any tendency to become absorbed or become infected. Our advice is to keep the foot immobilized and apply external heat which will hasten absorption of the clot (if there is any, which we doubt).

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By Sender Garlin

Portrait of an American Fascist

AS I SAT in a soft brown leather chair in the aristocratic Harvard Club in New York the other day, Lawrence Dennis, for seven years in the U. S. Diplomatic Service and now one of the outspoken fascist leaders in this country, told me just what would happen in the United States if his group achieved power.

Swave, urbane, and most sure of himself, Dennis talked candidly about the high hopes which he has for leading emergent fascist groups in this country, told me just what would happen in the United States if his group achieved power.

"We fascists offer the only alternative to Communism," he said. "The strong feeling for fascist society comes from those who have the will to rule, ex-soldiers, the middle class and the 'right people'. Fascism affirms the class struggle and the idea that the state represents a class."

I could almost hear the high, febrile voice of Adolf Hitler, shouting excitedly from the balcony of the Brown House in Munich as Dennis assured me that "fascism strives for the higher spiritual values of all people."

This philosophy, he continued, "appeals to the patriotic man." Moreover, it would "eliminate all strikes."

Please Tell Me, Mr. Dennis!

ASKED Mr. Dennis, Harvard '20, former Charge d'Affairs in Managua, Nicaragua, during the most rapacious days of American imperialism, a number of questions.

"Where do you expect to get financial support for your 'national revolution', Mr. Dennis? In other words who will play the role of a Thyssen to an American Hitler or Mussolini?"

"Big financiers will find it worth-while," he answered with the air of one who had already received something more than assurances.

"If, as you say, your fascist system will benefit not only the middle class but also the working class, why should capitalists find it desirable to finance your movement?"

"As a matter of fact, it would give the U. S. Thyssens a still larger income, and what is more, capitalists fight among themselves, for capitalism is an anarchic war. There is no such thing as capitalist solidarity. There is certainly no solidarity among them as among officers."

"Moreover, you apparently fail to take into account a large total quantity of production made possible by a planned economy and a drastic reduction of operating expenses." (Not for nothing will the unions be destroyed.)

Doesn't All This Entitle Me to Rule?

INTERESTINGLY enough, Mr. Dennis, who for years worked officially for the banking house of J. & W. Seligman and unofficially for Brown Brothers and other bankers who pillaged Nicaragua—would nationalize banking. It was the J. & W. Seligman Co. and Brown Bros., which, through the aid of the U. S. State Department, purchased 51 per cent of the railroad stock in Nicaragua for \$1,000,000, although the railroad, according to undisputed evidence, was worth at least \$3,000,000.

Some years later, when it was decided to buy the railroad back from the bankers, the Nicaraguan government paid the bankers \$1,750,000 for the 51 shares of the railroad which had cost the bankers \$1,000,000. The bankers had raised rates from 60 to 100 per cent but in the ten years they owned the road, they never purchased a single locomotive or freight car.

Imperialist rule over the American colonies? Mr. Dennis would make some changes in this connection. "Present-day rule over the colonies is too expensive," he stated. "It has been costing us more to police the colonies than we get out of them."

Out of a ripe experience as a pro-consul of American imperialism in Nicaragua, Haiti and Honduras, Dennis would undoubtedly perfect the policy of training "home guards" to do the dirty work of the U. S. bankers; in fact, Dennis pursued this policy in Nicaragua.

The inspired murder of Gen. Sandino by native guards is an illustration of the technique which Dennis apparently admires so much. It is well-known that American officers have been training Nicaraguan mercenaries in the art of murder, thus leaving the Roosevelt government "unblemished."

The opportunity for the middle class to compete with trustified corporations is one of the keystones of Dennis' demagogic platform.

"Practically everybody is in the middle class," Dennis explained. "Andrew Mellon, too?" I asked incredulously.

"Well, you see there should be collaboration in production. The formula must be along the lines of the middle class and the working class with the government composed of the fittest to rule."

The "fittest to rule" would be, no doubt, the agents of the American Fritz Thyssens, who would be such "middle class" elements as Andy Mellon, Schwab and others. And in his own opinion, Dennis feels that he is a logical candidate to lead those "fittest to rule."

For specific data on his program, Dennis referred me to Mussolini's Fascist "Charter of Labor" and to a book, called "The Corporate State," by the fascist writer, Pitagiani.

Mr. Dennis Outlines His "Tasks."

GETTING down to fascist strategy and tactics, Dennis said that the problem of his group is to "develop a body of doctrine to guide American economic nationalism."

I asked him whether that involved an elaborate propaganda machine similar to George Creel's "Committee on Public Information" during the war.

"You can call it names if you want to," Dennis, always the gentleman, replied politely.

Dennis fondly envisages fascism in full bloom in the United States "within two or three years" and he says that "it will start as regional movements. The problem is to have a body of doctrine which they can embrace."

The former employe of the banker Seligman is quite airy about the use of violence against those workers who, as in Austria, will resist the destruction of their labor unions and fraternal organizations.

"Any organization directed toward the reorganization of economy has to use force to break down all opposition and direct all forces toward its objective," he asserted.

When I asked for more precise details, Mr. Dennis courteously referred me to the acts of Mussolini in crushing the labor unions.

Dennis, who campaigned for Roosevelt, hails the N.R.A. as "a tendency toward fascism," but fears that Roosevelt "has been betrayed" by his own advisers.

In his paper "The Awakener," Dennis addressed an open letter to Roosevelt in which he complained bitterly that:

"You are surrounded by a group of men whom you have placed in high office, a dominant percentage of whom do not believe in the continuity of our American social order. While you were heroically trying to salvage our economic institutions from the most blighting depression in history, these, your trusted assistants, have been trying to destroy capitalism. Instead of saving America, they have endeavored to Sovietize it."

It seems that the "Brain Trust" worries Dennis, and, under the illusion that Rexford Guy Tugwell and Miss Frances Perkins are "socialists," Dennis declares that "if a permanent economic dictatorship is to come, and it rests with you to avoid it, the 'Right' can resort to this remedy, as well as the 'Left.'"

I think I'll go NEXT Sunday afternoon, March 4, in Mecca Temple, 130 West 56th St., New York, at 3:30, Lawrence Dennis will try to defend his position in a debate on "Communism vs. Fascism."

I think I'll go to the debate because Dennis' opponent will be Clarence Hathaway, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Editor of the Daily Worker.

TOMORROW: Meet Mr. Dennis' "Friends"

Behind the Scenes of the Recent A. F. of L. Convention

BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L. A Pamphlet Published by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief—Price 5 Cents.

Reviewed by CARL REEVE

THE 53d annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Washington, D. C., Oct. 2 to 10, 1933, was a milestone in the journey of the A. F. of L. officialdom, which had packed the convention along the treacherous road of class collaboration. The proceedings of the convention, analyzed in this pamphlet, served further to consolidate the service of the A. F. of L. leaders to the wage cutting, speed-up drive of the N. R. A. to bind them more closely with the Roosevelt government.

Based on the actual proceedings of the convention, some of which were suppressed from the official reports, the pamphlet gives the shameful record of complete disregard for the masses of the A. F. of L. members, whom the officials claimed to represent.

More direct government control of the unions, the outlawing of strikes, the turning of the trade union movement into service of the employers, was preached to the delegates by the highest officials of the Roosevelt government, and accepted and praised by the A. F. of L. officials.

So evident was this domination of the government in the affairs of the convention that the pamphlet declares the convention, far from being a "Labor Parliament," as was claimed, was in reality a "semi-government" affair. Mrs. Perkins told the delegates that the government's "Conciliation Service," the strike-breaking apparatus of the Department of Labor, "will be preserved and strengthened."

"I am one of those who believe that orderly and systematic relations between the employers and their workers is to the advantage not only of the workers, but to the permanent advantage of the employers," Mrs. Perkins said.

General Johnson, head of the N.R.A., honored guest of the A. F. of L. Convention, even more plainly told the delegates that the government intends to outlaw strikes and run the unions. "Labor does not need to strike under the Roosevelt plan," Johnson said. "I believe in a vertical organization of labor in each industry on a national scale with representation of government in each organization to the full extent that we are putting government representation in each organization of industry."

The speech of both Perkins and Johnson, the pamphlet points out, "outlined in the main the policy to be pursued by the government in collaboration with the employers and the A. F. of L. leaders. The policy of enforcing compulsory arbitration; no toleration of strikes; governmental control and control of labor unions, even to the extent of vetoing decisions of the unions. The danger signal to free trade unionism in the U. S. was sounded."

William Green, on behalf of the A. F. of L. officialdom, thanked Perkins and Johnson heartily for their strike-breaking speeches. He said in the executive council report: "As unions, we have no choice but to obey the law and to serve as the agencies of putting it into effect."

The A. F. of L. officials heaped praises on the N.R.A. They as well as Johnson and Perkins, said that the N.R.A. was impartial to employers and workers. As the pamphlet declares, they did not mention the fact that the N.R.A. refused to consider the proposal of the National Textile Workers Union that workers be guaranteed a minimum yearly income of only \$720; that the N.R.A. extended for a year the 10 per cent wage cut of railroad workers; that the N.R.A. broke many strikes, reduced wages in many industries, installed the speed-up and did not decrease unemployment.

The voice of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. organized in the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, was raised at the convention through delegate Sunny Cleaners and Dyers Union No. 18333, who introduced a program of resolutions giving the program of the rank and file. The rank and file resolution No. 100, opposing service of A. F. of L. officials on N.R.A. boards, and the speech of Sunny on this resolution, were high-lights of the convention. Constantly interrupted by the A. F. of L. officials, Sunny exposed the fact that the A. F. of L. officials, co-operating with the N.R.A., are taking from the workers their strike weapon. The workers can get only what they have the power to wrest from the employers in a fight. Sunny pointed out. The A. F. of L. officials are paying the way for complete surrender of the most elementary rights of labor and its organizations.

"Good Will Towards Men," Anti-War Play Presented by Seamen

"If there is going to be any munitions stopped, it's going to be by the Marine Workers Industrial Union that will stop them."

With this militant challenge to the war mongers, a speaker from the International Seamen's Club introduced the anti-war play "Good Will Towards Men" given by the club at Irving Plaza recently.

The audience responded enthusiastically to the play because its vitality compensated for its weakness dramatically. They booed and hissed the steamship company owner in the first scene; they were ready to charge the thugs who attacked the M. W. I. U. strike leader in the second scene, and they cheered him loud and long in the courtroom scene at the end of the play. Almost fifty dollars was raised for the club after the performance.

The I. S. C. should immediately get in touch with the League of Workers Theatres, 42 E. 12th St. and established regular contact with the organization.

ALFRED DAVIS.

The strike of the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania for union recognition and against the provisions of the N.R.A. coal code, the strikes of the steel workers and textile workers were taking place while the convention was in session.

Sunny challenged, "Not a single union official in this convention has called for support of these great masses of workers or halted them as fighting for the interests of the entire American labor movement."

The A. F. of L. bureaucracy completely deserted the strikers of these workers, which were being attacked with extreme ferocity by government heads whom Green et al. were honoring.

The resolution for support to the striking miners was completely ignored by the A. F. of L. officialdom. The convention refused even to consider the Workers Unemployment Social Insurance Bill. The resolutions committee declared this bill "unconstitutional," although not giving the reasons why they considered it "unconstitutional." The two resolutions on "Exemption of Dues Payment for Unemployed Members," with provision that they remain in good standing, were voted down. A resolution against the speed-up and stretch out was so altered that it did not apply to speed-up during working hours, and was meaningless.

ONE of the most illuminating sections of the pamphlet is that dealing with the racketeering of A. F. of L. officials. This resolution was suppressed in the official A. F. of L. proceedings, although the discussion on it is given. Both the discussion and the resolution itself is given in the pamphlet. In this discussion, in spite of the opposition of William Green and others, the record of murder, bribery, the kick-back, gangsterism by A. F. of L. officials, is partially given to the convention by some of the delegates. The official proceedings themselves tell a story of murder and corruption of A. F. of L. racketeers which is damning without any comment being necessary.

The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief has broadened its program, the pamphlet states, to include the struggle against racketeering and gangsterism; against injunctions; against exemption of dues of the unemployed; for the right to strike; for the maintenance of the democratic rights of the membership and for all the other interests of the rank and file.

The broadening of this program of the A. F. of L. Committee should have been more concretely brought out and placed more emphatically in the context of the pamphlet. The A. F. of L. Committee's concrete program for all of the every-day demands of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. in addition to the fight for unemployment insurance, is not sufficiently brought out, but this program is given in too general a manner.

The fight for the rights of the Negro workers inside the A. F. of L. unions, and against discrimination against Negroes is not sufficiently emphasized. The fight for the every-day demands of the rank and file in the A. F. of L. is linked with the organizational task of setting up rank and file committees in every local union. The organizational program of the A. F. of L. Committee should have been more fully given in the pamphlet.

THE second Rank and File Committee's conference, held in Washington simultaneously with the A. F. of L. Convention, marked the fact that hundreds of additional local unions have indorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, which the committee sponsors. While General Johnson and Mrs. Perkins were the honored guests of the convention, the delegation of 25, elected by the rank and file conference, was thrown back by the A. F. of L. convention when appearing to present the rank and file demands. The Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill is printed in full in the pamphlet.

The pamphlet is a weapon in the hands of every worker, especially those inside the A. F. of L., to stop the growing fascist activities of the labor officialdom, and to conduct a powerful campaign to secure the demands of the rank and file.

"Man of Two Worlds" Is Film About Eskimos, Explorers, 'N Everything

Reviewed by S. MARKS

"Man of Two Worlds" (RKO) is the story of Algo, a great Eskimo hunter who is hired by an explorer to capture animals alive for the London Zoo. Algo consents but demands a shaving mirror in return for his services. Sir Basil (the explorer) gives it to him "quickly before he strikes for higher wages." As a special reward for catching Nanook, the polar bear, the Eskimo receives "white" clothing, and in order to make Algo very happy, the explorer takes him "to white man country"—London.

There Algo falls in love with Sir Basil's daughter and his attempt to win her fills her with resentment, loathing and disgust "at the nerve of the savage." Algo, the great Eskimo hunter is immediately shipped back to the Arctic where he is forced to forget "white man land" and again take up the primitive life of his people.

"Man of Two Worlds" has that familiar stench peculiar to Hollywood studio sets. In the Arctic sequences where the thermometer always hovers around zero and the snow is lying all around, the condensed moisture which is exhaled by ordinary human beings during cold weather does not seem to effect the actors of this picture at all. Not once do we see them exhaling. Furthermore the Eskimos don't look like Eskimos. The casting director has gotten together Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese and others and labelled them Eskimos. The exploitation of the Eskimos is geared over with a bit of comedy so that the audience would not feel the injustice of the situation. In this Hollywood film Algo is forced to forget the progress of civilization to forget about matches when building his fire and go back to a primitive method of rubbing two pieces of wood. This is a reflection of the attitude of capitalism towards national minorities and backward peoples. Only capitalism can justify the robbery and exploitation of people who are incapable of judging the value of their work.

After seeing this picture and seeing

products of the U. S. S. R. which deal with national minorities, it becomes self-evident, just what action the workers of the world should take towards changing a society which is based on a system of exploitation and profit of national minorities and national majorities.

"The Master's Voice," the Clara Kummer comedy in which Roland Young and Laura Hope Crews are starred, played its 150th performance at the Plymouth Theatre Monday night.

Wilfred Seagram has replaced Cyril Chadwick as the Archbishop of Canterbury in "Richard of Bordeaux" at the Empire Theatre.

"Last Days of Pompeii" To Be Screened By Radio Pictures

RKO Radio Pictures announces that they will produce this season a screen version of "Last Days of Pompeii," based on the novel by Edward Bulwer Lytton. The production will be shown on the RKO Radio Pictures studios in Hollywood in the "Hollywood Theatre," starring Leslie Howard, "Dover Road" with Gilbert Emery, Diana Wynyard and Billie Burke; "Silence," with Richard Dix and Irene Dunne; "Strictly Dynamite," a musical production with Jimmy Durante, John Barrymore and Billie Burke; "A Coat of Red," with the continental play by William Sauer, which was recently shown at the Selwyn Theatre; Kenneth Macgowan, producer of "Little Women," will produce the production for RKO Radio Pictures.

War Paint No. 1 By Limbach



IF I WERE COMMISSAR



—By Gropper

V. F. CALVERTON, collector of anti-Communist types, would be a hunter of rare specimens. Suggested by Bill Gropper who does NOT get the original.

Plan Special Enlarged Issue of 'New Theatre' For Theatre Festival

A special enlarged issue of New Theatre is in preparation for April, in connection with the Second National Theatre Festival of the League of Workers Theatres of the U.S.A. to be held in Chicago, April 13, 14 and 15. This will mark two years of existence for the League and three years of the first and only revolutionary magazine of the theatre arts in America.

The issue will be special articles analyzing the growth of the workers theatre in all its important phases—indispensable material for everyone taking part in the National Festival as well as for everyone interested in the social theatre.

In order to make the special issue a success, all workers theatre groups and revolutionary theatres are called upon to co-operate immediately along two lines:

1—To send in all factual material about their activities from the day they were first organized to the present. This material is necessary source for the special articles. Material must reach the office of New Theatre by March 7.

2—To send in their greetings—and to get other cultural and mass organizations to send greetings—to the special anniversary National Festival issue, accompanied by cash to pay for the greetings. Greeting space will be available for \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10 and more. This money is necessary to finance the special issue and to keep New Theatre going so that it can fulfill its functions of giving real guidance to the workers' theatres, winning workers and artists to the bourgeois theatre, building a mass audience, and interpreting the bourgeois theatre from the revolutionary Marxist viewpoint. Greetings and money should reach New Theatre at 5 E. 18th St., New York City, not later than March 12.

Stage and Screen

Dillingham Revue, "New Faces," Opens Here Saturday March 10

"New Faces," a revue, with sketches and music by Viola Brothers Shore, Nancy Hamilton, Newman Levy and others, will be presented here by Charles B. Dillingham on Saturday evening, March 10th, at a theatre to be announced later. The large cast includes: Mary Hamilton, Josephine Coak, Hildegarde Halliday, Henry Fonda and Charles Walter.

Another speaking set for next week is "Too Much Party," a farce by Hiram Sherman, which will have its premiere next Monday evening at the Maquet Theatre. Janet McLeay, Philip Truax, Viola Swaine and George Allison play leading roles in the production.

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War Paint No. 1 By Limbach



North Carolina School System Is Crumbling

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The school system in this city, as in the New England industrial center, is crumbling under the depression.

North Carolina was known for its large number of illiterates so it is not surprising to note the city's attitude (which is representative of other cities and towns in the state) towards education. While political office holders paid themselves salaries, those due to school teachers are ignored. During my stay here the teachers instituted suit to collect some \$90,000 in back pay.

The city is indifferent to the future generation. The whole school system has been taken over by the state and there is a growing tendency in this as JOHN L. SPIVAK in other items

to let the state or the federal government worry. Last August there was a general vote on the state to decide whether each town would supplement the state's education allotment and thus permit the continuance of the old nine-month semester as well as supply school books to the children.

Charlotte tax-payers—which does not mean the vast majority who work for a living and own property—voted against it. Only 10 per cent of the whole state voted in favor of it.

What their vote meant was that you do not need an education to work in a mill or run errands in stores and that eight months schooling is enough for children. They might get headaches if they studied longer.

This attitude is seen by the salaries the city used to pay its school teachers and which the state now pays. The highest salary is \$90 a month, payable only during the eight months school term. During the other four months the teacher can get a job—if he or she can find one. The lowest salary is \$65 a month for the same eight-month period. Even during working months the average school teacher gets about \$16 or \$17 a week on which they are supposed to support themselves and their family if they have one, dress neatly and live decently.

Negro school teachers for the same length of service and classes get \$5 less on the theory that it does not cost a Negro as much to live on as a white.

Since these salaries, especially when paid only during the eight-month school term, are insufficient, some of the ablest teachers have been driven to take clerical jobs in establishments.

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TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:06 P. M.—Mary Small, Songs

7:15—Billy Batchelor—Sketch

7:30—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio

7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch

8:00—Valley Orch., Solos

8:00—Captain Henry Show Boat Concert

10:00—Whiteman Orch.; Al Johnson, Songs

11:00—Viola Philo, Soprano

11:15—Norman Gordon, Bass

11:30—Stern Orch.

12:00—Luncheon Orch.

12:30 A. M.—Dances Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:06 P. M.—Sports—Stan Lomax

7:15—To Be Announced

7:30—Lora, Ranger—Sketch

8:00—Little Symphony Orch., Philip

Conductor; Vera Osborne, Soprano

9:00—Victory Musicale

9:15—Disembodied News

9:30—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor

9:45—The Wichita Tale

10:15—Current Events—Earlan Eugene Reed

10:30—The Jolly Rustians

10:45—Sports—Boake Carter

11:00—Moonbeams Trio

11:30—Coleman Orch.

12:00—Berger Orch.

12:30 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy

7:15—Don Quixote—Sketch

7:30—Sagebrush Orch.; Don Ameche and Sally Ward in Dramatic Sketch

7:45—New—Edwin Hill

8:00—Cape Diamond Lights—Sketch

8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bundenen

9:00—Edith Girdel, Songs

9:30—Duchin Orch.

10:00—Canadian Program

10:30—The Van, Songs

10:45—Esther—Rabbi E. S. Goldstein

11:00—Cavellers Quartet

11:15—Anthony Brown, Tenor

11:30—Rene Alcock, Songs; Archer Orchestra

12:00—Olsen Orch.

12:30 A. M.—Dance Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge

7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch

7:30—Serenade Trio

7:45—News—Boake Carter

8:00—Morton Downey, Tenor

8:15—Concert Orch.; Alexander Gray, Baritone; Mary Eastman, Soprano

9:00—Philladelphia Orch.; Sylvan Levin, Conductor

9:15—Fray and Bragottini, Piano Duo

Daily Worker

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER... PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)...

From Nazi Dungeons to the Workers Fatherland!

COMRADES! Workers! Friends! We have wrested three of our proletarian heroes from the very dungeons of the fascist murderers Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanfiff, are now safe in the arms of the international working class, citizens of the Workers Fatherland on the soil of their own Socialist country!

The Soviet Union, the Workers Fatherland, has spoken directly to the fascists on behalf of its own proletarian revolutionary sons. The Soviet Union, under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, once again showed itself as standing in the front ranks of the world revolution, as the fortress and outpost of the world revolution.

The fascist mailed fist, the unrestrained brutality of the capitalist ruling class, with all its bluster and ferocity must bend before the strength and power of the world proletariat, which will soon destroy it altogether!

Comrades, we have forced the fascists to surrender Dimitroff, and his comrades Popoff and Tanfiff. Now we must force them to give Comrade Thaelmann and Torgler back to us.

We, the class of the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship, have struck the fascists a crushing blow. All their terrorism, prejudice and savagery was of no avail to them in their efforts to evade the brand of the working class. The whole world now knows that the Nazis themselves are guilty of the Reichstag burning.

EVERYWHERE Fascism and capitalist reaction trembles at the rising spectre of the proletarian revolution. Everywhere, in the heroic struggles of the German working class led by the Communist Party, in the anti-fascist fighting in Paris, in the heroic revolutionary struggles of the working class on the barricades of Vienna and Linz, the proletariat is striking crushing blows at the rottenness of the tottering fascist rule of the bourgeoisie.

Comrades, we rejoice at our great victory over the fascist curse. Now we must go forward into our next battle for the liberation of Comrade Thaelmann and Torgler!

Thaelmann, flesh and blood of the heroic German working class, is still in the hands of the Nazi torturers. His "trial" soon begins. They are planning to rush him to the executioners block! They plan that this time they will not be cheated of their victim!

Thaelmann is our own, a working class fighter of our own flesh and blood! He is the Bolshevik leader of the German proletariat. He belongs to us. We must not rest until we have torn him from the Nazi dungeons! Comrades, into the fight for the liberation of Thaelmann! March 3 is the first day of international mobilization! Prepare for Thaelmann's day! Sound the call everywhere where workers work or live! Into the fight for Thaelmann!

Get ready for the Saturday demonstration at 1:30 before the German Consulate to celebrate the liberation of Dimitroff and to demand the liberation of Thaelmann. Let this demonstration before the Fascist Consulate of New York be the first immense blow for the release of Comrade Thaelmann, Bolshevik leader of the German proletariat.

Toledo Arbitration Danger

TREMENDOUS PRESSURE is being exerted against the 4,000 Toledo auto parts strikers by every agency of the bosses in order to drive the workers back to work with the promise of arbitration. Thus far, the workers have resisted magnificently, having learned bitter lessons from the betrayals of former auto strikes by the National Labor Board. They rejected the bait of a 5 per cent increase and arbitration of other demands "afterwards."

But now the workers face the combined danger of the action of the capitalist press, which howls in support of the breaking of the strike, the local N.R.A. sub-regional labor board, their own leaders like Thomas Ramsey, the National Labor Board and the A. F. of L. officials.

solidarity shown by the strikers. As the leaflet distributed by the Auto Workers Union correctly says the road to victory lies in the power and unity of the workers.

"Only your mass activity can win. Do not depend on N.R.A. promises! Their business is to break strikes... To insure victory we call on all strikers to elect representatives from each department to form a strike committee in each plant. Representatives from these committees should be elected into a general strike committee to be in full charge of the strike. All demands should be submitted to the strikers for approval. No back stairs agreements. Negotiations should be conducted through a negotiations committee elected by the strikers themselves."

12 Points Aimed At Labor

REGARDLESS of what may be said by the government and capitalist representatives at the N.R.A. open hearings in Washington, the main program of action against the workers has already been laid down by General Johnson's widely publicized 12 points.

Last in these points, but not least, is the one declaring for the "wider use of mechanism for settling labor disputes in connection with code administration."

In other words, this signifies the wider use of strikebreaking such as occurred in Weirton Steel, in Budd Auto Body, in Ford, and in the coal and steel strikes.

The hearings were called originally to strengthen and tighten the oppressive measures of the N.R.A. in view of the rapidly rising strike waves definitely against the slave provisions of the codes and against the subjection of the company unions. The N.R.A. officials do not want strikes, because developed in sufficient strength, with powerful mass support by the workers, they would tend to break down the code standards by means of which the capitalists have so well profited.

The best answer to General Johnson's program has been given by Robert Minor, representative of the Communist Party, who speaks at these hearings, and whose speech is published in today's Daily Worker. The counter-proposals made by the Communist Party should be discussed by all workers in the factories where organization and action should take place to put them into effect in the interest of the workers.

Other of General Johnson's points are gauged to strengthen every oppressive feature of the N.R.A. Of course, the wily General does not come out in so many words and declare the real program of the bosses. But it is implicit in every one of his points. For example, he wants greater discrimination against Negro workers, a greater spread between the wages in the North and South. As he puts it: "Uniform classification of areas for the purpose of the North and South differentials." The "uniform classification" is to be undertaken in order to spread the differentials, to lower still more the wages of the workers in the South, especially the Negro workers.

He speaks still further about "uniformity of wages and hourly rates in competitive industries," which will bring about that deadly uniformity which has been going on ever since the N.R.A. was passed; namely, the reducing of all workers' wages to the code minimums, to the lowest levels in the country.

ALONG with these main points, the General, continuing the precedent of shameless and unabashed demagoguery which characterized the N.R.A. from its unly birth up until today, talks about increasing hourly rates and reducing weekly hours. But in practice, the General and all N.R.A. officials have aided the bosses in doing the opposite. General Johnson approved higher weekly hours in the auto industry, which cost 40,000 workers their jobs. He aided other capitalists increase their factory hours.

To soothe the ruffled feelings of the small business men who have been suffering from the rapidly developing N.R.A. monopolies, he talks about "protection against monopolies." Yet the basic purpose of the N.R.A. is to help monopoly capitalism, the big trusts who not only control the N.R.A. on the top, but by every means.

By strengthening the big trusts, and through the very working of the codes, along with Roosevelt's program of inflation, prices have been shooting upward, thereby adding greater and more oppressive burdens on the workers.

General Johnson begins his 12-point program by an attempt to answer the resounding cry against skyrocketing prices. But he talks of "national price stabilization," which is a cover for Roosevelt's basic program of a higher price level. He talks about "insurance against increase of price faster and further than increase of purchasing power." But that baloney was given to the workers originally when their wages were held down while prices mounted skyward.

Then the General talks about "a much improved method of securing prompt and effective compliance." There is an awful lot of dynamite contained in this innocent looking clause so far as the workers are concerned. It means, above all, the improvement of all the anti-labor, strikebreaking apparatus of the N.R.A., to make the workers comply with the low-wage codes, with the company unions, with every decree of the N.R.A., which dooms them to a life of living standards, and to attempt to reduce their unions to useless organs without the power of struggle.

We urge all workers, particularly Communist Party members, to take up in their factories the program against the N.R.A. put forward by Comrade Minor and give it the widest circulation and discussion.

Bus Workers! Vote for the Amalgamated!

WORKERS of the Fifth Avenue Coach Line are going to the polls today to decide whether they shall have a trade union of the workers to represent them, or whether the bosses will be permitted to herd them into a company union, which in no way can represent their interests.

Here is a chance for the bus workers to defeat the company union maneuvers of the wealthy coach bosses and begin to build their own class fighting union.

True, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees is not yet a class union; it is up to the workers to vote for it and then make it a class union.

Patrick J. Shea, vice-president of the union has always tried to keep the workers from developing militant struggle. He sabotaged the recent move for a strike when the bosses fired 19 of the workers. Now the workers can strike a double blow at both the bosses and Shea.

Vote for the Amalgamated. Repudiate the Fifth Ave. Coach Association, which is a company union of the bosses. Then go to work and make the Amalgamated a real fighting union by electing honest rank and file workers to the leading positions.

Organize garage committees of rank and file workers in every garage and department committees in every department. Demand that the 19 workers be reinstated.

U.S.S.R. Forced Again to Protest Against War Provocations of Japanese Planes

France to Increase Its Arms as Powers Approach War Deal

Big Program Planned as Eden Organizes Front Against U.S.S.R.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—While Captain Anthony Eden, war agent of the British cabinet, is on his way here after secret consultations with Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, the French cabinet is preparing to launch a larger armament program than ever before.

The program, to be carried out outside of the immense war-preparations budget through special loans, partly raised in England, includes increasing the army, navy, and air fleet, increasing the munitions reserve, and building of strategic roads and airways.

Dispatches from Rome, where Eden has just concluded his discussions with Mussolini, say that Great Britain, Germany and Italy are now in general agreement as their armament programs—which also means that an understanding has been reached as to the employment of their arms, without which no other agreement on armaments could be made. Since all agree, it must be understood that an understanding has been reached toward the consolidation of the anti-Soviet front of European capitalist powers.

Doumergue Protects Attorney - General, Proved Stavisky Aid

Ex-Premier's Kin Merely Refused Appointment to Higher Post

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Attorney-General G. Pressard, a brother-in-law of ex-Premier Camille Chautemps, proved to have been responsible for the freedom of Alexandre Stavisky although he was under indictment for embezzlement, was given a slap on the wrist by way of punishment yesterday.

His nomination for councillor of the Court of Cassation was withdrawn by decree of President Doumergue. It was while at large by connivance of Pressard that Stavisky carried out his new swindle involving many millions of francs.

Albert Dalimier, Premier during the Stavisky "investigation," and minister of colonies in the Daladier cabinet which followed his, has also been accused of complicity in Stavisky's pilfering.

The Doumergue government is carrying through a fake investigation into the murder of Albert Prince, Paris magistrate and key witness against high-placed accomplices of Stavisky, which is bringing out no facts which could lead to the murderers.

Georges Bonnet, former minister of finance, is another high government official who has been openly accused of having a hand in the Stavisky swindle.

Macedonian Appeal for Freedom

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 28.—An appeal to the Bulgarian and Croatian peoples and to the League of Nations to support the liberation struggles of the Macedonians was made yesterday by the congress of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee.

The Versailles treaty divided the territory of the Macedonian nation among Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and

"THAELMANN AND TORGLER, NEXT!"



The First Day of the Vienna Battles

Socialists Immediately Closed Power Plants Despite Leaders

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (By Mail).—As soon as the news about the fighting in Linz arrived in Vienna, the workers of the electric works immediately went on strike. In all Vienna the electric light went out, the street cars stopped right where they were at the time, the electric clocks stopped between 12 o'clock and 12:15. The time when the struggle began.

When the workers came back from their lunch, factory meetings were held in most shops where it was decided to join the strike. In the early hours of the afternoon the streets were crowded with workers who had started the struggle against fascism. Here and there Nazi groups could be seen, but they kept completely quiet. The street-cars were pulled away by trucks. All municipal buses went to the garages.

The first policemen with carbines can be seen. Those who are just on their beats talk to the civilians in a friendly manner and give the information they have about the traffic standstill. One can see how they personally dislike to be mobilized against the population by Dollfuss.

The closer one comes to the proletarian suburbs, the more police in riot cars to be seen. They have rifles, steel helmets and bloodhounds in the district where Orlaking and Hernalts suddenly calls out: "There's shooting in Sandletten!" And one hears the rattling of rifle shots. "Quick, to Sandletten!" is the cry everywhere. Sandletten is a city by itself. It is a section of municipal buildings in the district where Orlaking and Hernalts touch the hilly Vienna Forest.

The closer we get, the clearer we hear the shooting. We can't get very far into Sandletten district and had

Communist Leaflets Quickly Appear to Urge Strike

shooting. But again and again one hears: "At last! It's starting!"

In the evening only one paper is published, the Christian-Social "Weltblatt." On the front page is an appeal of the government to "the honest and sensible workers not to let themselves be incited into adventures that can only end by harming them." The paper also publishes the proclamation of martial law for causes of insurrection in Vienna and Upper Austria. In Vienna all public places and the doors of all houses must be locked at 8 p. m.

The streets are dark now. Candles are burning in the restaurants. A few scabs seem to be working in one of the subsidiary stations of the electric works! The electric light is working in some of the inner sections. The streets are still filled with crowds. Nobody knows what will happen tomorrow. At any rate, the electric works are the key point to the situation.

At this time leaflets of the Communist Party of Austria are already making their appearance in the workers' districts, calling for continuation and extension of the general strike.

Soviet Plane Saves 20 Marooned on Ice Floe

ASTRAKHAN, U. S. S. R., Feb. 28.—Twenty out of 500 fishermen marooned on the ice floes of the Caspian Sea, were rescued today with the help of a Soviet airplane, which landed on the ice floe, distributed food and guided the men to safety

Japanese Gov't Provocative in Reply Note

Demands "Guarantees" As It Builds War Bases Near USSR

MOSCOW, Feb. 28.—The Soviet Union again sent protest to the Japanese government against the persistent, provocative flying of Japanese war planes over the borders of the Soviet Union. This is the second time that the Soviet Union has been forced to take official notice of the provocative activities of Japanese military planes in the territory of the Soviet Union.

Japanese imperialism has built scores of army airplane bases near the borders of the Soviet Union, since it seized Manchuria two years ago. The Soviet Union, at the same time, in its latest note sharply denies the widely spread allegations of the Japanese government that Soviet planes have flown over into any parts of Manchukuo or Korea.

The latter denial was in answer to the note sent today by the Japanese government to Moscow "protesting" against the alleged activities of Soviet planes in Manchukuo and Korea. In a highly provocative document, typical of capitalist diplomacy immediately prior to imperialist attack, the Japanese government demands "guarantees" that the Soviet Union will not send "any more" of its planes into Japanese territory.

The flimsy nature of the Japanese allegations, indicative of their deliberately provocative character, is shown by the fact that even one of the officials of the Japanese War Office told the press that "he appreciated the difficulty of determining whether a plane is on Soviet or Japanese territory."

Manchukuo 'Ruler' Calls For Bulwark Against Soviets

Puppet of Japanese Imperialism Calls for Intervention

HSINKING, Manchukuo, Feb. 28.—Surrounded by soldiers with drawn bayonets, Henry Pu-Yi today prepared to go through with the ceremony of enthronement as Emperor of Manchukuo, puppet state of Japanese imperialism.

From the very first, Pu-Yi has already begun to sound the note of anti-Soviet provocation, as instructed by his Japanese masters. Speaking to the press, he declared: "Is it not worth something to the world that Manchukuo stands at the cross-roads between the Soviet in the Orient, as a bulwark against the inroads of Bolshevism into the Far East?"

Two years ago, Japanese imperialism seized Manchuria and set up the puppet government of the so-called "independent" State, Manchukuo. Since that time, the Japanese imperialists have been feverishly building air bases and military roads through Manchukuo straight up to the Soviet borders.

across the drifting ice. Every effort is being made to save the o'bers. If favorable weather holds, it is hoped that all will be saved.

The Balance Sheet of One Year of Hitler Fascist Dictatorship

Not One Economic Plan of Nazis Has Relieved Toilers' Misery

In the first part of this article, on the "balance-sheet of one year of Hitler fascist dictatorship," published in yesterday's Daily Worker, the writer discussed the inner political situation of the Nazi dictatorship, the failure of the boasted political unification, the fact that Hitler maintains his power only through methods of permanent civil war, and the growing conflicts within the fascist ruling class. In this second installment, he discusses the economic situation and the Nazi foreign relations.—Editor.

By J. L.

THE balance-sheet of economic policy in the first year of Hitler's dictatorship is as negative as that of domestic policy. It is characteristic that Hitler dealt at such length in his speech with the "achievement" of dissolving the parties and the trade unions, but skimmed rapidly over economic questions with a few general phrases. Taking as a basis the statistics of the toiling masses, we venture to make the assertion that he had already accomplished one-third of the abolition of unemployment promised in his "four-year plan." He maintained that by the winter of 1933 the number of unemployed had decreased from six to four millions. And this although the income of Hitler and Goering are flatly contradicted even by the official statistics, which state that the unemployed army has increased by another half-million. The Nazi statistics themselves give Hitler's statement the lie.

THE income of Hitler and Goering is flatly contradicted even by the official statistics, which state that the unemployed army has increased by another half-million. The Nazi statistics themselves give Hitler's statement the lie. The Nazi statistics state that the contributions paid to the incapacity

insurance fund increased from 640 million marks to 670 millions between 1930 and 1933, an increase of 4 per cent; other statistics state that the approximately twelve and one-half million in employment have been added to by a further two million, or 16 per cent! Another comparison is even more striking. The contributions paid to the employees' insurance fund amounted to 285 million marks in 1933, as compared with 288 millions the year before—a falling off! Is it going to be asserted that out of the alleged two million persons newly employed, none of them were employees, office workers?

Wage Total Did Not Rise. The wages tax statistics, already frequently quoted, prove that the wage income of the people has not increased. But Hitler maintains that the "national income has increased this year!" The Secretary of State, Reinhardt, states that this alleged increase amounts to six millions. Since the income of the toiling masses, of the workers and employees in work and the unemployed, of the small tradesmen and of the small and middle peasants, has not increased, then this statement—if not a pure invention—can only mean that in this year of growing wholesale unemployment and poverty of the capitalists, the junkers and large landowners, has increased by these six millions. Will the millions of electors who voted for Hitler a year ago regard this as a favorable item on his balance-sheet?

No Help for Peasants. Hitler followed up his fraudulent assertions regarding reduction of unemployment by a statement on the alleged "saving of the peasantry." In this parliament no discussion was allowed, and a "consultation" on a law was actually settled under Goering's leadership in two minutes; but if anyone had been able to ask the chancellor what were the measures

by which the Nazi government has "saved" the small holders, then even this master of demagoguery would have been at a loss for an answer. It is only a few weeks since the State governor of Baden, Wagner, was obliged to reply as follows to a representative of the "Voelkischer Beobachter," who questioned him as to the effect of the peasant legislation: "On this point I regret to say that our population has not yet recognized the great importance and scope of this law. Special enlightenment will be necessary in order to make it clear to the peasants that their second and third sons too must be provided for..."

Besides this, among us the law does not play such an important part as for instance in East Prussia, for among us it is a question of small farms of 10 to at most 15 hectares." ("Voelkischer Beobachter," 24-1-34.)

This is an open admission that the Nazi legislation with its entail-farm rights, can only benefit the large farmers if it benefits any at all, but only further increases the misery of the small holder.

Foreign Policy Failures. Let us in conclusion take a glance at the foreign political balance-sheet of the Hitler government. Hitler and his press have proclaimed the agreement with Poland to be a tremendous success. The gentlemen are certainly not asking so much as they used to! If Stresemann or Brüning had concluded such an agreement, formally recognizing the Eastern frontiers of Germany and relinquishing the Corridor, the separated territory of Upper Silesia, and Danzig, then the whole pack of Nazi hounds would have howled "high treason." But now these well-trained poodles of capital are delighted at the magnificent success of the "peace policy" of the "people's chancellor." This "government of the national revolution"

has broken none of the fetters of Versailles; it is pleased and satisfied if it is left the possibility of terrorizing and pillaging the toiling masses of Germany, of continuing its secret preparations for war, and of planning a war alliance against the Soviet Union.

War On U.S.S.R. Is Main Object. Intervention against the Socialist Soviet Republic remains the main object of the foreign policy of national socialism. But if the improvement of relations between German and Polish fascism is weighed against the restoration of relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A., then only a blind man could fail to see that in this sphere too the balance-sheet of German fascism shows a completely negative result.

The Nazi government is quite aware that it is plunging forward into ever-increasing and disastrous difficulties. But this is only the more reason for the opinion that the only way for it to maintain its competitive capacity is to exercise an even stronger pressure on wages and working conditions. Even the associations of the workers and employees which are under the direct command of the Nazis appear into dangerous to the capitalist exploiters now dubbed "leaders" from the Nazis. Therefore the next item on the agenda is the final elimination of the last remnants of legal organizations of the workers. Factory by factory the attack is to be made on the workers in a similar manner as that attempted by Papen in 1932.

But the wage-cutting offensive of the Papen government aroused a mighty strike wave under the united

Hitler's Foreign Policy One Long Record of Failures

front leadership of the C.P.G. and the R.T.U.O., which culminated in the Berlin traffic workers' strike in November, 1932.

Though at the present time the condition under which the C.P.G. and the R.T.U.O. are fighting are incomparably more difficult than then, still the revolutionary mass work, which no terror can break, is creating the prerequisites for a rising wave of resistance against this fresh piratical raid of the capitalist class.

Struggle for Soviet Germany Continues Unabated

The brutal slaughter of our best fighters, the threats of death against our leaders, against Comrades Thaelmann and Dimitroff, are intended to intimidate the revolutionary movement. The experience gained in one year of heroic struggle by German Communism, against the bloodiest executioners' dictatorship ever known in the history of the world, has already shown that this hope of the fascists is vain. The German working class, backed up by the mighty aid of international proletarian solidarity, is continuing its struggle undiminished with growing mass power, for the history of the world has already shown that the only way for the fascist terror and of the intensified capitalist offensive, for the breaking down of the pernicious social-fascist mass influence, for the creation of the united front of proletarian class struggle, for the mobilization of the masses for the revolutionary overthrow of the Hitler dictatorship, and for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship of the German Soviet republic.