

CIRCULATION DRIVE  
NEW SUBS RECEIVED YESTERDAY:  
Daily ..... 81  
Saturday ..... 51  
Total to date 1,740  
Total ..... 991

# Daily Worker

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING  
CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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

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WEATHER: Fair, Colder

(Eight Pages)

Price 3 Cents

# U.S., MENDIETA IN ARMED WAR ON CUBAN STRIKERS

## 4,500 Parmelee Hackmen Strike Against Company Union

### 2,000 Cabs Stop Rolling As Men Hit Blacklist

Strike Starts When the Parmelee Co. Fires Union Man

COPS AID COMPANY  
Call for Election of Broad Committee

NEW YORK.—Taxi drivers of the Parmelee System, Inc., the largest taxicab fleet in the city, struck yesterday against the formation of a company union and the discharge of a union shop steward.

Over 4,500 drivers were out in noon and 2,000 cabs were in the garages. The walkout which began at a garage at 156th St. and Bradhurst Ave., where a shop steward, Samuel Jaffe, was fired for his union activities, has spread to all garages in Manhattan, Bronx, Harlem and Brooklyn. It is being led by the Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York.

The strikers have drawn up a list of 13 demands which include re-instatement of all discharged men fired for union activities, abolition of the spotter system, two weeks vacation with pay for all regular drivers, uniform caps to be supplied by the company, abolition of the blacklist, no discrimination against Negroes and recognition of the Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York.

Many Drivers Fired.  
Joseph Gilbert, field organizer of the union, told the Daily Worker that the firing of Jaffe was not an isolated case. "The same discrimination against union men could be found in all garages," he said. "Men have been fired in Parmelee garages all over the city for refusing to join the company union."

The strike was called following a vote taken by the drivers at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, and Rockland Palace, 280 W. 156th St., at 3 o'clock in the morning. A strike committee of nine, three from each borough, was set up and pickets were sent to the

Hospital Red Tape Kills Baby; Parents Protest

NEW YORK.—A case of hospital red tape which delayed medical aid to a baby was forced to Mayor La Guardia's attention after forceful complaints were made by the parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett. The baby died last Saturday at the Kings County Hospital without the hospital authorities notifying the parents how dangerous the case was, and the parents were turned away from the hospital during their frequent visits and told to return during regular visiting hours

In the Daily Worker Today

- PAGE 2 Sports, by Sam Ross.
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- PAGE 4 Pre-Convention Discussion.
- Strikes in Auto, Coal Show Rising Struggle Against N.R.A. Spy Agency Linked With A. F. of L. Heads; S. P. Press Aids Scabs.
- PAGE 5 Seeds of Fascism in New Pamphlet by Secretary Wallace. Communist International Celebrates 15th Year Under Lenin. Stalin Banner.
- PAGE 6 Letters from Miners. "In the Home." "Dr. Luttinger Advises." "Party Life."
- With Our Young Readers.
- PAGE 7 "Change the World," by Sender Garin.
- Browder Tells of 10-Day Trip Through Concentration Districts.
- "He Doesn't Get Work, He'll Do Anything," by John L. Spivak.
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- PAGE 8 Editorials Foreign News.



JULIO ANTONIO MELLA  
Leader of the Communist Party of Cuba, who was assassinated in 1929 by Machado's agents for his activities on behalf of the Cuban workers and against Yankee imperialism. His ashes were recently ceremoniously buried by the Cuban workers.

### 5 Ships and Dock Strike in Baltimore

Negro Longshoremen Walk Out As the Crews Strike

BALTIMORE, Md., March 9.—The crews of five ships and coastwise longshoremen struck here, under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. The crews walked off the ships, demanding the full code of the M. W. I. U.—the 1929 wage scale, full crews and better conditions. The striking longshoremen, all of whom are Negro workers, are members of Baltimore Local 1 of the Longshore Section of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. They are demanding 75 cents an hour.

The names of the striking ships are the Walter Munson, the Rebore, the Fireore, the San Angelo and the New Britain. The crew of the El Captain sent word ashore that the men are ready to strike.

The S.S. New Britain got out of the harbor with a skeleton crew bound for a southern port.

### Fairmont Aluminum Men on Strike; Lewis Orders Miners Back

CLEVELAND, March 9.—A. F. of L. leaders here refuse to announce the results of the strike vote of nearly 3,000 Fisher Body Co. workers which took place yesterday. They declare that the vote will not be announced until Wednesday, pending a ruling of the National Labor Board. The workers voted despite newspaper stories to the contrary. Voting undoubtedly showed sentiment for a strike, although no figures are available.

### Masses in Action for H.R. 7598

Arrests at City Halls Fail to Stop Demand; 4 Locals Endorse

NEW YORK.—Four additional local unions of the American Federation of Labor have endorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) and in several cities militant demonstrations of the workers were held at city councils, demanding enactment of the bill, in the face of police terror and arrests.

The local unions of the A. F. of L. endorsing the Bill were the U. M. W. A. Local 916 of Hitegan, Iowa; local union nine of the Coopers' International, Phila., the Carpenters local in Jamestown, N. Y., and the Eveleth, Minn., local of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. The Eveleth Roosevelt C.W.A. Club and the Eveleth fire department endorsed the bill, which has already been endorsed by the city councils of this Mesaba Iron Range town.

### Shenandoah Demonstration

In Shenandoah, Pa., anthracite coal mining center, seven members of the Unemployment Council were arrested at an open air mass meeting called March 6, to go before

### Eighth Army Flyer Is Killed in Government Air Mail Service

NEW YORK, March 9.—The crash of two army planes, one in Ohio and one in Florida, brought the total of killed army flyers to eight since the Army took over the air mail service less than a month ago. Both planes were carrying mail when they crashed.

Roosevelt has just decided to turn the air mail over to private companies again.

### 1,200 Post Office Subs Laid Off in Chicago, Ill.

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, Ill., March 9.—All postoffice substitutes here were laid off today, and their routes added to the routes of the regulars. The latter are working under a terrific speed. They are being given four day furloughs without pay instead of the promised 15 per cent pay increase in pay.

The National Association of Post Office Employees is immediately taking steps to fight against the layoffs. The postoffice heads claim there are no funds left to pay substitutes for the rest of the fiscal year, which ends on July 1. Twelve hundred substitutes are affected by the layoffs.

### Troops, Airplanes Sent Against Ala. Miners; 20,000 Vote for Strike

Smith, Canadian Labor Leader, Acquitted by Jury in Sedition Trial

TORONTO, Can., March 9.—A verdict of not guilty was returned yesterday by the jury in the case of A. E. Smith, veteran labor leader and General Secretary of the Canadian Labor Defense League, whose indictment on a charge of sedition evoked a tremendous outburst of mass protests in this country and in the United States.

(Editor's Note.—The Daily Worker will carry a complete report of the final day of the trial and Smith's speech in court, on Monday.)

### Huge City Wide Protest Action, Harlem Today

Callahan Again Denies Scottsboro Motion; All Out Against Lynchers!

DECATUR, March 9.—Judge W. W. Lynch Callahan today again refused to hear a motion for a new trial for Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys, declining to hear argument by Eli Schwartzbard, International Labor Defense attorney, against his recent decision which virtually attempts to rob the two boys of the right of appeal.

Appeal has been filed with the Alabama Supreme Court by the I.L.D. attorneys. All workers' organizations are urged to rush demands to President Roosevelt, Gov. B. M. Miller and the Alabama Supreme Court for the immediate, unconditional and safe release of the nine Scottsboro boys.

NEW YORK.—"They Shall Not Die!" will be the thunderous answer of thousands of New York workers this afternoon to the latest maneuvers of the Alabama lynchers to rush the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair, as workers from all over the city mobilize in Harlem for a powerful Scottsboro protest demonstration.

The Harlem sections of the Communist Party and Young Communist League in calling the demonstration urged all sections of the party, and all mass organizations and workers throughout the city to turn out.

The demonstration is called for 2 o'clock this afternoon. All workers are asked to be at their mobilization points by 1:30. The various organizations will mobilize as follows: Bronx section, together with the International Labor Defense and the Finnish Federation, at 126th Street and Lenox Ave.; Yorkville, East and Lower Harlem organizations, together with the Young Communist League, at 115th St. and 5th Ave.; Harlem Party section and Unemployed Councils at 131st St. and Lenox Ave.; League of Struggle for Negro Rights and all Manhattan sections at 141st St. and Lenox Ave.

The main mobilization will be at 131st St. and Lenox Avenue, from which the march will start, proceeding up Lenox Avenue to 135th Street, west to 7th Avenue, down to 125th St., east to Lenox, and culminating in a huge demonstration at 131st Street and Lenox Avenue. The speakers include James W. Ford, organizer of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party; William Fitzgerald of the Harlem Section of the International Labor Defense; Louis Campbell of the Unemployed Council; Charles White, Young Communist League organizer; and Herman McKawain of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

### Nazis Will Rearm, Says Hitler Note

Britain Answers Vinson Bill With Gigantic Military Budget

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9. Machine guns, gas bombs, airplanes, rifles and bayonets, along with a cavalry unit, are being transported into Walker County by three companies of the Alabama National Guard to crush a general strike, voted by 20,000 miners in their locality. Eight thousand miners are already on strike, and are sending delegations to all mines to pull them out. The miners involved are demanding the district labor board's ruling to end the strike, as well as the orders of the U. M. W. A. officials.

Admitting that "No violence has been reported in the strike areas," Brigadier General John C. Parsons, nevertheless, gave his troops the order to march against the miners in Walker County.

Communist Units Active.  
The Communist Party mine units are issuing leaflets calling for a spread of the strike, and rank and file control. They demand full recognition of the union and to fight against the company union. A basic day rate of \$3.40 for outside workers, and \$4.40 for inside labor; sixty two cents per ton, with a minimum of four cars a day; abolition of contracting; equal pay for equal work, and the right of Negro miners to any job; an eight-hour day; re-installing of free transportation to work and for larger bath houses; reduction in high commissary

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The energetic pushing of British war preparations is understood here to be a response to the American big-navy and warplane program, and particularly to the Vinson bill, which provides for making the U. S. navy the most powerful afloat.

4 Hurt in U. S. Submarine Explosion  
SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 9.—Four members of the crew Nautilus, a locally based submarine, were hurt last night when an explosion occurred due to an exploded crankcase as the submarine was engaged in a power run 100 miles out at sea.

6,000 Milk Drivers Reject Proposal  
CHICAGO, March 9.—Six thousand milk drivers voted unanimously last night in Carmen's Hall to reject trusts' proposal to substitute commissions for present wage of forty dollars week. The proposal "guaranteed" a thirty dollar week with system of "points" for sales.

The lifetime officials of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union Local 753 have ignored the demand of the rank and file that negotiations on the wage cut, which have gone on for more than a month, cease. The Trusts have recently lowered the price of milk of this city one cent in a maneuver to cut wages and then increase the price of milk again.

The rank and file committees with headquarters at 160 North Wells St., Room 301, are organizing the workers for strike against the wage cut and against the flagrant betrayals of the union officials.

Connecticut Workers Strike  
NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 9.—Demanding a 40 per cent wage increase, 100 tool and die makers decided that if their demands are not

### Workers of U.S. Support Cuban Toilers' Fight

Fight Intervention of U.S. Armed Forces in Cuban Struggle!

OUT WITH CAFFERY!  
Demand Roosevelt Keep U. S. Hands Off Cuba!

Wall Street's puppet in Cuba, President Carlos Mendieta, with the support of Roosevelt's battle-ships and arms, is preparing to drown a general strike of the Cuban workers in a sea of blood. Workers! American imperialism to protect its blood money, its \$1,500,000,000 investment in Cuba, and the \$90,000,000 that it squeezes out of the Cuban masses yearly, is ready to shoot down your Cuban brothers.

The Mendieta government, to protect the profits of the American bankers, public utility owners, and sugar magnates, has decreed that strikes are illegal. In the tremendous strike wave in Cuba, Mendieta, recognized by the Roosevelt government, is repeating the murderous tactics of the butcher Machado.

Just as the Roosevelt government through its N.R.A. is moving towards making strikes illegal, the Wall Street puppet in Cuba, Mendieta, has taken the next step and is mobilizing the army to crush strikes by bloodshed.

American workers! Your Cuban brothers are fighting against the same enemy who oppresses you and wants to smash down your living standards. Fight against American armed intervention in Cuba! Demand U. S. battleships get out of Cuban waters! Demand all U.S. armed forces be withdrawn from Cuba! Demand the ousting of Wall Street's ambassador, Jefferson Caffery! Demand the Roosevelt government keep its hands off of the struggles of the Cuban workers! Stop the shipment of arms and munitions to Cuba, to be used against your fellow workers in Cuba! Support the general strike of the Cuban workers against the monster of the American bankers and the native landlord capitalists! For international solidarity with our Cuban brothers!

23 Hurt, 1 Killed in Bus Crash  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—One woman died and 23 persons were injured when a New Haven Railroad bus bound from New Haven to Providence skidded this morning due to the freezing of snow that fell the previous night.

6,000 Chicago Milk Men Reject Bosses' Pay Proposals  
met they will go on strike here at the Stanley Works on Monday.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 9.—Over 900 weavers here at the Russell Manufacturing Company went out on strike today declaring that promises made for the ending of a previous strike have been broken. A committee representing the strikers met with the bosses and demanded a 10 per cent wage increase, which was promised at the ending of the last strike.

Besses, Union Heads, Ward Off C. & N. W. Strike  
CHICAGO, March 9.—Discussions of railroad owners and union officials on Chicago & Northwestern ended this week with the settling of a few of the thousands of grievances and with practically a complete victory for the bosses in warding off a strike.

The union officials, who tricked the workers into voting them complete power to negotiate with the rail owners, are attempting to shut the eyes of the workers to the main grievances of the ten per cent wage cut and the working conditions which have grown even worse during the very week negotiations were taking place.

The present concessions, which consist of the return of jobs to some workers and back pay, were forced by the active Brotherhood Unity League movements which already had had resolutions passed in several lodges against the wage cut and demanding action.

### More Strikes Answer Attempt to Smash C.P. and Trade Unions

FULL TIE-UP NEAR  
Fascist Bands Armed With U. S. Aid

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secret orders to all American warships in the neighborhood of Cuba to be ready at short notice to rush to the island have been issued by the Navy department.

HAVANA, March 9.—U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and President Carlos Mendieta are preparing today to attempt to drown in blood the general strike of Cuban workers, which is sweeping the island and approaching the scale of the strike which brought about the downfall of Machado last summer.

While a spokesman for Mendieta announced that the strikes would be broken with full army protection, fascist bands armed through the help of former Ambassador Sumner Wells and Caffery are being drilled, in the fear that the army will fraternize with the revolutionary workers. These fascist bands, composed of young members of the ABC capitalist landlord party, are known to have at least 9,000 rifles, 100 machine guns, and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

U. S. Marines Ready  
Capt. Albert B. Moore, formerly of the New York State Police, arrived in Havana last night to organize the Havana police force.

Several U. S. warships are in Cuban harbors, and the transport ship Antares, with the full marine force of the U. S. Warship, is anchored in Havana harbor. Other marine and military forces are quartered on the island at the Guantanamo base.

These elaborate military preparations are the Wall Street-Mendieta government's answer to a scientific revolutionary wave which received immense impetus from the emergency decrees issued yesterday suspending constitutional guarantees and outlawing all strikes.

The spread of the general strike is a direct defense of the revolutionary National Confederation of Labor (CNOC) and the Communist Party, which the emergency decrees is avowedly intended to smash. The CNOC has 300,000 members.

United Front negotiations between the CNOC and the Labor Federation for joint struggles in defense of workers' rights are progressing, and

(Continued on Page 2)

## AFL Heads Refuse to Divulge Fisher Body Strike Vote; Strikes Spreading

### Fairmont Aluminum Men on Strike; Lewis Orders Miners Back

CLEVELAND, March 9.—A. F. of L. leaders here refuse to announce the results of the strike vote of nearly 3,000 Fisher Body Co. workers which took place yesterday. They declare that the vote will not be announced until Wednesday, pending a ruling of the National Labor Board. The workers voted despite newspaper stories to the contrary. Voting undoubtedly showed sentiment for a strike, although no figures are available.

### Lewis Orders Strike Broken

WASHINGTON, March 9.—John L. Lewis, living up to the character-

### Johnson Speech Praising AFL Heads, Attacked Communists

NEW YORK.—General Johnson deliberately deleted important passages from his speech praising the A. F. of L. officials as the best strikebreakers of the New Deal and attacking the Communist Party.

### General Dressed Up Speech for Boss Press, Delet-ing Part Telling of Fight Against Communists, and Section Slandering Negroes

"Gentlemen, the A. F. of L. is the worst enemy of the Communist Party." This fact is reported to the Daily Worker by Seymour Waldman, of the Daily Worker Washington Bureau who was present and heard General Johnson speak. The whole speech can be found on page three of today's Daily Worker.

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### Labor Party Gains London County Rule

LONDON, March 9.—Deep disillusion with the hunger government of the Conservative Party, and radicalization of the masses of London workers has made itself felt in the complete overthrow of conservative rule in yesterday's elections to the London County Council.

### Conservative Defeat Shows Radicalization of London Masses

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### Colby Injunction Smashed by Mass Action of Workers

#### Supreme Court Renders Decision Against Anti-Union Motion

NEW YORK.—Mass pressure of the workers succeeded yesterday in forcing the Supreme Court of Manhattan to deny an injunction against picketing to the owners of the Colby Cafeteria, 38th St. and Eighth Ave.

Following these mass protests, in which 16 workers were arrested, the court was forced to deny the motion of the attorney of the bosses for a permanent court order against picketing.

### "Daily" Making Deep Inroad Into New England Shoe Town

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 7.—Into this important New England shoe town, now seething with workers' struggles against miserable R. A. working conditions, the Daily Worker is making a deeper inroad than has been recorded in any previous period.

In one department of a shoe shop 32 out of 60 workers have already subscribed to the "Daily." The new subscribers held a special meeting and elected one of their members as a Daily Worker agent.

Haverhill has already fulfilled more than 60 per cent of its quota of new subscribers in the present sub drive, and is determined to double its quota.

Keen Socialist competition is developing between various shoe plants, with each one trying to get the most new subs among their workers.

Haverhill challenges Boston, which is in the same district, and other New England cities to show as good

or better results in the campaign to get new subscribers for the Daily Worker.

NEW YORK.—Action to speed up the Daily Worker circulation drive is being taken by a number of districts and sections.

Philadelphia will hold a city-wide Red Sunday for intensive canvassing with the Daily Worker on March 11, and all class-conscious workers are asked to report to the various section headquarters at 11 a. m.

A Greater Boston Daily Worker Conference will be held in that city on Friday, March 16, at 8 p. m., at Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St.

Every class-conscious worker! Ask your friends and fellow workers to subscribe to our Daily Worker!

### Browder to Speak at Symposium Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Mary Van Kleeck, director of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation; Granville Hicks, literary editor of the New Masses, and Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of U.S.A., will take part in a symposium Sunday, March 11, at 8 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., on the subject, "The Place of the Intellectual in the Workers' Struggle."

### Court Frames Six Workers Found Guilty

URGE workers to pack Jamaica Court at trial of Negro worker today

NEW YORK.—Seven of the nine unemployed workers arrested for taking part in a delegation which visited the Home Relief Bureau last Monday were declared guilty by the labor judge Judge Anthony Burke, at Tombs Court Thursday night, and remanded for "investigation" and sentence on Saturday, March 10.

### Hackmen on Strike Against Parmelee Company Union

(Continued from Page 1)

garages to stop all cabs that attempted to run.

N.R.A. Maneuvers. Mrs. Elinore Herrick, chairman of the N.R.A. Regional Labor Board, maneuvered yesterday to get the taxi strikers back to work by stating that she would hold a poll for the drivers to decide whether they wanted a company union or the Taxi Drivers' Union, which is leading the strike.

Sam Orner, president of the union, said that such a poll was entirely out of the question. "The question of the union is settled so far as the drivers are concerned," said Orner. "They have proven this by their strike action and the fact that we have now over 12,000 members of the union in Manhattan."

Must Elect Broad Committee. It should be clear now to all the strikers that the present strike committee of 9 is not broad enough to cope with all the problems of the strike.

The Socialists, Judge Panken and Lawyer Levy, are again attempting to sit with the committee and steer the proceedings, as they did in the last strike. Their aim is to isolate the committee of nine and put over a new sellout plan.

Sam Orner, president of the union, said, "This is a fight against the company union and don't want to be coerced into joining one."

Orner pointed out that the Parmelee Company, which is paying its drivers \$10 and \$12 a week is able to pay \$45,000 a year to E. H. Miller, who recently resigned as president of the system.

The union announced today that a delegation of drivers will go to the City Hall to protest to the mayor against police harrassing, assaulting and interfering with the pickets.

The company is especially active trying to break the strike. Company officials are broadcasting lying statements that the union leaders are a "bunch of racketeers."

Mike Gentile, superintendent of the Christopher St. garage, threatened pickets with a piece of iron pipe. He called the police and stationed them in front of the garage.

The cops and Gentile were trying to force drivers to take cars out into the street.

Early in the morning Superintendent Holtz of the 60th Street garage attacked a union picket.

The company sent men to the strike hall where the drivers had parked their cars. These men put the flag up on about thirty cabs so that the meters would be clocking up charges while the men were at the picketing.

To Picket Today. Picketing is now going on at all Parmelee garages in the city. The union issued a call yesterday for drivers to picket garages at the following addresses: Christopher and West Streets, 19th and West, 23rd St. and Ave. A, First Ave. and 48th St., 36th St. between 3th and 9th E., 57th St. and 11th Ave., 60th St. and Ave. A, 140th St. and 5th Ave., 155th St. and Bradhurst.

Brooklyn drivers will picket at Crown St. and Franklin Ave. and 35th St. and 3rd Ave.

The strikers have set up headquarters at Irving Plaza Hall, and Rockland Palace.

### SPORTS

#### Batter Up!

WARM weather and plenty of sun came bouncing in on us unawares following some big snow storms, which makes us kind of balmy and which makes us turn to what's doing among the major leaguers, bush leaguers, any old leaguers.

It's so that I get thinking in terms of curves, strikes, balls. I even feel the curve on the typewriter key, "J." I'm gonna bat for myself.

TALKS of baseball holdouts I were postponed for a day last week when John J. McGraw, the little Napoleon of the diamond, passed away. But now that M. G. M., the great movie producing movie organization is thinking of making a movie on the life of the man whose glittering eye faded from too much boozing, the stars are finding themselves once more haggling over contract terms.

They cry that baseball was never more popular than it was in the years of its highest salaries, so "why not tag on a few more grand to my contract and make the game popular again," they say.

"Sure thing," they're answered by the contract makers. "But emptier bleachers, and emptier grandstands, don't make it necessary for us to increase salaries."

Just because the grandstands take on more color as more and more gray heads come for a day's relief from business and the troubles of the world, don't make salaries more colorful.

So the candy making Babe Ruth, who was much eulogized and elongated on the celluloids, winds up with a \$35,000 a year contract, with the hope that this year, maybe, sweating off a few more pounds from his well-known tummy won't be so hard on him.

And Jimmy Foxh hits the limelight when he threatens the Philadelphia Athletics that he has a contract to turn professional wrestler for \$30,000 a year.

He takes a sliding scale contract from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year providing attendance rises. Foxh will get \$15,000.

BUT the real baseball players who use the streets, lots and backyards for games and who practice throwing curve balls against hard stone walls and fences, aren't bothered with the weighty troubles of what they're going to get. Kids play on the street all day, minus the touch of expensive gloves and the thrills of having crowds cheer them. Give them a ball and bat and they play. The national pastime is carried on by them. The open market of athleticism isn't a part of their economic organization.

WHICH brings to mind a letter I'm gonna dig out of the files from a Chicago comrade who has a good idea, now that spring is just a little ways off:

Dear Sports Editor: Workers' Club, Sloga, intends to organize this coming spring a soft ball team for boys and one for girls. I am writing to you about this because I think it would be much more beneficial to the revolutionary movement to organize a league of such workers' soft ball teams, than for a team to go on playing independently. I have no connections to start this, and as far as I know the L. S. U. is not doing anything concerning this particular game.

As you know, this game is getting more and more popular, is inexpensive, and I think with it we can reach much wider American masses than we can with soccer, etc.

We ought to be able to organize prices, and also lower powder prices. Besides the miners are urged to demand all payments, including advances in cash, and no checkers, against evictions of unemployed miners from company houses, and no confiscation of furniture.

The miners are rebelling against the 11-hour day, with eight hours pay, being forced to buy their own supplies. "The commissary prices are robbery without a pistol," say the miners. They are now getting 36 cents a ton with supplies furnished, and 48 to 52 cents where they must buy their own supplies.

The miners are indignant over the action of William Mitch, District U.M.W.A. president, who orders the miners not to strike pending a decision of the local Labor Board. Mitch himself is a member of the Board.

In the little Cahaba field where the miners have been on strike for over two weeks, Negro and white miners disarmed 15 company thugs whom the sheriff had promised to deputize, and ordered them sent back to Birmingham.

The district Labor Board ruled against the miners, and ordered the strike ended. When the miners refused to go back to work under slave conditions Sheriff A. B. Barrentine appealed to Governor B. M. Miller for troops. The governor ordered Colonel Walter M. Thompson of the Sixteenth Infantry and three officers, connected with leading bosses in Alabama, to make a tour of the field. On their recommendation he issued the order for the troops.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET Bel. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn PHONE: DICKENS 2-3619 Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

9.9. Goldin, Optometrists & Opticians 1378 St. Nicholas Ave. at 1690 Lexington Ave. at 179th St. N.Y. at 106th St. N.Y.

Dr. E. E. EICHEL, Dentist 150 E. 92nd St., New York City Cor. Lexington Ave. Atwater 9-9533 Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sun. 9 to 1 Member Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Fund

WILLIAM BELL, Official Optometrist of the L. W. O. 106 EAST 14th STREET Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Phone: Tompkins Square 6-8257

DR. S. L. SHIELDS, Surgeon Dentist 2374 WALLACE AVE. Corner Allerton Avenue Bronx, N. Y.

MOTT HAVEN 9-9749 Dr. Julius Jaffe, Surgeon Dentist 401 EAST 140th STREET (Corner Willis Avenue)

AARON SHAPIRO, Pod.G. CHIROPODIST 223 SECOND AVENUE ALGONQUIN 4-4492 Cor. 14th St. Scientific Treatment of Foot Ailments

To Hire AIRY, LARGE MEETING ROOMS and HALL Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: RHineland 5097

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Final Reductions ON SUITS AND OVERCOATS Suit—100% Worsteds, Cheviots, Saxons Overcoats—Luxurious Velours, Cheviots, Meltons, Etc. \$18.50—\$20.50—\$22.50 Formerly up to \$35.00

MAX TRAIER (Corner Clinton Street) Member of L. W. O. Unions, Mass Organizations Obtain 5% Discount for New Mass Fund of Daily Worker

### U.S. and Mendieta In Armed War on Cuban Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

their success will mean a practically complete general political strike, paralyzing the whole island.

More Go on Strike. Fifty thousand tobacco workers, 10,000 city transport workers, and newspaper workers in Havana followed the walk-out of telephone and radio workers in answer to Mendieta's terrorist decree.

Communication with other parts of the island remains fragmentary, but it is known that Santiago abattoir employees have walked out.

At Nuevitas, on the north coast of Camaguey province, 142 striking dock workers were reported arrested. Police and soldiers fired with machine guns into groups of demonstrators in front of the Provincial Administration building.

Later, when Samuel Goldberg, I. L. D. lawyer demanded the arraignment before another judge, reading into the record of the court proceedings that Burke was prejudiced, Judge Burke refused to arrange for their trial, and refused to parole them in the custody of the lawyer, setting bail at \$100 for Roth and \$10 for Mary Smith.

Yesterday the I. L. D. won the parole of Roth and in the custody of the I. L. D. lawyer, and adjournment of the case until March 19.

Joseph Shermeko, whose testimony four defendants supported, testified that he had been kicked by the police following his arrest.

This little delegation of workers who had presented an organized demand for relief were pronounced guilty by the judge. Five women, two young workers, one old man, and one soft-spoken Negro, who got police clubs when they demanded relief, stood up while the labor judge passed sentence. Six of them face jail sentences.

The International Labor Defense urged all workers to jam the court when the judge passes sentence today at 10 a. m., at Criminal Court, Franklin and Center Sts. Every workers' organization is urged to send protest telegrams to the trial judge, demanding the release of these workers.

To Organize Locally. On Monday, March 12, at 8 p. m., mass organizations in the Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts will meet at the headquarters of the 13th St. Block Committee, 516 E. 13th St., to jam the local U. S. Harold Olmstead led a committee of assembly districts. All workers mass organizations are urged to be represented at this conference.

Mass Needle Trades Women's Conference To Be Held Today

NEW YORK.—A mass women's conference of all needle trades shops of dress, fur, cloak, whitegoods, knitgoods, etc., as well as representatives of Women's Council Branches, International Workers Order branches and all other fraternal clubs, will be held today, March 10, at 2 p. m., in Irving Plaza Hall.

To the conference, the Women's Action Committee of the Industrial Union will present a program of action for the mobilization of the women workers and wives of needle trade workers in the struggle for better conditions.

Trenton I.W.O. Branch Sends \$15 for Red Press Certificate

NEW YORK.—Branch 77, International Workers Order, of Trenton, N. J., sent in \$15 yesterday for a Red Press Certificate, and challenges other I.W.O. branches, especially Branch 137, to equal or beat this contribution in support of the new press.

With funds still needed to assure the operation of the new press, workers and their organizations are urged to send in their contributions at once to help our Red Press.

The Workers Dance League among other organizations inquired yesterday if it still could obtain a Red Press Certificate.

"We were unable to send delegates to the Red Press Banquet," the League writes, "but we would like to contribute \$5 for a Red Press Certificate. Please notify us if it is not too late, and to whom we shall make the money order payable."

The Red Press Committee announces that any organization which could not send delegates to the banquet, and organizations outside of New York will receive their Red Press Certificates by sending in a contribution of \$5 or more for the new press. Individual workers will receive a similar certificate by sending in \$1 or more. Contributions are urgently needed as the receipts at the New York banquet, while very encouraging, were below the amount necessary to keep the new press in operation.

Forward all contributions to Red Press Committee, P. O. Box 136, Station D, New York, N.Y., and help

### Urge Workers to Pack Court; Wire Protests Today

JAMAICA, N. Y.—Workers are urged to pack the Magistrates Court, Town Hall, Jamaica today, to prevent the sentencing of a Negro worker who was arrested after the struggles by the Unemployment Councils had forestalled his eviction on Feb. 23rd.

Workers needling full outfits of horseshoe leather, sheepskin Coats, Windbreakers, Breecches, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reduction on all their purchases at the

3 LBS ASSORTED RUSSIAN CANDY \$1

Baltimore, Md. MOVIE SHOWING "10 Days That Shook the World" and "Bread" March 11th, at 8 P. M. 509 N. EUTAW Proceeds: "Daily Worker" Admission 20c.

Workers needling full outfits of horseshoe leather, sheepskin Coats, Windbreakers, Breecches, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reduction on all their purchases at the

121 THIRD AVE. (2 doors South of 14th Street)

Going to Russia? Workers needling full outfits of horseshoe leather, sheepskin Coats, Windbreakers, Breecches, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reduction on all their purchases at the

121 THIRD AVE. (2 doors South of 14th Street)

U.M.W.A. Board Endorses The sub-district board of the United Mine Workers of America, of the Sheehandoo sub-district, endorsed the Workers Bill (H. R. 7598) on March 2, and also elected a committee to go before the city council, together with the unemployed council.

The Village Council of Caspian, Michigan, had a tie vote in its meeting of March 9th, on a motion to endorse the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. Harold Olmstead led a committee of assembly districts. All workers mass organizations are urged to be represented at this conference.

Before a gallery of six hundred workers, and a large crowd outside, the Portland, Maine, city council voted down a motion to endorse H. R. 7598, Philip J. Deering, chairman of the city council, left the city hall surrounded by numerous police, slipping out a side door to evade the angry workers.

When Edward Lee, president of the Portland Relief Workers Peace and Association, spoke, denouncing the stand of the city council, there was a storm of applause from the assembled workers.

Deering cut short the council meeting and abruptly adjourned. Lee was ordered to speak only five minutes. The city council had postponed consideration of the bill until late in the meeting, but the large crowd of workers remained inside and outside city hall.

Lee then announced that the several hundred members of the relief association will circulate a petition throughout the city for endorsement of the bill, sending these petitions to the local Congressmen as "a permanent record against the action of the city council." The city council claimed it was "not acquainted with the relative worth of the various bills" before congress.

A mass meeting called by the Unemployed Council of Berwyn, Ill., at Sokol Labor Hall endorsed the Workers Bill. A resolution was sent to Congressman Connerly, chairman of the House Labor Committee, where the bill now rests, demanding that it be brought before the House floor.

The Mitchell, S. D. Independent Union of All Workers, composed of 125 packing house workers, endorsed the Workers Bill. The Pharmacists Union, an independent union of New York City, endorsed the Workers Bill at its last meeting.

ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE To Help Build a Pullman Porters Center PROGRAM John Bonvincodon Dave Recital June Williams Italian Opera Singers Music by Jazz Johnson's Syncopators Saturday Eve., March 10 WORKERS' CENTER Admission 30c 50 East 13th St.

Last American Appearance SERGEI AND MARIE RADAMSKY assisted by Negro Vocal Quartette SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 3 P. M. Royale Theatre 15th Street, W. of Broadway Tickets 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 at Theatre; I.L.D., 80 East 11th St. and Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street Benefit Scotsboro Defense

"The Place of the Intellectual" in the Workers' Struggle? MARY VAN KLEECK Director of the Industrial Research of the Russell Sage Foundation. GRANVILLE HICKS Literary editor, New Masses. EARL BROWDER General Secretary, Communist Party. A Symposium at Irving Plaza 15th Street and Irving Place Sunday, March 11th, 8 P. M.

TONIGHT NEW YORK FINAL COMPETITION NATIONAL THEATRE FESTIVAL of League of Workers' Theatres of the U. S. A. Chairman: JOHN WEXLEY, Author of "They Shall Not Die" —8:30 P. M.— Admission: 25c, 45c, 75c and \$1.00. — Tickets at Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street. FIFTH AVE. THEATRE 28th Street & Broadway

Workers School Forum JOHN BARNETT Writer on Agrarian Problems Will Speak On "The Agrarian Problem and Leninism in America" Sunday, March 11th, at 8 P. M. at Workers School Forum, 35 East 12th Street, 2nd Floor Questions — Discussion — Admission 25c

First Time in Cleveland! STOPPED BY HITLER Famous German Anti-Fascist Talkie Added Feature "KUHLE WAMPE" (Whither Germany Against Fascism) With Clarence Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker Norman Thomas, Socialist; Edward Dahlberg, Writer Peres Hirschbein, Writer and Others MONDAY, MARCH 12TH Slovenian Workers' Home 15295 Waterloo Road From 7-9 and from 9-11 P. M. WED. THURS. MAR. 14-15 Royale Theatre 12222 Madison Ave. From 7-9 and from 9-11 P. M.

# WALL STREETS' CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Blue Eagle is blinking at the spectre of Communism in America. It was this apparition, in the form of a steadily rising wave of rank and file strikes, that caused Taylors of banking and industry to hurry their flock to Washington to adopt a plan designed to either abort or crush the workers' collective attempts to wrest a living from the product of their toil.

One of the elements of embryonic fascism has already been fairly well established—the nation-wide lowering of the standard of living of the working class, in other words, codified, flat starvation. The others—the abolition of the right to strike, the smashing of the militant unions, the use of the army as regular foremen and superintendents in addition to physical strike-breakers, the gradual infiltration of army officers in industry until the point is reached where industry can be put on a war basis without any substantial loss of time, the coming of a sort of industrial-financial-governmental oligarchy, all these and others which, no doubt, are planned as part of the scheme of American capitalism to climb out of the well of the crisis at the expense of the blood and bone of the workers.

What will be the formula? Will it be the bludgeon, the machine gun, the gloved fist of compulsory arbitration and the injunction? Or will it be the more subtle strike-breaking maneuver of delivering the company union structure, tremendously enlarged under the protective wings of the Blue Eagle, into the dollar-stained hands of the American Federation of Labor betweens?

The night of March 7, 1934, Constitution Hall, Washington. We must remember that night and place. For it was there that National Recovery Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson, sneaking from the depths of his heart to thousands of fellow-industrial-

# TRAVEL

## Old and New in Soviet Ukraine

Kharkov, the largest industrial center in the Ukraine, offers many interesting examples of the ultra-modern communal buildings characteristic of the Land of the Soviets. . . workers' clubs, community kitchens, apartments and social institutions of many kinds. Although founded in 1493 by the Crimean Tartars, it is today one of the newest cities in the Soviet Union, having been rebuilt from the ground up during the first Five Year Plan. The giant tractor plant is located at Kharkov. This capital is also noted for its tremendous new sport stadium, accommodating 100,000 people.

The newly created capital and principal cultural center of the Ukraine, Kiev, is a complete change from the bold, new Kharkov. Here, the tourist finds restful charm, age-old churches and a richness of precious monuments which time has spared. Overlooking the broad Dnieper River, Kiev has two remarkable treasures of the past—the Sophia Cathedral, famous for its eleventh-century frescoes, and the Kiev-Pechersk Monastery, undermined with catacombs where lie weird moschi (the mummified bodies of forgotten "saints"). Tourist parties are conducted through these labyrinths, recently lighted with electricity.

From Kiev, side-wheeler steamers, similar to the famous "river packers" of the Mississippi's heyday, carry the tourist southward through the Steppes and meadows. Seen from the boat, the colossal dam at Dniepropetrovsk stands out like a vision, made real by the comforting knowledge that the immense wall has so raised the level of the river that boats now float safely above the jagged rocks of the old Dnieper Rapids, which formerly challenged all craft rash enough to brave them.

Twenty-four hours are required to make the trip from Dniepropetrovsk to Kherson, situated about twenty miles from the mouth of the river, which empties into the Black Sea. Kherson has a large shipyard and an interesting old fortress and cathedral. Here the traveler changes to a sea-going vessel, which calls at Nikolayev on its way to Odessa.

### MAY FIRST CELEBRATION TOURS NOW BEING BOOKED

A number of low-priced tours to the Soviet Union are now being offered by World Tourists, Inc. These tours are so scheduled as to bring the traveler to Moscow during the annual May Day celebrations.

The May 1st Celebration Tour includes hotel accommodations, three meals per day, sightseeing with an English-speaking guide, the cost of the Soviet visa and return steamship ticket, valid for two years from date of sailing. Return days in five of the most important cities in the Soviet Union—Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, Dniepropetrovsk and Minsk.

Special Low Rate Tours to the U. S. S. R. \$187.75 up. Inflation does not affect your tour in the U. S. S. R. WORLD TOURISTS, Inc. 175 Fifth Ave. New York

# RUSSIA with the OPEN ROAD

Numbers of students, professional people, and civic leaders will spend this summer in Soviet Russia

Because: American-Russian relations are influencing the world. Soviet Russia is the one foreign country where travel service rates IN DOLLARS have not been increased. The Open Road offers special services based on years of experience, resident representation, and friendly relations with key individuals and institutions.

Open Road travelers see most in least time at least cost. Service to groups and those traveling on their own.

Details on application

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58 West 45th Street New York

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# The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS  
I'm returning to the front this week, we are glad to know that while we were busy trying to fight off a bad attack of the grippie, the boys were carrying on. We followed the "Daily" every day. To be without it is like losing your right arm.

And no veteran can afford to lose either with the woods full of phoney Congressmen who promise to vote on the Bonus every year and then pass the buck to the Senate when they defeat it. So come on, you sharpshooters and news scouts, start firing that news about the doing of the vets.

Prepare to fire! The range is the 3-Point Program. We promise to report all bulls eyes.

In Congress "Somewhere in Congress" a series of veterans relief bills lay hidden. In the last week's report, we pointed out that even if these were passed, the veteran would still be robbed of over \$200,000,000. Maimed and disabled veterans, widows and dependents would still be deprived of relief.

Marching to Washington Mass pressure by the rank and file veteran in every veteran organization will get action. The Veterans Rank and File Committee in Washington says "Mobilize in every Congressional District to return to Washington before Congress adjourns. Come there supporting the Three Point Program. 1. The repeal of the Economy Act. 2. Immediate Cash Payment of the Adjusted Service Certificate (Bonus). 3. Immediate remedial Relief for unemployed and Farmer." Action in every city, supported by the people is the only way to get action from Congress.

That's a good statement—Rank and File Committee—But don't be surprised. The Veterans now want the workers unemployment and Social Insurance Bill No. 7538 also. Give us data of your mass anti-fascist program. We'll give it a spread.

Enemies at Work Our "friends" in Congress maneuver behind closed doors in Congress while our open enemies are ahead in a front line attack. The National Economy League is at it again and the kept press gives it wide publicity. They publish their vicious statements against the veterans. The "cronies, colonels, majors, and Big Business" for whom it speaks sheds "crocodile tears" for the disabled veteran who received his wounds in action.

Well, this is just a little smoke screen. The Veterans' Administration itself admits that over 100,000 service connected wounded veterans have been removed from any relief by their own prejudiced re-rating boards. The non-service connected veterans represent those veterans who were advised to come under that rating on the basis that it was a sort of pension. "Service connected" payments are only for a temporary period. Veterans who had difficulty in proving their service connection, due to faulty government medical history of war cases accepted this form of payment. Over 300,000 of these were completely cut off the list.

Another Enemy Within Our Ranks Now the American Veterans Association comes along with full page ads, claiming that veterans don't want their back pay. Bonus. Who is this outfit? They tell it themselves. At the hearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee, January 27th, 1934, they stated that they had no convention. Their dues are nominal, \$2.00 a year, pay if you want 'em. They supported all the nuts against the veterans. Want the old Civil War and Spanish War vets to starve, their widows and orphans to be uncared for. Their own testimony condemns them as enemies not only of the veterans but of all the people.

# WHAT'S ON

## Saturday Manhattan

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St., 2nd floor. Excellent Orchestra. Donation 15c.

SOCIAL CONCERT and Dance at West Side Br. F.S.U. at Rudko Studio, 2231 Broadway (80th St.) 9 p.m. Adm. 35c.

PARTY at Pen and Hammer, 114 21st St. Dancing and Entertainment. Admission 35c.

DANCE and Entertainment for the benefit of the heroic Blechnow Strikers at the O.W.U. Hall, 114 E. 11th St. 8 p.m. Spentards Night arranged by Workers Sport Club "Fichte." Grand Sport Exhibition and Dance. Labor Temple, 243 E. 44th St. Dancing and Entertainment. Admission 35c.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT at Freilich Mandolin Orchestra, 106 E. 14th St., 9 p.m. Freilich Mandolin Orchestra Ensemble. Fr. orchestra. Sylvie Bagley. Admission 25c.

DISTRICT Y.C.L. Dance at Irving Plaza, 151 St. and Irving Place. Benefit of Schenectady Section. Adm. 35c at door.

DANCE and Entertainment, Lower West Side Workers Center, 107 McDougal St., 8 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance given by R.R. Unity Committee at Workers Center, 59 E. 12th St. 8 p.m. Grand Sport Exhibition and Dance. Labor Temple, 243 E. 44th St. Dancing and Entertainment. Admission 35c.

DANCE at Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, 49 E. 2nd St. 8:30 p.m. Admission 20c. Jazz Band. Good time. Benefit National Y.C.L. 26 E. 23rd St. Benefit Performance of Spirituals and Work Songs for a framed Negro Worker. Dancing to Hurley's Harlem Harmonizer and Refreshments. Adm. 35c.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance given by Turkish Workers Educational Club, 402 W. 40th St., 8 p.m. Contribution 10c.

## Sunday

SYMPOSIUM on "The Role of the Intellectuals in the Workers' Struggle" at Irving Plaza, 151 St. and Irving Place, at 8 o'clock. Special attraction, Grandville Hicks and Mary Van Kleek. Auspices, John Reed Club and New Masses.

SENDER GARLIN of Daily Worker Staff speaks on "The Press—A Major Industry" at West Side Workers Forum, 264 Broadway, near 109th St., 8 p.m. Adm. 10c.

FOLLOWERS of Nature Hike to Forest View. Meet at Drockman St. Ferry, 10 o'clock. Sol Malt.

SHERIDAN St. Speaker, Joseph Tauber on "Role of the Courts in the Class Struggle." Auspices, The Rev. Elmer and Mrs. Pastor Cooker Br. I.L.D. 9 p.m. Adm. 10c.

JOHN BARNETT, writer on agrarian problems, speaks on "The Agrarian Problem and Land in the United States" at Workers School Forum, 35 E. 12th St., 8 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at Tremont Prog. Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., at 4:45 p.m. Shirley Kaplan, dancer. Prospect Club Mandolin Section; Negro Jazz Band.

HOUSE Warming, Refreshments, at Grandy Home, 736 Elmore Place, Bronx. Renewal of activities of Fordham Prog. Club.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at the O.W.U. Hall, 114 E. 11th St. 8 p.m. Spentards Night arranged by Workers Sport Club "Fichte." Grand Sport Exhibition and Dance. Labor Temple, 243 E. 44th St. Dancing and Entertainment. Admission 35c.

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DISTRICT Y.C.L. Dance at Irving Plaza, 151 St. and Irving Place. Benefit of Schenectady Section. Adm. 35c at door.

## Brooklyn

DANCE and Entertainment, Variety Program. Dance music by Ben Louie and his serenaders. Social Youth Culture Club, 275 Broadway. Hat check 25c.

CONCERT and Entertainment arranged by Unit 9 and 12 Sec. 8 at Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave. Proceeds for Transportation Concentration. Program: Workers Lab. Theatre. Art.

BANQUET, Concert and Dance given by Brownsville Ior at Hoffman Manor, 142 Watkins St., 9 p.m. Paul Ferber, baritone; Etta Marcu, soprano; Sam Goldstein, piano.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at Central Hall, 196 State St. Filipino and American Entertainment. Auspices: Filipino Anti-Imperialist League. Adm. 25c.

PARTY and Dance given by the Harry Simms Br. I.L.D. at 5602-13th Ave., at 8 o'clock. Theatre. Art.

FETTERCHINKA and Entertainment, 7 o'clock dinner arranged by the Nathan Green Br. I.L.D. at 527 Hopkinson Ave., 8 p.m. Adm. 35c.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at the O.W.U. Hall, 114 E. 11th St. 8 p.m. Spentards Night arranged by Workers Sport Club "Fichte." Grand Sport Exhibition and Dance. Labor Temple, 243 E. 44th St. Dancing and Entertainment. Admission 35c.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT at Freilich Mandolin Orchestra, 106 E. 14th St., 9 p.m. Freilich Mandolin Orchestra Ensemble. Fr. orchestra. Sylvie Bagley. Admission 25c.

DISTRICT Y.C.L. Dance at Irving Plaza, 151 St. and Irving Place. Benefit of Schenectady Section. Adm. 35c at door.

DANCE and Entertainment, Lower West Side Workers Center, 107 McDougal St., 8 p.m.

# Communists Call for Unity in Chicago on the Basis of Struggle

## Federation of Labor and Others Meet for United Action

CHICAGO, Ill., March 9.—The District Committee of the Communist Party, Chicago District, has issued a statement declaring its position on the question of a united front of the workers in the fight against unemployment.

The working class organizations have already set up committees, including the Unemployment Council, the Civic and Public Works Labor Union, the Chicago Federation of Labor and locals of the Workers Committee on Unemployment, to work out the common program and actions for this united front.

Throughout the five years of crisis, the bosses, through the Hoover and the Roosevelt government, constantly carried on their attack upon the working class, through wage cuts, cuts in relief, etc. There is hunger and starvation among the unemployed. Now the C. W. A. jobs are to be discontinued.

"The task confronting the entire working class is to unite its forces in struggle for improvement of the conditions in the shops, increase in wages, shortening working hours and establishment of federal unemployment insurance, that is to secure adoption of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) now before Congress.

Masses Demand Unity "One of the main reasons why the capitalists and the government were able to carry through their offensive against the workers is precisely because of the sabotage and refusal on the part of the leadership of the A. F. of L., Socialist Party, etc., to join in united front actions. On the contrary, this leadership supported every move of the Roosevelt hunger and war government, through the N. R. A. arbitration boards, through joining the government relief administration and helping conduct a hollyhock for the N. R. A.

"However, the idea of the united front generated deep among the masses. There is a growing sentiment among members of the A. F. of L., Socialist Party and masses of unorganized workers, Negro and white, impoverished farmers, and the toiling masses in general, for united action. Only through unity can they defeat the aims of the bosses and force concessions from them. Struggles on basic demands, once developed, can be led to a higher stage, toward the final struggle against capitalism, for the abolition of the capitalist system, for the establishment of a workers' and farmers government, with a real workers' democracy, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, as the only way out of the misery, hunger and starvation of the toiling masses.

Basis of Unity "The Communist Party nationally and in the Chicago District, on a number of occasions, proposed united front actions on burning issues, proposing at the same time that 'at the time of the common fight against capitalism and fascism, it refrains from making attacks on social-democratic organizations' while at the same time firmly stating, 'the most ruthless fight must be conducted against all those who violate the conditions of agreement to carry out the united front, or disrupt the united front of the workers.'

propaganda among the masses in an attempt to disrupt the rising revolutionary fight of Negro and white toilers against the New Deal offensive at home, and for consolidating the "national front" for imperialist aggressions abroad. The existence of an oppressed and outlawed Negro nation within a country affords a convenient target for rising fascism in the country. The ferocious chauvinist lynch wave sweeping the country, is at the same time a cloak under the cover of which the forces of fascism are mobilizing, not alone against the Negro masses, but against the revolutionary movement of the whole working class. Just as Hitler used the Jewish question in the interests of German fascism, so his American counterparts are attempting to use the Negro question to promote fascist ruling in the United States.

The ruling class South with its backward semi-feudal social structure based upon the violent plundering of the Negro masses and the degradation of the white toilers, with its Negro-baiting shibboleths of "white supremacy," "race purity," is a fertile breeding ground for rising fascism in the country.

The XIII Plenum of the E.C.C.I. put the fight against chauvinist policies as a central task in the mobilization of the masses against growing fascism and the war danger.

"The Communists must daily and concretely expose chauvinism to the masses in every country and oppose it by proletarian internationalism; in the imperialist countries come out determinedly for the independence of the colonies; for the liberation of the dependent nations from all national oppression."

The preliminary conference of the Civic and Public Works Labor Union, the Unemployed Councils and locals of the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, March 2, after reviewing the situation among the unemployed and the discontinuation of the C. W. A. jobs, decided to appeal to all working class organizations for one united front conference to take up the struggle for:

- (1) Continuation of the C. W. A. projects.
- (2) Jobs or cash relief for unemployed, single workers included.
- (3) For Unemployment Insurance.
- (4) Against racial discrimination.

Federation of Labor Endorses "A delegation of 15, consisting of representatives of the above-mentioned three organizations, appeared to the executive body of the Chicago Federation of Labor, proposing this immediate united front action. The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meeting in March, 1934, unanimously endorsed these demands and endorsed the proposal for a united front conference, and agreed to meet with the representatives of the unemployed organizations and Civic and Public Works Labor Union on Saturday, March 10, to work out concrete forms of struggles and actively imperialist toward a city-wide march of all working class organizations in the city of Chicago. The Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor was instructed by the delegated body to appoint a committee for this purpose.

"The District Committee of the Communist Party calls upon the workers in the city of Chicago, and particularly the A. F. of L. Railroad Brotherhoods, independent unions, unions of the T. W. U. L., organizations of the unemployed, organized and unorganized workers in the shops, Negro, youth and women, to unite in struggle for the above enumerated demands.

To assure a united, city-wide demonstration, it is necessary that immediately the lower organizations, locals, branches, form committees in the factories and neighborhoods, uniting the forces of the working class, developing local actions and preparing for a particular mass action. The whole city of Chicago should be mobilized for these actions. In the factories we must work toward stoppage of work and, wherever possible, leaving the shops, joining the city-wide demonstration to establish unity in action of the employed and unemployed, organized and unorganized workers.

Will Expose Disrupters "The Communist Party will support this movement and will actively participate in it and will at the same time fight against any sabotaging, any attempt to destroy the unity of the workers. We are fully aware of the fact that the united front without a concrete program of actions against the capitalist class, without undertaking mass mobilization of the workers in struggle for their burning demands, borders on the line of betrayal of the working class.

"The Communist Party will expose everybody who will sabotage the united front action, regardless of who they may be, as strike-breakers, as scabs in the ranks of the working class. We repeat that in the course of the united front actions, it will refrain from attacking organizations participating in the united front. But it proposes a program of action. Particularly, we call upon the locals of the A. F. of L. to go on record for such united front actions, to endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and rally for one

city-wide united front demonstration, the date of which is to be set by a Conference of working class organizations, and immediately setting up local united front committees in the factories, in the neighborhoods, which must be undertaken without delay. This will guarantee, and assure the success of city-wide actions.

"Unite in struggle for the enactment by the U. S. Congress of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598)."

"Unite in your struggle against vicious speed-up, wage cuts, for increase in wages, for shortened working hours. Unite in the struggle for Negro rights, for right of Negro workers to all jobs. No discrimination in relief, against Jim-Crowism and segregation."

"Unite against the growing fascism and danger of war. Forward with the unity of the working class."

"Forward to victory! (Signed) "DISTRICT COMMITTEE, Communist Party, District 8, 101 S. Wells St. Room 708, Chicago, Ill."

# WHAT'S ON

"ROLE of the Women in War" lecture by Fannie Blaker at Tom Mooney Br. I.L.D., 325 E. 13th St., 3 p.m. Adm. free.

LECTURE on "Fascism on Parade" by Comrade Albertini, at Lower West Side Workers Club, 197 McDougal St., 8 p.m. Adm. free.

OPENING of Jacob Dainoff Memorial Exhibition at John Reed Club, 430 6th Ave., 3 p.m. Prominent speakers.

DR. LETTINGER lectures on "Bare Sed Life" at Clarte, 304 W. 88th St. Admission free.

DANCE and Entertainment given by Downtown Br. F.S.U. at Studio at 187 Second Ave., 7 p.m.

IRISH WORKERS' Social at 210 W. 68th St., 8:30 p.m. Good program, songs and dancing. Contribution 15c.

"LITERATURE in the Social Chas." Speakers, C. Stanley Grattan, N. Y. World Telegram Critic; Harlan Branchaw, Poetry Editor, New Masses; and Mrs. C. Stanley Grattan, N. Y. World Telegram Teachers Assn., 3 E. 20th St., 8:30 p.m.

FORUM on Austrian Situation at Workers' Laboratory Theatre, 42 E. 12th St., 4 p.m.

SOCIAL and Dance at American Youth Federation, 225 E. 13th St., 8:30 p.m. Admission 15c.

OPEN FORUM, Margaret Cook speaks on "The Peace Policy of the Soviet Union" at Post 21, 89 in the Revolutionary Movement.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' Day Mass Meeting at Harlem Center, I.W.O., 415 Lenox Ave. Speakers: Williams Burrows, Clara Michelson, Sadie Doroshkin, Musical Program. Adm. free. Auspices, Solidarity Br. 691 I.W.O. and Unit 483 O.P.

UNITED FRONT Supporters Forum, 40 W. 18th St., "General Order of Capitalism." Speaker, Elstein, 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c. Members free.

CERTIFICATE HUTCHINSON lectures on "Morals in the New World" at Pelham Parkway, 2179 White Plains Rd., 8:30 p.m.

THE PARTY arranged by Unit 4 C.P. at 35th St., 1841 Bryant Ave. Proceeds to Daily Worker. Adm. free.

SADIE VAN VEEN lectures on "The Role of the Women in the Revolutionary Movement" at Bronx Workers Club, 1510 Broadway, 8:30 p.m.

MAX PERLOW lectures on the N.T.W. I. fight for unity in the ranks of the workers and the A. F. of L. at 1440 East New York Ave. near Hopkinson Ave. Admission 15c.

"WHAT Happened in Austria" at New Cultural Museum, 104 E. 42nd St., 8:30 p.m. Speaker, Comrade Taft. Questions and discussion. Adm. 10c.

D. C. MORGAN speaks on "The Paris Commune and the Russian Revolution" at 4109 13th Ave. Discussion followed by dancing. Adm. 5c. Auspices, Ellis May Br. I.L.D.

M. OLGIN lecture on "The Paris Commune and Austria on the Barricade" at B. of the Workers Club, 1440 East New York Ave. near Hopkinson Ave. Admission 15c.

RICHARD B. MOORE speaks on "National Militancy" at Aus. Workers Club, 3200 Coney Island Ave., 8 p.m. Adm. 15c. 8 p.m.

Philadelphia SHOWING of Soviet Film "Road to Life" on Saturday, March 10, 8 p.m. at 1206 Tasker St. Adm. 25c.

New Britain, Conn. HERBERT BENJAMIN speaks on "Social Insurance and Bill H.R. 7598" at St. Jean Baptist Hall, 308 Main St. Saturday, March 10, 7:30 p.m. Adm. 10c. Auspices Unemployed Council.

city-wide united front demonstration, the date of which is to be set by a Conference of working class organizations, and immediately setting up local united front committees in the factories, in the neighborhoods, which must be undertaken without delay. This will guarantee, and assure the success of city-wide actions.

"Unite in struggle for the enactment by the U. S. Congress of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598)."

"Unite in your struggle against vicious speed-up, wage cuts, for increase in wages, for shortened working hours. Unite in the struggle for Negro rights, for right of Negro workers to all jobs. No discrimination in relief, against Jim-Crowism and segregation."

"Unite against the growing fascism and danger of war. Forward with the unity of the working class."

"Forward to victory! (Signed) "DISTRICT COMMITTEE, Communist Party, District 8, 101 S. Wells St. Room 708, Chicago, Ill."

# Must Clarify the Negro Question in the Pre-Convention Discussion

## Comrade Haywood Draws Lessons from the XIII ECCI Plenum for Our Work Among the Negro Masses

By HARRY HAYWOOD

The XIII Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International characterized the present international situation as a period of a new round of wars and revolutions, and of the maturing of the objective prerequisites for a revolutionary crisis and world war. What is the political significance of this analysis for the Negro question in the U. S. A.? What is its implications for our work among the Negro masses? Already the resolution of the XV Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party, in estimating the events in Tallapoosa County (Reelton, Ala.) where Negro croppers and poor farmers resisted with arms in their hands, the attempts of landlords and sheriffs to appropriate their land:

"The Negro question in the South is one of the most sensitive sectors on the home front of American imperialism, a point where revolutionary explosions are most imminent."

Must Fight Back Org of Fascist Lynch Terror The Roosevelt New Deal program of the Roosevelt administration directs the sharpest blows against the Negro masses and has resulted in an all-around strengthening of national and social oppression. The N.R.A. codes, with their differentials, legalize discrimination against Negroes in industries; the Farm Acreage Reduction Plan (cotton plow-under program) results in the further ruin of the Negro agrarian masses in the South. The "No-Flow" program of 1934, which proposes to take 40,000,000 acres of cottonland out of production, is a virtual death sentence for thousands of croppers and poor farmers and their families.

These attacks on the economic field are being accompanied by the widest orgy of fascist lynch terror, persecutions, and lynch frame-ups. In the South, the capitalist landlord offensive assumes its most murderous and plundering forms. The bold application of the

Leninist program of the Party in the work among Negroes in these conditions of deepening crisis and sharpening national oppression, has led to a great advance of the revolutionary movement of the Negro masses for national liberation. The activities of the Party around the Scottsboro issue, the campaign against lynching, unemployed struggles, North and South, strike actions involving large sections of Negroes—St. Louis, Buffalo—the further development of mass struggles and organization among the Negro poor farmers and sharecroppers in the Black Belt—all this has brought the Party forward as a leader among broad masses of Negro toilers throughout the country.

Thus there is taking place a progressive sharpening of all contradictions between the Negro masses and American imperialism. There can be no doubt but that the Negro question has become a major question in the political life of the country. The national revolutionary struggles of the Negro masses is already a powerful factor in the sharpening of the crisis of American capitalism, and depending upon our ability in the further organization and leadership of mass struggles, it will become an important instrument in hastening the maturing of the revolutionary crisis in the United States. The mass movement around Scottsboro brought to light in the sharpest manner the extreme tension of class and national antagonisms in the South. It revealed the smoldering fires of national rebellion among Negroes, which may break out into the open at any moment.

"Even some relatively insignificant acts of the Ku Klux Klan bandits on the Black Belt can become the occasion for important political movements, provided the Communists are able to organize the resistance of the indignant Negro masses. In such cases, mass movements of this kind can easily develop into real

rebellion. (ECCI Resolution 1930). Negro Question Most Explosive The Negro national question takes on extraordinary importance in connection with the developing war situation. There can be no doubt that the national revolutionary struggles of the Negro masses for land and freedom constitute an explosive sector in the rear of American imperialism, for to paraphrase the slogan of the Irish revolution: "America's difficulties are the Negro people's opportunity." The feeling of the Negro masses, today stronger than ever, to take advantage of the difficulties of American imperialism which would accrue from a war situation, will undoubtedly be an important factor in the next war. The fear of a blow in its rear from the national liberation movement of the Negro masses is already causing great concern to the imperialist national government. For some time, already, the War Department has been carrying through a policy of disbanding Negro regular army regiments as a preventive measure against the recruitment of Negroes into the regular forces. It is significant that Mr. Charles Houston, N. A. A. C. P. leader, warned his imperialist masters of the dangers of defection of the Negro masses in the event of war. Mr. Houston, in the hearing on the Costigan-Wagner "anti-lynch" bill said:

"I think that you and the country both should know that there is grave disillusionment and deep distrust among large elements of the Negro population, especially in the South. . . . And the time may come in an international crisis when the loyalty or disloyalty of one-tenth of the population may spell the difference between national success and national disaster; and that day unless sooner wiped out, the country may reap the lynching harvest."

Growing fascism carries with it a strengthening of white chauvinist

propaganda among the masses in an attempt to disrupt the rising revolutionary fight of Negro and white toilers against the New Deal offensive at home, and for consolidating the "national front" for imperialist aggressions abroad. The existence of an oppressed and outlawed Negro nation within a country affords a convenient target for rising fascism in the country. The ferocious chauvinist lynch wave sweeping the country, is at the same time a cloak under the cover of which the forces of fascism are mobilizing, not alone against the Negro masses, but against the revolutionary movement of the whole working class. Just as Hitler used the Jewish question in the interests of German fascism, so his American counterparts are attempting to use the Negro question to promote fascist ruling in the United States.

The Negro reformist leaders of all shades are feverishly working to halt the revolutionary drift of the Negro masses, to hinder the growth of working-class unity in the struggle against rising fascist reaction. Thus we see the new maneuverers of the N. A. A. C. P. leadership against the rising mass anti-lynch movement, as witnessed in the bringing forward of the so-called Costigan-Wagner "anti-lynch bill," the increased demagoguery on the field of economic struggles, particularly around the N.R.A. codes. In this way they are being more and more revealed as the chief social prop of imperialism reaction among the Negro masses—as the main enemy within the ranks of the Negro people.

Indicative of the present situation is the appearance of definite "left" reformist trends and movements, already in part characterized in the Draft Resolution for the Convention: neo-Garveyism, the petty bourgeois around the issue of jobs for Negroes, (Costigan, Baltimore, Negro Alliance, Washington, D. C. etc.) the movement for a united front of the darker races under the leadership of Japanese

imperialism, known in some places as the Pacific movement (Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, etc.), the Jim-crow nationalist movement for a 49th State (Chicago). These movements are particularly dangerous because camouflaged with anti-imperialist slogans while propagating the wildest, reactionary utopian ideas. However, much more material is necessary on these latest reformist trends based on the experiences of the comrades in the field.

# Strikes in Auto, Coal Show Rising Struggles Against N. R. A.

## Why 5,000 Workers Are Striking in Wisconsin Auto and Tractor Plants

### AFL Heads Try to Hold Men Back from Action to Win Demands

By M. CHILDS

Discontent among the working class in Southern Wisconsin has been smoldering for a long time. Those workers who had any illusions about the N. R. A. codes bettering their conditions are casting them aside. Experience has shown that the N. R. A. codes have lowered wages and the standard of living generally.

This is why over 5,000 workers are now on strike in Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Racine. The Automobile and Tractor industry is the largest industry in the state, employing thousands of workers. The Nash Auto Company was the first to sign the Automobile code. Mr. Nash is an active member of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

When the code was signed, the Nash and Seaman Companies promised that wages will now be raised by 10 per cent. Even though the American Federation of Labor leadership agreed to the vicious open shop automobile code which is 43 cents an hour, the workers could not swallow it. The Nash plants utilize the gang system in order to speed up the workers—no matter how hard the men work, they barely make the minimum; and when you figure all kinds of lay offs, the wage is not enough to exist on. This is the chief reason for the strike.

### Try to Hold Strike Back

The A. F. of L. leadership in Wisconsin tried very hard to prevent these strikes. When the Nash workers originally struck, spontaneously, the A. F. of L. leadership, including the personal representative of Wm. Green, Mr. Smith, betrayed and sold out the Nash workers. They returned the workers to go back into the shop on the promise of arbitration. An "impartial" committee was to re-adjust the grievances in the Nash plant. Every worker in Kenosha now knows that this was a sell-out. The workers did not receive the things they were promised and the arbitrators have not acted even to this day. This explains why the men in the Kenosha Nash plant voted the other day 1,200 against a 2 for an immediate solidarily strike with the other Nash plants.

During the Nash strike in Kenosha, the officialdom kept the workers in ignorance of the negotiations. There was no broad strike committee invited. The strike was conducted by only a handful of officials. The workers in the Simmons plant strike profited from this betrayal. They organized differently, they set up a mass strike committee, they voted against arbitration. They did not permit a few officials to run the strike—and the results were entirely different. They won their demands after a five day strike.

The workers in Seaman Body voted for strike a long time ago, but the A. F. of L. officialdom discouraged strike action. Mr. Seaman issued a statement to the employees which exposed the way the A. F. of L. officialdom worked behind the backs of the workers. He said that when he met with the committee of three from the union "the management then presented to this committee a careful analysis of the situation, after hearing which, all members of this committee agreed that it would be unwise for the company and that it would not be in the interest of the employees, to increase wages at this time. The meeting then adjourned with the statement that the only solution of the present problem was closer cooperation between employees and management."

Here was a committee of labor leaders that was supposed to go to the company in the interest of the workers, but ends up by agreeing with Mr. Seaman that what is needed is more cooperation and not higher wages. The workers however, pressed the question of an increase in wages and compelled this committee to vote for a 20 per cent increase. This was on Jan. 30. Let us hear what happened at this meeting. After the meeting Mr. Seaman issued the following statement:

"When we met with your committee on Jan. 19, we fully explained the situation to you, and after considering the facts, YOUR ENTIRE COMMITTEE AGREED THAT IT WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR EMPLOYEES TO HAVE WAGES INCREASED. AS A MATTER OF FACT, YOU STATED THAT YOU DIDN'T WANT TO KILL THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGG. AND AT THE END OF THE MEETING, I AGREED THERE WAS NOTHING THE COMPANY COULD DO."

Strike Despite Leaders How is it then that Seaman Body workers are out on strike in spite of the sabotage of the A. F. of L. officials? This is due first, to the grievances and militancy of the workers who compelled strike action. Secondly, it is due to the activity and exposure by the Auto Workers Union and T. U. U. L. of the machination of the A. F. of L. Only after the Auto Workers Union issued its leaflet on Friday, Feb. 22, exposing the secret talks between Mr. Seaman and the leaders, was the final strike vote put into effect.

There are dangers for the workers in the Seaman Body strike, unless the rank and file takes the leadership into its own hands. The officials are repeating the same things as in the Kenosha Nash strike. There is no broad strike committee. The executive committee, composed of seven men plus a couple of officials from the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, is conducting this strike. They refuse to call out on strike the pattern makers, the tool and die makers, the firemen, and the watchmen. The officials claim that these men should not belong to the federal local and refused to permit them to join.

The police are making all efforts to break the strike. They refused to permit the men to picket past the main gate. When a committee of workers and union leaders visited attorney, Max Raskin, a Socialist, he made the following statement:

"The men have no right forcibly to keep any person or vehicle from entering or leaving the grounds, and let's not sacrifice peace to a police record. If there are infractions of the law, the police should make arrests."

This strike also teaches the workers that the Socialist public officials are not their friends, but as in the past, are under the cover of law protecting the interests of the corporations. The Communist Party, on the other hand, tells the men that, regardless of the legal restrictions about blocking traffic, in interfering with scabs, etc., it is the duty of the strikers to mobilize as many workers as possible to throw a mass picket line around the plant, and through militant action, to break the strike breakers from taking their jobs.

In Racine, where we have four strikes at the present time—the Nash strike and the Case tractor strike—the A. F. of L. officialdom is acting in a similar manner. Instead of mobilizing the workers for victory, they are working hand in hand with the police department and the bosses to hunt the Communists and to break the unity of the workers on the picket line.

In all of these strikes the chances for victory are great, providing the strikers organize themselves, picket militantly, and do not permit the A. F. of L. leadership to trick them into arbitration and compel them to go into the plant before they win anything, as was the case in Nash. The Communist Party warns the workers about these agents of the capitalist class, who have wormed their way into the labor movement.

In two weeks time, there will take place elections for city offices in Kenosha and Racine. The workers in all of these strikes must learn through experience who are their friends, who are their enemies. The only working class Party is the Communist Party and the strikers should throw their support behind this workers' Party, that fights not only for better conditions in the shop, but also for the emancipation of the working class from capitalist wage slavery. The workers in the factory, as well as unemployed, must disregard Mitchell and the A. F. of L. leaders who claim that strikes have nothing to do with the class struggle. Only through the class struggle can the workers hope to win anything. The action of the bosses and the police on the picket line proves that there is a class struggle and that the government is an instrument of the capitalist class.

## Penn. R. R. Gets Preacher to Talk Against the Reds

By A Group of Railroad Correspondents

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y. — Would you please publish this letter in the Daily Worker so our fellow workers can see how the Pennsylvania R. R. is trying to give us a preacher instead of reinstating Steward Sandborn and Chief Anderson and how it is trying to give us religion instead of food and proper pay?

Now we are being preached to in the sign-out room about every other morning that we shouldn't embrace any radical movement, anti-christian. This preacher claims that the company did not tell him to do it. That he does it of his own accord and yet the company lets him do it so evidently they are not against it.

They let him preach seemingly to scare the men from radical movements meaning reds and who are the reds? The reds are your fellow workers who fight for unemployment insurance, against evictions, who fight for better conditions and higher wages for workers and farmers and who fight for the reinstatement of Steward Sandborn and Chief Anderson. Yet the company don't see to better conditions for the men. The average man is running on emergency employment. His rate is 20 cents an hour. Our 10 per cent cut comes out of that and lodging at the company's quarters. You can't make more than five hours one way. And the only way to fight is to organize. Not in company unions which can't get a steward and chief re-instated for giving food to a hungry worker but in a union of our own, controlled by us, which can force the company to re-instate Chief Anderson and Steward Sandborn.

—The Communist Workers in the Yard.



AFTER ONE YEAR OF ROOSEVELT Women and children in a breadline on Cherry Street, on New York's East Side, only a few blocks from where nine unemployed workers were arrested for demanding relief.

## How Toledo Auto Strike Was Betrayed by A. F. of L. Officials

TOLEDO, Ohio.—The strike of 4,000 Toledo auto-parts workers, which threatened to involve automobile workers throughout the entire country, has ended in another betrayal of the workers by the strike-breaking A. F. of L. officials. At a mass meeting Wednesday night, poorly attended for such an important occasion, the strikers were misled into voting for the very demands they had rejected two nights in succession! Not more than 1,500 workers attended the final meeting, and it was their vote, railroaded through by Ramsey, A. F. of L. business agent of Automobile Workers' Federal Employees' Union, Local 18384, which was supposed to be the voice of the 4,000 strikers!

As a result of the sell-out, 4,000 strikers went back to work at the Spicer Electric Auto-Lite, Bingham Stamping and Logan Gear plants. The original demands were: 65 cents per hour for men and women; right to join a union of their own choosing, rather than having a company union forced down their throats; senior rights of employees; weekly pay envelope and pay for waiting time.

Thomas Ramsey, one-man leader of the strike, said repeatedly that "the almighty" would strike him dead, if he took the strikers back at such damnable low wages as existed before the strike. Yet this same Ramsey united with the slave-driving multi-millionaire employers in sending the workers back to the plants at the very same terms proposed by these manufacturers, with the help and connivance of the sub-regional strike-breaking National Labor Board and "impartial chairman" H. D. Friel, mediator of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Others Had a Hand Several of the central labor union (A. F. of L.) officials who took part in the secret negotiations were participants in the famous Overland

striker sell-out in 1919, of which the strikers were informed by a leaflet issued by the Auto Workers' Union. The strike settlement "agreement" provides immediate 5 per cent blanket raise (a cent to a cent and a half per hour) for all employees in four struck plants; additional 7 per cent average boost in Spicer plant (the only plant where workers struck almost 100 per cent); permanent wage scale to set April 1 to be retroactive to March 1 for machinists' and forgers' unions.

The "Armistice Pact" under which the strike was "settled" was dictated by Philip C. Nash, chairman of the sub-regional National Labor Board, with the aid of manufacturers and "labor representatives." Under the agreement, the male employees of the Spicer plant (the company paying the highest wage) will be paid \$18 for a 40 hour week; women \$13.70. This in spite of the fact that the strikers had demanded equal pay for men and women before the sell-out! Negotiations shall take place "between the representatives (misleaders) of the A. F. of L.) of the unions involved and the officials of the companies concerned." In other words, the loudly heralded "collective bargaining" becomes the basis for secret negotiations between A. F. of L. officials and exploiting manufacturers!

The "pact" further carries out the old policy of the A. F. of L. in that it provides: "It is understood that there shall be no strike at any of the companies concerned so long as peaceful methods for adjusting differences have not been exhausted."

Against Speed-up At Wednesday night's meeting, when the sell-out was put through, Ramsey, pretending to be nervous and half-dead from lack of sleep as usual, asked: "How many of you believe in the U. S. government?"

## Lewis Agent Sees Error Of His Ways

### Men Vote to Strike When Miners Are Discharged

SO. BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—At the meeting of the local No. 2330 of the U. M. W. A., last week, it was unanimously decided to strike the mine unless the company agrees to the following 3 demands.

1—Reinstatement of two men fired in January.

On the 4th of Jan. local president and one of the mine committeemen were fired for violation of the state mining laws. Their crime consisted in the fact that they went from miners to place to collect from the miners to place to pay the lawyers that are prosecuting a case against the Valley Camp robbery in the company store. This case was started in the early part of 1933. The miners wanted to strike immediately, but one of the fired men, the local president, who is a 100 per cent supporter of John L. Lewis and Fagan, was responsible for discharge of at least 30 men whom he had expelled out of the local as "Nationals." He prevented the men from striking because he claimed strike was illegal and he had a promise of Fagan and other U. M. W. A. that he will win his case.

He pursued the men to postpone the strike action until Feb. 15, when his case was to come up before the N. R. A. Compliance Board.

We may state in passing that the Valley Camp Coal Co. violates the mining laws every moment that a wheel turns in the mine. So this excuse in the firing of these two men is understood by all the miners as a new means of blacklisting. Finally when the date of the hearings came on Feb. 15 they were postponed to May. Of course, in May the hearings can be again postponed to Jan. 4, 1935, to celebrate the anniversary of the discharge.

Double Cross Action It then became evident to our local president that he was a victim of a grand double cross by the U. M. W. A. district machine and the company and he did not discourage the strike vote; on the contrary he now clearly saw what we saw the day he was fired; that is, that while he was scurvy tool of the Valley camp and stool pigeoning for them on all real fighters, he was O. K., but as soon as he began to fight against the company store he was slated for discharge and blacklist.

2—The Power Question Recently the coal company proposed a new condition in the mine. Namely that the men are to receive 2 cents a ton less, and in return will get free powder and caps. Our local president and the mine committee, under the leadership of Wm. Feeney the new Sub-District Board member (appointed, of course) made this agreement with the coal company without consulting the men. The men were opposed to this change. The men—very logically—figured that any such proposal of the company was in favor of the company. The company was going to save money at the miners' expense. Also since the company pays the shoot fires, the

Leaflet Exposes Sell-Out A leaflet issued by the Auto Workers' Union, affiliate of the T. U. U. L. Friday afternoon, was eagerly accepted by the workers, who are angry because of the rank betrayal of the strike.

The leaflet asked: "Why didn't Ramsey give the workers an opportunity to say what they thought of the agreement? Why didn't he give the girls an opportunity to say how they liked a wage of \$13.70 a week, which is below the code minimum?"

The workers were warned to "Beware of a Huge April Fool Joke." We know full well that once the employers fulfill their contracts they will again resort to discrimination, wage-cuts and speed-up. Ramsey himself, once promised the bosses that he will show them how to increase speed-up. No wonder Ramsey is in favor of the N. R. A. which helps to put over such dirty deals!"

(Continued on Page 5)

## History of Progressive Miners' Leaders Prove They Follow Lewis Aims

### Stop Company's First Attack On Conditions

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—A man laid off a day at the Allison mine of the Rainey Coal Co., and when he came to work the following day the boss gave him a week off. The man immediately took the case to the Mine Committee, and they struck the mine. The company agreed to place the men back to work without any penalty, and the strike was settled. Allison mine was one of the worst hell holes in the Coke Region and the conditions now are nothing to brag about. However, the miners are in a mood to struggle against the bad conditions and this one-day strike to protect one man is the best example of it.

Here the company violated the agreement which specifically states "any man absenting himself for two days from work without permission shall be fired or laid off equal amount of days." Yet, the coal company wanted to lay a man off for a week over one-day lay off.

Without the timely and effective action of the men, this would have been the beginning of all kinds of fines.

## Vesta Mine Strike Sold Out by UMWA

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

DENBO, Pa.—The coal miners of the three Vesta Coal Co. mines, a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. came out on strike Feb. 19, in sympathy with the Vesta 8 miners who have been locked out since the September strike, and also to drive out the company union, get recognition of the U. M. W. A., and an agreement.

After a week's strike, the U. M. W. A. officials, with the aid of the strikebreaking National Labor Board, signed an agreement with the company, which affects 1,800 miners at Denbo, Richeyville, and Vestaburg.

The latest agreement is nothing new in the way of negotiations by the U. M. W. A. officials as individuals. The agreement although not a regular union contract, permits dictator Lewis and his gang the check-off of union dues.

The agreement has the same wage rate as the Appalachian Coal Code, with an 8-hour day and a 5-day week. It also provides that non-members of the U. M. W. A. working in these mines, or any new employees may by a written order authorize Lewis to represent them in negotiations with representatives of the company, in all matters arising under this contract, which, of course, is only the check-off and the coal code provisions.

The agreement will expire with the coal code March 31. The U. M. W. A. officials hope for a renewal of the agreement at that time, "for the best interests of all concerned."

## The Service Will Not Stop

S. B. Way, President, THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

A facsimile of a strikebreaking advertisement which appeared in the Socialist newspaper, Milwaukee Leader.

## Spy Agency Linked with AFL Heads; S.P. Press Aids Scabs

Dawn Patrol RESIDENTIAL POLICE 15000 Mack Ave. GORHAM POINT, MICH.

January 27, 1934. Gentlemen— During the recent Tool and Die strike this agency was called upon for several men to protect their property, we were very successful in handling the situation, in fact, two of these companies that employed us during the strike have now applied to us for under-cover men. These shops realize that a good under-cover man can turn over a lot of information that would be very valuable to their employer. Some Tool and Die shops in the state employ under-cover men the year around and find it very valuable.

We have several experienced men who would simply employ them through this agency and place them on the payroll as any other employee. If a strike is brewing the employer would know who the leaders are from the under-cover man, and if anything is being stolen the employer would, undoubtedly, know who the thieves are. If a strike should occur you would be informed daily what the strikers plans are. Our charge for service of this nature would be \$25.00 per month.

We would very much appreciate if you would kindly give this matter your consideration and let us hear from you either by letter or telephone. Very truly yours, Enoch G. Dorr DAWN PATROL

The above letter is documentary proof that Congressman Weideman of Michigan, associated with Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit A. F. of L. and William Collins, national organizer in the auto industry of the A. F. of L., is a director of an industrial spy agency.

PHOTO NIAGARA BOAT PROVISION MILWAUKEE

NEW YORK.—As fact upon fact continues to pile up proving conclusively the counter-revolutionary and anti-working class role of the leaders of the Socialist Party, new damning evidence against these self-styled labor leaders comes in from the far-famed Socialist controlled town of Milwaukee.

This evidence is in the form of a clipping from the Milwaukee Leader, a paper which was listed at the last convention of the Socialist Party as one of the leading Socialist newspapers.

"If strike agitators threaten the safety and convenience of the public can count on the continued service of our employees and their keen appreciation of their obligation to the public," the statement said. A more brazen and open strikebreaking statement than this could not even be found in the columns of the avowed capitalist and anti-labor papers. It shows clearly how the Socialist leaders are linked up with the finance capitalists, the big

The Milwaukee Leader HOME EDITION

Socialist Paper Printed Scab Ad For Milwaukee Co.

The 'Strike'

The Service Will Not Stop

International Harvester Workers Send Greeting To Racine Strikers

## Attack on Communists Shows Fear of the Rank and File

By R. SHAW Organizer C.P. Southern Illinois

The officialdom of the Progressive Miners is in a dilemma: Either to come out openly like Lewis in a reactionary garb or try some more social-fascist sand throwing into the eyes of the Progressive Miners.

The latest attack on the Communist Party appearing in the Progressive Miner of March 2nd, under the heading "The Communist Party," in spite of all the word juggling is a frank admission of desperation. First they attack the Party for "minimizing" the struggles of the Austrian workers. But when we read a little further we discover that in speaking of the militant fight put up by the Socialist and Communist workers in spite of the open betrayal by the Bauers and Deutobes, they are actually attacking the heroic struggle of these workers. Here is what they say: "We would not be surprised to hear there was some fine oriental Communist hand behind the (Austrian) scene."

These kinds of cost operations are actually ready to defend Wolf and LaGuardia, like the Socialist Party leaders who attacked the editor of the Daily Worker in the Madison Square Garden.

Secondly the article attacks "Communist scabbing." The P.M.A. officialdom would not dare come into the open and call those thousands of Progressive Miners who were forced by their betrayal back into the U. M. W. A. pits, scabs. We challenged these same officials in an open letter several weeks ago to come out into the open and defend their policy and strike policy. But instead they have evaded the question by saying: "We would not debate those who always kick in the back," thereby admitting their bankruptcy.

Likewise, because the miners of the Midland territory are today openly coming more and more to look for leadership from the Communist Party, these lackeys try to put the blame for their dastardly betrayal of these miners upon the Militant National Miners' Union strike of 1929. We leave it to the rank and file of the Midland to judge the fight of 1929 and how it was led, to the open betrayal of the P.M.A. officials, who have left the miners stranded long after the strike was over. The P.M.A. officials would not dare come to Kincaid and tell the miners who is responsible for their plight. For thousands of blacklisted miners being terrorized, their homes bombed and officials yet telling them to keep peace.

There is a very good reason why the attack upon the Communist Party comes precisely at this time. The Communist Party of Southern Illinois, composed of the most militant and class conscious miners is more and more being looked upon as the only working class party which has consistently fought all misleaders, no matter under what name they are. The Illinois miners today are recalling the advice and policy proposed by the C.P. members at the time of the formation of the P.M.A.—policies which would guarantee making it a real class struggle organ of the rank and file.

The miners remember that while the S. P. leaders (half of whom are lined up with the A. F. of L. and U. M. W. A., Hillman, Germer, in Illinois, etc.) were considering P.M.A. as a faction, the C.P. came openly and unreservedly in support of the P.M.A. and militant fight put up by the rank and file to throw Lewis out. But while halting this struggle they pointed out at the same time that empty talk about militant union garb they might bring the bacon home. Hundreds of miners remember the speech made by Foster in Gillespie and Springfield at the time when P.M.A. was formally organized, in which he stated: "The success of the P.M.A. lies with the policy of class struggle and the application of this policy in the present strike, otherwise the new union will degenerate into just another U. M. W. A. collaboration with the operators."

At that time we proposed an 8-point program, including unified strike struggle on a state-wide scale, state-wide agreements, broad strike committees, against arbitration and individual agreements, a broad united front of all sincere rank and file groups of various political opinions, as the first elementary step towards making P. M. A. a real union, instead of another reformist tool of the coal barons. But not one of these militant measures were carried out. Today, as a result of consistent betrayals, substitution of class collaboration for class struggle has brought the progressive miners worse conditions in the mine and in the union. (To Be Continued)

# Socialist Leader, Waldman-- The "Patriotic NRA Critic" at Gen. Johnson's "Round-Up"

## "We Feel That NRA Is a Distinct Step Forward," He Tells General Johnson, "And Must Be Regarded Important Social Legislation"

By HARRY GANNES  
Under President Roosevelt's designation of "patriotic criticism" of the N.R.A. would certainly come Attorney Louis Waldman, Socialist leader who believed his little piece at General Johnson's "field day of criticism."

Waldman spoke in a dual capacity, as "code chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party," and representing "several international labor unions," more accurately the officialdom.

How did Roosevelt define a "patriotic critic?" "The critic is patriotic," said the President, "if he says, I don't like the methods you are using to solve the problem; I believe it would be far better if we were to use the following alternate method, and thereupon outlines for the benefit of his neighbor and his (1) government a helpful proposal."

In other words, a "patriotic critic," is one who does not attack the whole class, fascist nature of the N.R.A., its undermining of the living standards of the American worker, but rather one, who like Mr. Waldman did, objects to "mere method" and tells the government of Wall Street how it can best use the N.R.A. to preserve capitalism.

Now to inquire how well Waldman did the bill.

"We feel that N.R.A. is a distinct step forward," said Mr. Waldman (all quotations are from the official N.R.A. report, which he regarded as all candid and honest as an important branch of social legislation.)

Before group No. 1 of the "round-up of critics," Waldman perfectly qualified for the title of "patriotic critic." "I desire to present," he stated, "a few criticisms of the Socialist Party of N.R.A. as it has been administered."

"A distinct step forward" should show some results. Mr. Waldman said: "We believe the facts warrant the statement and conclusions that as to the claimed purposes and accomplishments the N.R.A. is a gross, dismal failure."

In other words, between the torrent of ballyhoo of Roosevelt, aided by Mr. Waldman, Norman Thomas, William Green, John L. Lewis, and similar "patriotic critics," and the actual results felt in the workers' pay envelopes, in their union organizations, in company unions, in higher prices, there is a gap that not even the legal training of Mr. Waldman can cover up.

That brings the whole matter right down to what the Socialist Party's attitude to the N.R.A., as against the "unpatriotic," basic criticism of the Communist Party?

The Socialist leaders at the beginning told the workers to support the N.R.A., as a "different step forward." Mr. Thomas called it "the most powerful weapon, if rightly used, to aid the construction of genuine socialism."

What they actually did is to rob up capitalism, lies, demagoguery and ballyhoo of the capitalist class which was the cellophane wrapping around the N.R.A., in order to blind the workers about the real, unmistakable class purpose of the N.R.A.

The Communist Party pointed out when the N.R.A. was passed: 1) That it would stimulate monopoly, increase prices; 2) That it would lower real wages and shove down living standards; 3) That Section 7-a, which the Socialists said was a boon to labor, would be used to smash strikes, and ultimately to smash the workers' organizations and to stimulate company unions; 4) That the N.R.A. contained the roots of fascism in its efforts to save capitalism, and would be used as a powerful weapon against the workers and their rights.

While the Socialist Party fostered all the illusions of the Roosevelt regime, plus a particularly putrid brand of "left" patriotic criticism, they went further and urged the workers not to strike against the N.R.A., since it was a "distinct step forward" and must be regarded as an important branch of social legislation.

Throughout his speeches at the N.R.A. hearings, the Socialist leader Waldman strove to revive the workers' waning faith in the N.R.A., to keep them tied up within the strikebreaking structure of the Roosevelt regime.

A reading of the Consumers' Advisory Board's Report on the results of the N.R.A. leaves no doubt about the fact that not only has the N.R.A. fostered the development of the most vicious, brutal, crushing monopoly and parasitic capitalism, but it has definitely lowered and will still further lower the workers' living standards.

The Consumers' Advisory Board pointed out that under the N.R.A. the trusts and cartels have invented new methods of price raising.

"The average purchasing power per employed industrial and commercial worker," says this report, "has been decreased by rising prices. Although the new workers employed at minimum wages, necessarily pull the average down it seems very probable that the low average also means that some of the gains of the re-employment program have been made at the expense of the previously employed."

In other words, this "distinct forward step" has not only lowered the living standards of the employed, but made them pay for those who were re-employed.

But more is yet to come, says the Advisory Board. "Retail prices have not yet fully reflected the price increases of the wholesale markets, so that a considerable number of new price increases may be expected in the spring. Retailers assure us that such will be the case, and no evidence has come to us to suggest the likelihood of counter-balancing decreases."

Yet at the hearings, the Socialist, Waldman, told the workers: "I still hold out hope for the N.R.A. In order to prepare the minds of

President Roosevelt, General Johnson, and the A. F. of L. officialdom that followed the hearings, Waldman said:

"I take at face value the statement made by the Administration that these hearings are really intended to receive honest, fair and just criticism, and then to pay attention, giving due weight both to the facts and to the argument behind the facts."

This accepting at "face value" all the demagoguery of the Roosevelt regime, which has already led to the shameful slashing of workers' living standards, is the manner in which the Socialist Party tries to keep the workers chained to the promises of the bosses; to keep them from struggling, or preparing for struggle.

When Roosevelt says he is not developing fascism, the Socialist leaders take this also at its "face value," and keep the workers from forming a united front against the rapidly increasing fascist measures of the New Deal.

The latest issue of the "New Leader," March 10, which features as its main article a report on Waldman's appearance before the N. R. A. hearings, fails to print his ballyhoo for the N. R. A. "No Gain for Workers Under the N. R. A." reads the headline. But nothing is said about what the New Leader told the workers they would gain when the N. R. A. was passed.

On the same page in which Waldman's "patriotic" recommendations for the N. R. A. are printed, Norman Thomas takes occasion to boost Waldman's appearance before the N. R. A. hearings, fails to print his ballyhoo for the N. R. A. "No Gain for Workers Under the N. R. A." reads the headline. But nothing is said about what the New Leader told the workers they would gain when the N. R. A. was passed.

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IN A COUNTRY WHERE THERE IS SOMETHING TO BE JOYOUS ABOUT

The outstanding leaders of the Soviet Union, pictured in one of their moments of merriment as they grouped around Comrade Stalin during his recent report to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. While outlining the serious tasks still confronting the Soviet Union, Stalin's report pictured the vast industrial achievements of the Soviet Union, possibly the reason for the happiness expressed in the picture.

# Statement of Anti War League on S.P. Leaders' Desertion From United Front Against War

Following the attempt of the National Executive Board of the Socialist Party last summer to split the American united front against war and fascism by their ostentatious resignation for the arrangements committee for the U. S. Congress Against War, certain Socialists who remained in the executive body of the American League Against War and Fascism have once again attempted to hamper the struggle.

The excuse found this time for these new resignations is that these Socialists will not stay in a united front in which the Communists take part. Seizing the official lies of the Socialist executives about the Madison Square Garden meeting during the Austrian struggle, these Socialists have also blamed against the anti-war and anti-fascist united front.

The statement of the American League Against War and Fascism in connection with these resignations follows:—Editor,

The Bureau of the League expresses its deep regret for the development of antagonisms which in any way contribute to widening the breach between any groups of sincere opponents to war and fascism. All such divisions bring joy to the war-makers and fascists. All of the efforts of the league have been to bridge existing divisions and to bring about united action on the basis of the program adopted in the great U. S. Congress Against War, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 1933.

The league has used its efforts in the past, and will continue in the future, to avoid conflict or disruption among the forces fighting against war and fascism, whether members of the league or not. Agreements have been sought and will be sought, to promote the greatest possible unity and to prevent disunity—while preserving the fullest freedom of all organizations to conduct in their own way their campaigns. The league is not and will not be dominated by one political party. No majority in any committee now does or will represent any political party.

Successful Joint Actions  
The Bureau records with satisfaction that, in every case where it has succeeded in initiating a joint action, the result has been the drawing together of hitherto separated forces, thus strengthening the whole struggle against war and fascism. The highly successful conferences following the U. S. Congress Against War that were held in Chicago, San Francisco, Boston and many smaller cities; the series of students' anti-war conferences held in Columbia, New York University and regional conferences involving student groups from scores of universities; the delegation to Washington at the opening of Congress to oppose the war budget; the successful mass demonstrations and parades against Austrian fascism held under the auspices of the League in Chicago and Pittsburgh; these and innumerable small instances prove the vitality of the League's progress and the necessity of its work.

Second, they want amid the growing disillusionment and rapidly developing struggles, to disarm the workers; to revive their faith, to furnish the tarnished Roosevelt promises; to keep the workers from taking the road of class struggle to win better conditions, and union recognition; and above all to keep the workers from developing a revolutionary, united struggle against rising fascist measures, and for the overthrow of capitalism.

Third, they want to keep the workers from taking the road of class struggle to win better conditions, and union recognition; and above all to keep the workers from developing a revolutionary, united struggle against rising fascist measures, and for the overthrow of capitalism.

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# Communist International Celebrates 15th Year Under Lenin, Stalin Banner; Embodies Teachings of Marx, Engels

By ROBERT MINOR

In this month is celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Communist International, which is the heir and continuation of the best revolutionary traditions, the leader of the present General Staff of the World Revolution.

In 1847, on the eve of revolutionary struggles throughout Europe, the first great programmatic document of scientific socialism, the Communist Manifesto, was written.

"That the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to establish democracy.

"The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest by degrees all capital from the bourgeoisie, to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state, i.e. of the proletariat organized as the ruling class; and to increase the total of productive forces as rapidly as possible."

IN THIS, formulated by Marx and Engels 37 years ago, we have the germ of the revolutionary program which was to be developed during the epoch of imperialism by Lenin and to be realized through the proletarian revolution of October 1917.

(1) The Dictatorship of the Proletariat  
The proletarian revolution of October 1917: the "position of ruling class" and the concept of this dictatorship as "establishing democracy" — the "highest type of democracy" as Lenin described the Soviet system, (without which "new kind of democracy, for the proletarians and the oppressed; a new kind of dictatorship, against the bourgeoisie," the building of Socialism is impossible).

(2) The expropriation of capital, of the means of production, with the centralization of industry in the hands of the proletarian Soviet state; and

(3) The "increase of the total of productive forces as rapidly as possible" — what is this? Can we not see in it that which, nearly a century after Marx wrote it, under the leadership of Stalin became the "Program of Great Works" known to the world as the "Five Year Plan"?

IN 1864 the International Workingmen's Association — the First International — was founded in London by Marx and Engels.

"The First International laid the foundation of the proletarian struggle for Socialism," Lenin.

Upon this foundation, the struggle led through stormy times. In 1871 the Paris Commune flamed across the sky for the proletariat of the whole world, the first example in living reality of the proletarian State. In the Manifesto we find the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was from this time forward that Marx and Engels were able to give a more precise formulation of "the State, i. e. the proletariat organized as the ruling class, from the date of the Paris Commune Marx spoke of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." "The proletariat cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made State machinery and wield it for its own purposes" — but "must break it up."

The Paris Commune brought, on the basis of historical experience, a higher development of the revolutionary program. The dictatorship of the proletariat became established clearly as the revolutionary course.

Disruption by petty-bourgeois confusionists and adventurers came after the defeat of the Paris Commune.

Wallace speaks of "internationalism" he does not mean real internationalism embodied in the proletarian solidarity of the world working class. He deliberately distorts the meaning of this word in order to pose false alternatives and to strike a blow at the growing true internationalism of working-class solidarity. The internationalism that is the antithesis of national chauvinism.

By "internationalism," Wallace means merely free trade, low or no tariffs, lack of trade restrictions, etc. By "nationalism" he means a program similar to the Fascist "autarchy" the program of Mussolini and Hitler, which is intended to make the nation self-containing, free from the "entanglements of foreign trade," with high tariffs and a government-directed program of "regulation of production" to "reduce surplus" in order to raise prices.

Wallace rejects "internationalism." He makes a pretense of rejecting "nationalism" in order to foist on the American masses the "planned middle course." But we shall see in a moment that the "planned middle course" is nothing but the Fascist "nationalism" the program of ruthless parasitism and intensified exploitation characteristic of Fascism, the open dictatorship of the big capitalists, the finance capital billionaires.

Wallace's argument is as follows: "At the opening of the World War, our farm production chanced to be pretty well in hand. There was no glaring disparity between the prices farmers received for their crops and the prices they had to pay for the things that they buy: It is that condition of parity between the major producing groups that the

lence, and with the consequent reaction. The First International had gone as far as it could under the circumstances. Its liquidation was practically accomplished with the shifting of the headquarters from Europe to New York in 1872. But the fruits of the First International were not lost.

The 80's brought the death of Marx (1883), and his work was continued by his great collaborator, Engels.

IN 1889, the 2nd International was founded.

"The 2nd International prepared the ground for a wide extension of the movement in a number of countries," Lenin.

By the 90's, the recognition of Marxism as the ideology of the International Socialist movement, became general. Friedrich Engels, Marx's collaborator, carried on his work and brought to completion the monumental "Das Kapital," Engels' contributions, both during and after the life of Marx, represented, not only basic collaboration in the creation of scientific socialism, but helped greatly to enrich the development of clarity in the revolutionary program.

It is notable that at the death of F. Engels, 1895, the great successor of Marx and Engels, in Russia, Vladimir I. Lenin, was already in his early maturity, and had begun his revolutionary life work, and had already produced the beginning of his wide and profound literary contributions.

The close of Engels' life and the coming to maturity of Lenin coincided with the opening of the epoch of modern imperialism. A series of wars of conquest by the major capitalist countries began: Spanish-American War, 1898; the advance of British, Belgian and French imperialism in Africa; the intervention in China against the "Boxer uprising," 1900; and the Boer War of Great Britain against the Dutch republics of South Africa (1903). Throughout the whole world, the export of capital by the great industrial countries and the enforcement of imperialist war over weaker peoples, with double intensive exploitation and oppression of colonial workers and peasants—the ruthless plunder of the rest of the world by a few great powers—became the basis of immense increases in the wealth of the imperialists.

On the basis of these super-profits, a great advance in the standard of living of the more skilled sections of the working class, "labor aristocracy," engendered a widespread degeneration of the revolutionary ideology of the labor movement.

With the dawn of the twentieth century, and with the dawn of the epoch of imperialism, there was in general an adaptation of the Second International to the outlook of the more skilled sections of the working-class with their higher standard of living, and "partnership" in colonial oppression, and adaptation to the outlook of the high-salaried labor leaders, and the Socialist ministers of capitalist governments.

In Czarist Russia, under the fire of intense class struggle, there was being built up the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party, in the leadership of which the strong hand of the young Lenin was beginning to be decisive. The struggle led by Lenin against the opportunist corruption in the International became decisive in the course of international development when in 1903 the Marxist revolutionary Socialists broke from the opportunist section of the Party and founded the separate Bolshevik Party.

It was in the building of this party and its hardening and training in the three revolutions that

he led, that Lenin laid the foundation of the C. I. Lenin built up and trained a core of Marxist revolutionists, the hardest, clearest and best of whom he nicknamed "Comrade Steel" (Stalin) who were seven years younger than the young Lenin.

The center of gravity of the revolutionary movement shifted to Russia, and in 1905, the Russo-Japanese War, with the defeat of the Russian Czar, was followed by the revolution, the "dress rehearsal" which hardened and trained the Russian proletariat and its revolutionary party for the later victory.

In the struggle against opportunism, against the "liquidators" in the period of reaction, in the clarification of the question of the alliance of the proletariat and the peasantry, in the development of revolutionary understanding of the national question and its role in the epoch of imperialism, together with the most basic, the all-decisive question of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the proletarian revolution of the Twentieth century—in this work of preservation of Marxist science and, more than that, its development, its creative growth in the epoch of imperialism, the ideological foundation of the Communist International was being laid.

(To Be Continued)

A Lewis Agent Sees the Error Of His Ways

(Continued from Page Four)

company could direct them how many sticks of powder to use; and could force the loaders to do lots of digging, that was unnecessary, and would have the company tens of dollars daily, by using the simple excuse that they want lump coal.

3—The Six-Day Week  
While the code provides five days not to exceed 40 hours of work, the coal company started to dump coal six days a week. In order to have the coal for dumping on the off day, the company worked out a system of alternate days off. That is instead of all the men being off on Saturday, some were to have an off day on Monday, other on Tuesday, etc., and they would then work on Saturday.

The men resented this very much, as they never would know when their off day would be; and since many men come from nearby towns in autos, jointly pitching in for the gasoline, they would also work hardships, because instead of 5 of them coming to work there would be only one or two and their gasoline expenses may eat up the day's earnings. So they decided to strike.

They gave the company 48 hours to settle the grievances. When the Mine Committee went to notify the company of the men's decision they got no satisfaction. On Wednesday, Feb. 28, the men struck. The same day a local meeting was called and three U. M. W. A. officials attended. Bill Feeney the Board Member, Bozo Damich, International Organizer and Fred Gullick the Board member from Ellsworth Branch. All three threatened the men with revocation of the charter, told them they were violating the agreement code, etc., etc. The miners booted them, called them strike-breakers and company agents, and decided to remain on strike. Feeney then proceeded to the company office to settle the case.

At the local meeting the following day he reported that the question of powder and 5 days a week was settled; the company agreeing to the men's demands. On the question of the discharges the company refused to negotiate. The men decided to continue on strike until the 2 men were put back to work. Feeney then pulled out his trump card, a telegram from John L. Lewis threatening immediate revocation of charter, if the men do not return to work. The men still refused to vote to go back. They cursed Lewis and his whole machine, daring them to take the charter as it was no worth a damn, because the benefits under the charter are wage cuts, more wages and assessments.

Feeney told the men they would be fined \$1 a day for every day they stayed out and that the fine already amounted to \$4 per each man. This is damn lie word could he figure out, when the men were on strike only two days then. However, the mine went back to work Monday, March 5, because the Lewis gang was busy convincing the men that they would not gain anything. We, a group of Lilley miners, propose to the local the following plan of action against the firm: that if we are fined the \$4 we strike against the fine. Immediate election of a committee to visit all the Valley Camp mines and get them to strike against all such fines. They demand \$6 a day and 5 days a week 6 hours a day. Also elections of all the Board members and district officials. The hell with appointed Feeney and Damiches.

A Group of Lilley Miners.

F. S. U. SPONSORS TALK ON SOVIET BALTIMORE—Mr. George A. Douglas, a former instructor in Sociology and economics at Hood College, will give a moving-picture lecture on "8,000 Miles Among the Soviets" at the International Book Shop, N. Eustaw St., on Tuesday, March 12, at 9 p. m. Mr. Douglas is a graduate of the University of Michigan, received his Ph. D. at the University of Wisconsin, and has done graduate work at Columbia, Chicago, and Johns Hopkins where he is now.

This lecture is under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union, as one of their regular open monthly meetings

# Seeds of Fascism Sprout in New Pamphlet by Sec'y Wallace

LEADING SPOKESMAN FOR

Otto Bauer Feared United Front Would Reveal His Role

Strove to Stem Tide of Working Class Unity; Wanted to "Negotiate"

By D. Z. MANULSKY Article XVIII Possibly the cause of the Austrian proletariat's weakness is to be found in the splitting of the international workers' movement? Possibly the responsibility for the bankruptcy of Austrian social-democracy's policy falls on the proletariat of the U. S. S. R., which has "split" the world working class movement by taking the path of proletarian revolution? No, comrades, it is not here a question of cleavage, but of the fact that one part of the working class, under the influence of social-democracy, is entering into a bloc with the bourgeoisie against the other part of the working class, the Communist part, and if the working class in Austria still retains some vestiges of "democracy," it is just because a mighty bulwark against world reaction exists on one-sixth of the globe. What would the capitalist world be like if this proletarian bulwark did not exist? Where would the policy of social-democracy have led the international working class? If there is as yet no new imperialist war, if the capitalist offensive has not converted the European workers into Chinese coolies and Indian pariahs in spite of all the capitalist tactics of international social-democracy, if fascism is not triumphant along the whole front, it is just because the government of proletarian dictatorship which is victoriously constructing socialism stands a counterpoise to world capital and world reaction, because the organized movement of World Communism, united into the world-wide Party of the Communist International, is barring the path of world reaction. The whole capitalist world is seized with terror before the spectre of Communism and Proletarian Revolution.

But the importance of the organized Communist movement does not consist only in the tremendous echo which its slogans meet with among the working masses of all countries. This importance is to be attributed to the tenets of the Communist International—the tenets of irreconcilable class struggle. Whether the Communist workers in capitalist countries succeed in forming a broad united front with the social-democratic workers or not, the Communists will fight just as devotedly against the capitalist offensive, against fascism, against war, as they have fought up till now. They will always be an active factor

(To be continued)

Join the Communist Party

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

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

From Comrade Irene H. of Indiana, who wrote the article about constructing a fireless cooker, comes another excellent letter. It goes like this: "Today while reading my neighbor's 'Good Housekeeping Magazine,' I found an article which was really worth reading and thinking about. This blurb, part of the Housing Program ballroom, was written by Frazer Hunt, whoever he is. In this he gives the following startling statistics:

"Despite the claims made for the American Standard of Living, barely one-third of the population is living in houses which even approach modern. One third are living in HOVELS; unsanitary, dirty, houses hardly fit for animals. Another third are in houses which are barely over the line of decency."

"From this point, Frazer Hunt goes on to tell how much the housing plan is going to help 'Mr. Average American.' Remember, from this Frazer Hunt's own figures, 'Average' is now living in a house which is barely fit for an animal. Yet our 'Great Bleeder,' Franklin D. Roosevelt, through the P. W. A., and the Westinghouse Corporation—is going to give this 'Mr. Average Citizen' a chance to buy the 'Home of Tomorrow'."

"These houses are to cost, as soon as mass production is started, \$12,000 each, though the first ones will cost considerably more."

"He describes how 'Average' and his family will open the garage door by a radio beam, light the lights with the same method, go in and take the already cooked meal out of the electrically timed and controlled stove, serve the meal in the air-conditioned dining room, then wash the dishes also by electricity. The funny thing is that the first of these houses has already been built, and money is being borrowed through the P. W. A. to build several more."

"The only thing that neither Frazer Hunt nor the P. W. A. tells us is how 'Mr. Average Citizen' (the unemployed or part-time worker) who up to the present has not had money enough to occupy the few decent houses there already are, is suddenly going to acquire the twelve thousand smackers for one of these houses."

"Let the P. W. A. build a lot of these houses, and equip them with their 68 installed motors, their electric ice-boxes, and the other gadgets. But while they do this, let's get together and build the even fiercer Dictatorship of the PROLE-

Wage-Cut Tricks in West Virginia Mines

Yukon, Pa., Miners Break Thru U.M.W.A. Law Against Strike

By a Miner Correspondent. YUKON, Pa.—The mine here is one of the Westmoreland Coal Co. mines. This mine was shut down for many months. It used to employ 400 men and now it has reopened and employs 116 men. Conditions are much worse than before. The sections that are working are the rottenest sections and the good ones are shut down. Well, all the men belong to the United Mine Workers of America as in other mines, but now we have started an opposition in the local to fight for the very day needs of the miners. On Feb. 12 we put up a good fight to win our demands.



We had a very funny strike here for a man-trip. The thing was that the miners had to walk to their working places; this is about 1/2 a mile. Well, the miners did not like this—they wanted a man-trip. So what was to be done? The men discussed it. The main thing was the clause in the agreement, (the Lewis Order Agreement), which says, \$1 a day if you strike, and this was the question. So the men decided to go to work Feb. 9, but only to load one wagon a day. This did not work so good the first day because the men in other sections took only one car. So on Feb. 10 they all decided to load one wagon a day, but again that day, the pit committee was not working, so again it did not work out. On the 12th they all got together and began to load one wagon a day, and this day the company had a 1,600 ton order and one full wagon.

The miners had won the man-trip demand.

Faker's Itching Fingers Are Burnt

By a Miner Correspondent. PANAMA, Ill.—Our local president, Mr. Novak, is losing his grip over the women's auxiliary. The women are beginning to realize that all the sop Novak was giving them all this time was to keep them under the control of the Peary machine. This came about when Novak overstepped his bounds.

Last month the women received a little over \$100 from the headquarters in Gillespie to be distributed among the unemployed families as a Christmas present. The women kept this money until two weeks ago when they decided to apportion some of it for various purposes to the membership.

At this time, Mr. Novak came to them and tried to force the women to take these funds into his own hands to be spent as he, "the big leader," thought best. The women got mad and sent a delegation to Gillespie to demand a show-down. Mr. Peary could not do otherwise than say that the women had a right to spend it the best way they saw fit, because if he didn't he would also be on the spot with Novak.

When the women came back they told Novak to get the devil out of their way, and since then there has been a good deal of other stuff that came to light, where this tool and stool pigeon tried to defeat the workers in this county and town.

For those miners who don't remember Novak, we want to remind you that this is the right hand man of Claude Peary, the same fellow who few months ago called a sheriff into Panama to arrest Zipp Koch and Tony Minerich.

When they organized the unemployed, this is the same Novak who has been trying to undermine in every possible way the Unemployed Council. So far this tool did not succeed and he will not, because we are convincing more and more miners and showing them who this guy is.

U.M.W.A. Heads Rob Miners by Check-Off But Refuse to Defend Pay Against Attacks

By a Worker Correspondent. BOOTH, W. Va.—Wages are cut under the N. R. A. in West Virginia, in River Cline Coal Company mine, by indirect methods. Miners got paid doing extra work balling water and cleaning slate. Now, this last week the bosses refuse to pay for this work. Miners are pushing the empty cars, and also dropping the tools out of the working places, which is very dangerous. The company cut the main trip off. In the evenings miners have to walk out of the mine for one hour after the hard day's work.

Before the U. M. W. A. the miners did get pay for the work they did on the main trip. We have an U. M. W. A. local here, but pit committees and officials of the local do not say a word about it. The only thing they talk about is the dues. The union has no agreement with the company. The cars weigh much less than they did before, and we elect the checkweighmen on a tippie. Miners go into the mine at five o'clock in the morning, and come out at four and five, and sometimes at 6 p.m. The cleanup system is here. If you do not clean up 2-3 cars before the next day, you are turned back in the mine to clean up. Miners are looking for rails and ties all over the mine. U. M. W. A. officials do not see this thing. We have a preacher for a President in the local, and a stool pigeon acts as secretary.

The New England Mine Cooper Coal Co. cars are five tons. When the cars go over the scale they only weigh two tons and 12 hundred or a little more. There is no pay for extra work. Water miners are working 10 to 11 hours a day. A U. M. W. A. meeting was held last Saturday, Feb. 10. One Negro got up and told the miners that his baby boy does not know him any more because he leaves the house in the morning when he is sleeping and comes home at night the same way. In this mining camp workers work from 12 to 14 hours a day. Negro and white workers are segregated—Negroes on one hill, and whites on the other.

U. M. W. A. 39 Consolidated Coal Co. 450 miners are working. 35 are paying dues to U. M. W. A. gratters. No pay for extra work, same as in other mines. They check weighmen on a tippie and coal weighing is worse than without him. Also he is chairman of the local.

Now that the new cars have come into the mine miners claim that the cars should weigh 6 tons, but the check weighman and the superintendent told the miners that the cars cannot weigh more than 3 and one-half tons, and that is what the miners get.

All the coal-leaders are against the J. Lewis clique and the Bitners. In this mine workers are disgraced if they put up a fight for better conditions, and they see the district officials of the U. M. W. A. but the officials are telling the miners that they cannot do anything for them.

In the Edna Gas Coal Co. Mine two young workers were discharged for not working in water and doing extra work without pay. These two miners went to see Tony Ditty and the District Superintendent of the U. M. W. A. When the workers told them the story, the officials said they couldn't do anything for them, so the miners said that if you can't do anything we will do it ourselves. We are going to stop paying dues to your gratters, and tell many others not to pay. They went back to the boss, and asked for their jobs again, and told him if he did

member Novak, we want to remind you that this is the right hand man of Claude Peary, the same fellow who few months ago called a sheriff into Panama to arrest Zipp Koch and Tony Minerich.

When they organized the unemployed, this is the same Novak who has been trying to undermine in every possible way the Unemployed Council. So far this tool did not succeed and he will not, because we are convincing more and more miners and showing them who this guy is.

Strike Sweeps Away Dead Hand Of Arbitration

By a Miner Correspondent. BICKNELL, Ind.—Some time ago I wrote you a letter about a supply mine near Bicknell coming on strike against the hiring of four men. This action was taken because the leaders in the mine were unable to earn the day scale of \$4.57 as provided in the N. I. R. A. code an account of slow turn. The leaders consider it good when they can earn \$10 and \$12 a week and in some cases, these men draw as little as \$4 a week. They joined the United Mine Workers' of America. Some 6 or 8 refused to follow the majority.

The District 11 Vice President assured these men that they would have the protection of the union in making the company comply with the provisions of the Coal Code. When the strike was called, a Board member was called in, but he stated that there was nothing in the Code that made it compulsory that the operator recognize the U. M. W. A. or any other union, so it would be impossible for the union to do anything in the case. He advised the men to place their case in the hands of the Arbitration Board, which they did.

But they continued to strike. In a few days the men won their point, but the case has not been decided yet by the Arbitration Board. At their local meeting, this body if men endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, and condemned the action of the 33rd U. M. W. A. Convention in rail-roading resolutions.

These men have been awakened to the necessity of the rank-and-file taking an active part in their union. They can see that it wasn't the leaders of their union who won their strike; it was their determination to strike until they got justice that won out. The N. R. A. has been exposed to these men as a weapon beneficial to the operator and against their interests. It clearly states that to strike is unlawful. Yet any fair-minded miner will have to admit that anything the miners ever had to do with the operators through the united action of miners striking.

The members of the U. M. W. A. should demand that the scale of wages and conditions to be presented to the operators in the near future be drawn up by a scale committee elected from the ranks of the miners. They should refuse to have anything to do with the N.R.A.

Worked Only 2 days, But UMWA Grabbed \$3.15

By a Miner Correspondent. KENILWORTH, Utah.—I am a miner. I was working in the Kenilworth mine, and they made me join the United Mine Workers of America before I could work. Then I worked two days and then they laid me off. But before paying me they took off.

Bath House: \$1; Water: \$1; Welfare: \$1; Checkweighman: \$1.15; and Check-off: \$3.15; Total \$7.30. When they robbed me of this, they laid me off at the same time.

MINERS DEMAND C.W.A. WORK

By a Miner Correspondent. NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—On Feb. 6th 300 CWA workers marched from Arnold, the place of our work, to New Kensington, the C. W. A. administration. They demanded work, and protested against discrimination.

Over 200 miners were laid off at the Barking mine of the Hillman Coal Co. The whole of the night shift was taken off.

Last week a young miner, 23 years, a snapper on the motor at the Logan's Ferry mine of the West Penn. Power Co., was crushed by the motor, when it jumped off the rails. He died before he reached the hospital.

PARTY LIFE Failure to Follow Contacts Loses Prospective Members

Canvass by Org Commission Shows Laxity in the Districts

During the course of the last year, 300 requests for information about the Communist Party have been received by the National Office in response to the blank which appears each day in the Daily Worker. Each one of these requests are replied to by a letter from the Org. Commission of the Central Committee; literature is sent to them and their letter is referred to the District from which the request comes.

We wanted to know what happened to these workers who wrote to us for information. So we sent a letter to all of these contacts asking them whether the District Organization had gotten in touch with them, and whether they are now members of the Party or of any revolutionary mass organization. Replies have not been received to all of our letters. But we have received a great many, which are very interesting. Out of the first 100 replies, 33 stated that the district organizations had communicated with them, either by letter or by personal visit. Of these 33, 16 are now members of the Party, and five of them are members of one of the revolutionary mass organizations. But 50 of them are still waiting to hear from the districts, and the letters from many of these state that they want to join the Communist Party.

The Party has been conducting a recruiting drive. The Open Letter has set before the Party the task of becoming a mass Party. Yet out of 100 workers who have sought out the Party, asked for information about it, and want to become members, only 33 are reached by our Party organization. We are well aware that not all of the people who write to the Party asking for information, are prospective members. Many of them sincerely want information and often want to join the Party, but don't know how to go about it. We speak about the Daily Worker as our organizer, and yet we neglect these workers whom the Daily Worker recruits for us. Every one of these inquiries must be investigated. If they are undesirable elements, the Party should know about it. If they are honest workers, as is true in the majority of cases, they should be drawn into the Party or one of the revolutionary mass organizations. In the next few days we will publish a number of these letters from workers who are still waiting for more information about our Party. Here are a few from workers who have already joined the Party, and whose first contact was through the application blank in the Daily Worker. Read these letters, District Organizers, and tell us if such contacts are not worth following up?

From District 20—Wanted Information—Is Now Secretary of New Unit. The District organization has properly communicated with me by sending a special delegate who accompanied me here for a few days and returned to his headquarters some six or eight days ago. Secretary of the Unit, Laredo, Texas.

From District 5—New Mine Unit Formed. I am glad to let you all hear from us. We have started. We have five in the Party and several more will join soon. We want to start two or three units soon. This is a hard place. We will have a hard time here. The Coal Operators make it hard. I have scattered \$5 worth of literature. We are getting ready for a lot more soon. We received a letter from Pittsburgh with cards and books. Mrs. J. at Crab Orchard said she got a letter from you too. She is now in the Party. O. O. W., West Virginia.

Also from District 5—Steel Worker Joins Party—Will Build New Unit. I wish to inform you that yesterday Comrade B of the Erie Unit of the Party accepted my application card for membership as well as that of Comrade B. the man with whom I board. My working hours do not permit to cooperate fully with the Erie Unit, so we are attempting to form a unit of our own among the men who work the same hours as we do and who live in this community. In this we feel sure we must succeed. "We shall also carry on a campaign to organize the workers of the General Electric Company into the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. I hope that these activities meet with your approval. W. C. O., Westville, Pa.

All Negro Workers In Columbia, S. C., On C. W. A. Fired

By a Negro Worker Correspondent. COLUMBIA, S. C.—All we negroes on C. W. A. jobs were out of work on the 1st of March. Just an army of Negro and white workers walking about now, all over South Carolina, with nothing to do at all. The jails are run over with Negro and white workers.

They only give one meal a day here. Also they cut off our meat, butter and eggs and all relief. Mr. F. M. Baker, secretary of the state C. W. A. said he is proud of this, because this sort of thing in the Southland ruined the "dam niggers" and the "poor white trash," to pay them 30 and 40 cents an hour. Also comrades, there is plenty of white terror here now. When we negroes get on the street-car or the coach-line to ride, there are only two seats in the back for us. Now only 28 per cent of the Negro children are in school here. This is the New Deal the Negro girls and boys are getting.

With best revolutionary greetings. F. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Doctor Luttinger Advises

Dear Dr. Luttinger: In this period of severe economic crisis, when the capitalist class is using all means at its disposal to make the working class bear the entire burden of the crisis, the role of the Medical Units of the Workers International Relief assumes ever wider importance.

The effect of the five years of hunger is beginning to tell on the health of the workers and their children; and yet most municipalities are cutting down appropriations to hospitals and clinics under the guise of economy, thus crippling the already inadequate medical service to the masses of the people.

The medical units call upon the members of the health professions for a united struggle with the unemployed workers for adequate medical relief at the expense of the city and state authorities.

At a recent meeting of all the branches of the Medical Units of the

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Word puzzle section with a grid and clues. Clues include: Across: 1. The great leader who led the Russian workers to a victorious revolution. 2. That great oriental country which has declared Sovietism in many states. 3. A paddle. 4. A cereal. 5. A common shell fish having ten legs. 6. Technical (abbr.). 7. Similarly (a conjunction). 8. All. 9. The fifth and fifteenth letter of the alphabet. 10. An exclamation of inquiry. 11. Railroad (abbr.). 12. A long time. 13. Purpose or objective. 14. To leave. 15. A negative. 16. The sixth note of the scale of C major. 17. A chamber with an arched roof, especially one underground; banks have them. 18. Railroad (abbr.). 19. A pain. 20. A male deer. 21. A negative. 22. The 18th, 9th and the 1st letter of the alphabet. 23. A high male voice is called a. 24. For the nakes us strong. 25. Down: 1. Confined to a city. 2. Corn grown in a. 3. National Recovery Act (abbr.). 4. Ratio with the. 5. A female chicken is called a. 6. Soviet Union (abbr.). 7. Three. 8. Either. 9. A musical instrument, generally used in a church. 10. A measure of and. 11. The first name of the man after whom America is named. His last name is Vesputchuk. 12. Make it necessary for (rarely used). 13. Autocratic rulers. 14. A chicken laid. 15. The first part of the capital of Brazil. 16. De Janeiro. 17. Interwoven; braid. 18. A musical instrument, generally used in a church. 19. A measure of and. 20. Ratio with the.

Answers to last week's Cross word puzzle. 1. Lenin. 2. China. 3. Paddle. 4. Oatmeal. 5. Crayfish. 6. Technical. 7. Similarly. 8. All. 9. K. 10. H. 11. Railroad. 12. Long. 13. Purpose. 14. Leave. 15. Negative. 16. F. 17. Chamber. 18. Railroad. 19. Pain. 20. Stag. 21. Negative. 22. H. 23. Alto. 24. Strong. 25. Down: 1. City. 2. Corn. 3. National Recovery Act. 4. Ratio.

W. I. R. steps were taken to intensify this struggle as well as to establish a Workers Health Bureau for the care of those active in the revolutionary labor movement. All members of the allied medical professions, physicians, dentists and nurses, are urged to join and support this movement, sending their names and contributions to the Worker Health Bureau, 870 Broadway, New York City, care of the W. I. R. Comradely, DR. W. M. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Entertainment and Dance The Medical Branch of the Allied Professional Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism is giving a dinner, entertainment and dance at the Samovar, 142 West 49th St. on Sunday, March 11, 1934, at 8:30 p.m. Tickets (\$1.50 each) are available at the office of Dr. Jacob Auslander, 520 West 110th St.



# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

THE newspaper business is the seventh largest industry in the United States. It is outdistanced in value of production only by auto, meat-packing, steel, foundry, oil and the electrical machinery industries.

Mr. Randolph Hearst, for example, owns 22 newspapers in 18 cities, with an aggregate circulation of more than 4,000,000 a day as compared with a total circulation of all papers of about 40,000,000. Arthur Brisbane's column, "Today" with its insidious chauvinistic propaganda for "Navy second to none" and its staccato platitudes, is read by more than 30,000,000 persons in the United States.

The daily capitalist press has a circulation of more than 40,000,000. A survey of the American Newspaper Annual and Directory revealed that 54 general magazines in the U. S. had a combined circulation of over 50,000,000. This included such leaders of bourgeois culture as the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal and Country Gentleman (combined circulation in 1930 of over 7,000,000 per issue); the American Magazine, Collier's and other barbershop weeklies.

### The Poison Factories

ASEOUS fumes for the asphyxiation of the masses arise also from such influential publications as "Liberty," "True Story," and others of the same level.

Lenin once wrote that "the freedom of the press throughout the world where the capitalists rule, is the freedom to buy up the papers, the freedom to buy writers, the freedom to buy and manufacture public opinion in the interests of the capitalists."

Boldly fighting against this sinister aggregation is the press of the revolutionary working class. Among these the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party, holds the foremost position in counteracting the poisonous influence of the boss press and in organizing and directing the struggles of the workers.

The circulation of the Daily Worker is growing, but certainly not in proportion to the possibilities created by four and one half years of crisis, and the growing disillusionment of the masses in the Roosevelt "recovery" program.

Experience proves that wherever workers are made aware of the existence of the Daily Worker and are induced to read a copy, they realize it is THEIR PAPER, fighting for their interests—and they invariably subscribe to it.

The following letters, picked at random from hundreds received during the present circulation drive for 10,000 new daily and 20,000 new Saturday readers, demonstrates the real possibility for increasing the circulation of the "Daily."

### Builders of the "Daily"

Dear Comrades: I am a member of a shop unit in Omaha, Neb. I have been trying to talk to one of the fellows I am working with in my department for a long time about the Communist Party. He always gave me a short answer, something in line with the following: "I think it's all bunk. It won't do any good. I am not interested."

I didn't know what to do to interest him, and finally I thought about the Daily Worker.

One day I took an old copy of the "Daily" along and gave it to him. I told him to take it home and read it, and then tell me what he thought of it. "I think it's all bunk," he answered, but took the paper.

The next day he came over to my place and told me: "Boy, that is a peach of a paper."

"Alright," I said, "you can subscribe now for a whole month for 50 cents or for the Saturday edition for four months for the same price."

He subscribed to the Saturday edition. That was about three weeks ago. Now he is speaking about joining the Party in a little while.

Dear Comrades: I just sold a sub for the "Daily" to a worker who has worked faithfully for 26 years as car inspector for the railroads here. Today he is one of the victims of the depression—out of a job, penniless, trying hard to make a living here and there, not only for himself but even for his married children, who are also out of work.

After he read a few issues of the Daily Worker he began to see why he is out of a job, why we have a crisis. He is a member of the Brotherhood, and for the first time he sympathizes with the Communist movement. He has promised to donate a dollar to the Communist Party as soon as he is able to do so.

Chicago, Ill. At an affair held by the local Czech-Slovak "New World" Club, I approached a young worker on the question of Austria. He asked me how I knew so much of the revolutionary uprising. I handed him a copy of the Daily Worker. This immediately interested him, and a week later I got in touch with him and he subscribed for the "Daily."

Yours for mass circulation,  
—JOS. LEDNICKY, Chicago, Ill.

Daily Worker, Dear Comrades: Enclosed you will find two subscriptions for the Daily Worker, making it three in all that I have sent in so far.

They are new contacts I gained by passing my copy of the Daily Worker to them, and discussing with them the daily struggles, the role of the Communist Party as contrasted with the role played by the Socialist leaders and the capitalist class as a whole.

This must be done by every class conscious worker and reader of our press until our subscription drive goes over the top. I pledge to do my utmost.

—E. L. Miami, Fla.  
Detroit, Mich.

Daily Worker, Dear Comrades: I am sending you a 3-month sub to the "Daily" for a shop-mate as my first contribution to your circulation drive. He had never even heard of a Communist paper in the U.S.A. before I talked with him, but he declared he would try it and after reading it, subscribed.

I have believed in Communism for years and have always voted for the Communist Party ticket, but am not yet a member, and do not even know one member personally.

Please send me some more information about how to join the Communist Party. I have great faith in your paper and its ultimate success.

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Very truly yours,  
—MANUEL SEGAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Daily Worker, Dear Editor: Found a copy of the Daily Worker on a street car and read it, finding it very educational and interesting.

Will you kindly let me know the rates and where I can purchase it in Boston?  
Thank you.  
—Miss A. L., Boston, Mass.

Daily Worker, Dear Sir: I received a copy of the Daily Worker, and I must say that I am very much impressed with your excellent paper, especially your editorials. I am enclosing a subscription.

—CH. G. M., Victor, N. Y.

# Browder Talks Tomorrow In Symposium on Intellectuals

## Speakers Will Discuss Role of Muste Party

Granville Hicks, Mary Van Kleek, to Take Part in Event

NEW YORK.—The role of the American Workers Party, which is attempting, through its chauvinist slogan of "Americanism," to lead disoriented workers, farmers and intellectuals into its ranks, will be analyzed by outstanding speakers at a symposium on "The Place of the Intellectual in the Workers Struggle." This symposium, which is being arranged under the joint auspices of the John Reed Club and the New Masses, will be held tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States; Granville Hicks, literary editor of the New Masses and author of "The Great Tradition," and Mary Van Kleek, director of Industrial Studies at the Russell Sage Foundation, will be the speakers.

## W.L.T.'s "Newsboy" to Be Performed at League Theatre Competition

NEW YORK.—The Workers' Laboratory Theatre will present V. J. Jerome's "Newsboy" in the N. Y. finals, as his bid for entrance in the League of Workers' Theatres National Finals, to be held in Chicago, April 13, 14 and 15.

## Red Dance Program at New School Sunday

NEW YORK.—The Workers Dance League Group, composed of the New Dance Group, the New Dance Dancers and the Red Dancers, will present a number of anti-fascist dances at the New School for Social Research on Sunday at 4 p.m.

## Radamskys Present Farewell Program Tonight at Royale

NEW YORK.—Sergel and Marie Radamsky will present a farewell program of Soviet music at the Royale Theatre, 45th St., at 3 p. m., Sunday, March 11, for the benefit of the Scottsboro Defense. The theatre has been donated for this purpose to the International Labor Defense by John Golden and the Theatre Guild, which is producing John Wexley's play on the Scottsboro case, there.

## TUNING IN

### TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

- WEAF—660 Kc.
- 7:15 P.M.—Religion in the News—Dr. Stanley High
- 7:30—Martha Mears, Songs
- 7:45—Jules Fierde, Violin
- 8:00—Olson Orch.
- 8:20—Boston Symphony Orch. Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor
- 8:30—Voorhees Orch.; Donald Novis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Arthur Boran, Impersonations
- 9:15—Life Problems—Sketch; Beatrice Fairfax, Commentator
- 10:00—Rolf Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Robert L. Ripley
- 11:00—Ralph Kirshy, Songs
- 11:05—Madriguera Orch.
- 11:30—One Man's Family—Sketch
- WOR—710 Kc.
- 7:00 P.M.—Sports—Stan Lomax
- 7:15—Harry Herzhfeld
- 7:30—Dance Orch.
- 8:00—To Be Announced
- 8:30—News—Gabriel Reister
- 8:45—The Jazz Judge
- 9:00—Robbins Orch.
- 9:30—Merrill Bureau—Sketch
- 9:45—Lane Orch.
- 10:15—John Kelvin, Tenor
- 10:30—Organ Recital
- 11:00—Tremaine Orch.
- WJZ—760 Kc.
- 7:00 P.M.—John Herick, Songs
- 7:15—Don Quixote—Sketch
- 7:30—Krye Orch.
- 8:00—The Background of American Art—Sketch
- 8:20—Catalina Quartet
- 8:30—Canadian Concert
- 9:00—Stern Orch.; Ariene Jackson, Songs
- 9:15—Duchin Orch.
- 10:00—National Parks of the East—Arno B. Cammerer, Director, Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations; U. S. Marine Band
- 10:30—Barn Dance
- 11:30—News Reports
- WABC—860 Kc.
- 7:00 P.M.—Michaux—Congregation
- 7:30—Serenaders Orch.; Phil Cook, Impersonations
- 7:45—Jones Oie
- 8:00—Excerpts from the House of Rothschild
- 8:45—Scrappy Lambert and Billy Hillpot, Songs
- 9:00—Philadelphia Studio Orch.
- 9:15—Alexander Woolcott—The Town Critic
- 9:30—Pulse Orch.; Kay Thompson, Songs; Male Trio; Black Rhapsody Choir
- 10:00—Rebroadcast from Byrd Expedition: Music from New York
- 10:30—Leaders in Action—H. V. Kaltenborn
- 10:45—Lombardo Orch.
- 11:15—News Reports

## Browder Leads of 10-Day Trip Thru Concentration Districts

Noted Rising Strike Sentiment, New Spirit of Struggle Among Workers

By S. G. NEW YORK.—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, who has just returned from a ten-day speaking tour in steel, coal and automobile centers, found "everywhere signs of the broadest activity of the working class, and more intense than at any time since the post-war period."

Browder spoke to large and enthusiastic audiences of workers in Pittsburgh, Cover-EARL BROWDER in Philadelphia, Cover-EARL BROWDER in Detroit, and Youngstown, Cleveland, Detroit, and Gary, and his general subject was "The Way Out of the Crisis—What a Workers' Government Would Do in the United States."

In Pittsburgh the audience consisted of miners, steel workers and workers in the Westinghouse Electric Company. A large proportion at all meetings, he said, were Negro workers.

Mass Organizations Growing Activity, Browder pointed out, is witnessed by the "unexampled mass turnouts for all actions organized by the Party and the circles around the Party. In fact, all the mass organizations supporting the Party are growing as never before. But quite beyond our organizational influence, there is evidence of growing activity among workers, middle class elements, professionals, intellectuals, etc."

There are sure signs of a growing strike wave, Browder declared. "There is no doubt but what a big strike wave is spreading far beyond the conditions in a particular industry, and takes the form of a new general spirit of militancy."

Force Firing of Foreman In fact, right in the heart of the trusted industries—in Gary, Ind., for example, where workers, surrounded by company spies, feared to protest—there is a broad movement of struggle developing. This is vividly illustrated by the fact the workers in one of the Gary steel mills recently as a result of a campaign by the C.P. shop nucleus, forced the bosses to fire a particularly objectionable foreman. Such a thing would not long ago have been considered quite inconceivable."

Browder in his tour noted general improvement in the work of the Party, although in some places this improvement "is not yet decisive." It is a fact, however, he asserted, that "there is lively pre-convention discussion in the lower ranks of the Party, more than is yet reflected in the contributions in the Daily Worker discussion columns."

The Party, Browder stated, "is growing everywhere, but we cannot yet say that it is awake to the enormous possibilities for mass re-

ruitment. The Party districts are by no means taking full advantage of these possibilities."

"Many of the districts and sections," he went on, "still function in the old sectarian way, within a narrow circle, and are not taking sufficiently energetic steps to break away from bad methods of work. Many of them still use the old 'stereotypes' instead of the fresh language of the masses—language that the masses can understand."

Fresh Approach "We must learn to have a fresh approach—not from the outside, but from the viewpoint of the workers' own experiences and problems in the light of the Party program."

An outstanding feature of his meetings, Browder reported, was the "eagerness with which the workers here and there are responding to a Socialist (Soviet) society in America. They enthusiastically greeted the explanation of what a workers' government would and could do."

"The meetings demonstrated that workers in increasing numbers are actually thinking about the problem of taking over power from the capitalist class in practical terms."

"The problem of working class power is definitely on the order of the day for these workers. They are thinking about it and demanding answers to this question."

"There is no doubt that the vast majority of the workers who came to my meetings did so one time have illusions about Roosevelt; unquestionably most of them voted for Roosevelt and believed in him, particularly during the first period of the 'New Deal'; but these workers have been jolted out of their illusions by their own direct experience. They have found that wages, hours and working conditions are everywhere becoming increasingly worse."

Great Interest in Austria Browder told of the "profound interest in the Austrian events" among the workers. Everywhere, he said, workers adopted resolutions supporting the struggle of the heroic Austrian workers, and "displayed the closest attention to the lessons of the defeats in Austria and Germany as a result of the policies of the Social-Democratic leaders."

Browder said that the central point observed as a result of his trip to the concentration centers was that the workers were "drawing up a balance sheet comparing the results of sixteen years of proletarian rule in the Soviet Union with the 16 years of activity of the Social-Democracy in Austria and Germany."

Everywhere, Browder observed, the workers showed "a keen understanding about the events in Europe have a distinct relation to the problems of the American working class."

The Communist Party, Browder said in conclusion, has shown definite progress in establishing shop nuclei in the concentration industries, "having more than doubled the number of shop nuclei since the Extraordinary Congress of the Party held in New York last June."

## Sherwood Eddy Sees U.S.S.R. Through New Deal Spectacles

RUSSIA TODAY; WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM IT, by Sherwood Eddy, New York; Farrar and Rinehart, Price \$2.50.

Reviewed by HARRY RAYMOND Since the advent of the "New Deal" there has arisen in America a considerably large group of Roosevelt supporters who are attempting to point out that the measures and aims of the N. R. A. are very similar to those announced in the Five Year Plan of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union.

There are literary gentlemen who call the N. R. A. an "intelligent application of the Soviet principles in the United States." Others, while supporting the N. R. A., admit its failure and then proceed to pass out what is considered in certain liberal bourgeois circles as learned advice on how to make the New Deal a roaring success by injecting into it large doses of well shaken mixture of Soviet economy, Soviet jurisprudence and Soviet morality. The most recent recruit to this latter group of rattle-brained scribblers is the well-known Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A. lecturer, writer of many hefty tomes and now author of "Russia Today: What We Can Learn From It."

Mr. Eddy, who has traveled far and wide in the Soviet Union, who has seen and recorded the developments there during the past sixteen years, and has obviously read some of the basic works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, has been unable nevertheless to purge his mind of the cobwebs of bourgeois and Christian idealism; and thus while praising many of the achievements of the revolution he still makes the ridiculous calculation that these achievements can be accomplished under capitalism, under the aegis of the New Deal.

While Mr. Eddy vigorously insists that he is a friend of the Soviet Union (and indeed he has been heralded throughout the world as such) his book makes it clear that he does not deserve this title. For on the first page of his book, where he says that America can learn much from the Soviet Union, Mr. Eddy speaks of the U. S. S. R. as a competitor and an enemy:

"... We can learn much from a competitor, or even from an enemy in war time, as we did during the last World War... We do not to suggest that the Russian is an enemy comparable to Germany in war time, but we

## Study of Hawaii, "If He Doesn't Get Work, He'll Do Anything!"

HAWAII—War Base in the Pacific. By Samuel Weisman. (International Pamphlets No. 37.)

Reviewed by E. P. GREENE By JOHN L. SPIVAK

"PEARL OF THE PACIFIC" . . . "Land of the Hula-Hula." It is with such phrases as these that the U. S. imperialists cover up their exploitation of Hawaii, the strategic American possession in the Pacific.

This pamphlet is the first extended analysis of Hawaii from a revolutionary point of view to appear in the English language. It supplements the article by Sen Katayama in the Communist International, June 22, 1933. This forceful pamphlet was prepared by Weisman under the direction of Labor Research Association.

The Hawaiian Islands, lying midway in the Pacific between America and Asia, are becoming of increasing importance to the United States as another imperialist war approaches. American imperialism maintains at Pearl Harbor the most powerful naval base in the world, built at a cost of \$50,000,000 and continually being strengthened. To bring out the war significance of the islands, Weisman traces recent events, including the flight of the Navy planes, the visit of Secretary Swanson and the projected visit of Roosevelt himself.

Hawaii is an agrarian appendage of Yankee imperialism, a two-crop country in which, as in all colonial countries, the development of industry is prevented by imperialism.

The average wage is less than \$1 a day—when there is work. Since the sugar and pineapple industries are seasonal, this means that there is work only four months in the year. As in most colonial countries, foodstuffs are imported, and are therefore prohibitive in price. The vast majority of the population is thus forced to subsist on rice. In 1909, 1920 and 1924, great strikes occurred in Hawaii, militantly conducted by the workers, in spite of treacherous reformist leadership and the bloodiest terror on the part of the plantation companies and their government. The author of the pamphlet gives a graphic account of these strikes and outlines their lessons for the workers.

HAWAII is controlled, economically and politically, by the Castle-Cooke oligarchy, descendants of the missionaries Samuel Cooke and Amos Cooke, who first brought the "message of God" to the islands in the early 19th century. When, in 1890, Hawaiian sugar was forced by the McKinley tariff to compete on even terms with Cuban and Philippine cane, this little clique of exploiters began a campaign for the annexation of the islands to the United States. Annexation took place in 1898, after Queen Liliuokalani had been deposed by a "revolution" instigated by the American exploiters in 1893.

In this and much more is effectively described in the pamphlet, which is very well documented, and written in clear and simple language.

The pamphlet is 32 pages and sells for 25 cents. Book stores and literature agencies are now selling it, or it may be obtained directly from International Pamphlets, 799 Broadway, New York City.

2 Pages of Unpublished Photos of Vienna in March Issue of "Fight"

The March issue of "Fight," published monthly by the American League Against War and Fascism, is on the standstands now. Features include two pages of hitherto unpublished photographs of heroic workers in the old days of bitter fighting of the heroic workers in Austria and France against fascism.

Joe Dallet, Youngstown secretary of Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, reveals the conditions of the workers of the steel industry.

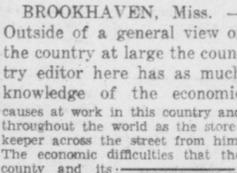
Horace B. Davis tells of the rapid growth and the increased militancy of the United Front of workers against fascism in Brazil. A member of the 212th Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft writes of the growing dissatisfaction among members of the National Guard, and reminds us that "National Guardsman is a potential Anti-War and Anti-Fascist fighter."

Timelight Johnson, Lynd Ward, Anne E. Gray, Edwin Seaver, Pierre Loving, Jennie Lee, and W. S. Richards contribute timely articles to round out the issue.

WORKERS LABORATORY THEATRE TO HOLD FORUM The Training School of the Workers Laboratory Theatre announces a forum on the Austrian situation to be held at the theatre, 42 E. 12th St., on Sunday, March 11th, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The speaker will be Leon Blum. Admission is 35 cents.

America what the Soviet workers have achieved. But Mr. Eddy would have the American workers learn no such lessons. His job is to save capitalism through patching it a bit.

THERE are many true facts about the U. S. S. R. in this book and more misstatements of the fact. Indeed the Communist Manifesto is published in full near the end of the volume. But I would advise those who wish to read the Manifesto to get it for 5 cents at the Workers' Book Store. It would be cheaper. Why pay \$2.50 for Eddy's book and then have to read the Manifesto sandwiched in between pages of liberal jingoistic tripe. If one is looking for good books on the Soviet Union by American books I would advise "In Place of Profits" by Prof. H. F. Ward a liberal sympathetic to the U. S. S. R., or "The Soviet Worker," by Joseph Freeman, a Communist writer.



JOHN L. SPIVAK

Outside of a general view of the country at large the country editor here has as much knowledge of the economic causes at work in this country and throughout the world as the store-keeper across the street from him. The economic difficulties that the country and its people are going through, he attributes not to world economic events but to the crash of the Lincoln County First National Bank in 1931.

"Why did it crash?" I asked. "They had loaned money to the farmers and couldn't collect."

"Then a price of cotton nationally has something to do with the failure of these farmers to meet their obligations?"

"Of course. But it was the crash of the bank here that started everything going downhill in this country."

"What do you think will happen when C.W.A. money and perhaps federal relief stops here?"

A worried look flashed across his face. "I don't know," he said slowly. "Maybe a lot of people will be killed. I heard a tenant farmer the other day outside the C.W.A. office say that he had to have work—any kind of work if he didn't get it, he'd do anything. And that's the way most of these farmers feel."

"And you can't blame a man much for threatening to do something desperate when his children are hungry. But—the real trouble with our people is that they don't know what to do with their money when they get it. That's really the main cause of the depression. This country and the whole country went on a spending spree. It wasn't that we spent our money but we mortgaged our salaries and our wages for months and years to come by buying things on the installment plan. People bought beyond their means. Look at autos. I've seen \$25 a week clerks driving around in cars that mortgaged their salaries for two years. We were a people living high. The volume of debt mounted and when the rank and file couldn't meet their debts and couldn't buy more, production stopped and the crash followed."

"And do you think they've learned their lesson? No, sir. Look at what C.W.A. workers are doing with their money. Instead of buying provisions they're buying radios—again on the dollar down and dollar a week plan. Business has picked up for the local stores here and everybody thinks business is getting better. But what will happen when the C.W.A. jobs peter out? These men will not be able to keep up their payments and you'll have the whole thing all over again."

"Isn't it possible that the reason they're buying radios instead of provisions is that they have provisions? What I mean is that those who got C.W.A. jobs didn't need them half as much as those who didn't get them? Wasn't there a lot of politics in the handling of C.W.A. jobs?"

Bowen smiled shrewdly. "I couldn't say anything about that."

"What do you think about the farmers locally?"

"They're lazy, if you want to know what I think. And what I think is thought by a good many in this community—those that count, that are running things. These farmers plow about February or March. By August the cotton is baled. What do they do during the late fall and winter? Why, they just sit around the country stores cussin' the government."

"I've met with this accusation before. And I remember bringing it up with one group of farmers I was talking with and one said: 'That's about true—our working about half the time. But you tell us, Mister, if you worked from seed up to sundown for six months in the year and got nothin' for it, would you work the other six months for the same price?'"

Whatever private opinions Mr. Bowen has about his fellow citizens he does not express them rashly in print. The country paper needs circulation, and the business man and landowner is his circulation. He gets advertising from the local stores, so he cannot criticize them. He has to borrow money from the bank, he needs political relationships—in other words, those whom he needs are the ones in power. So the difference between this country editor and the editor of a powerful and influential big city daily is only one of size.

(To Be Continued)

Send us names of those you know who are not readers of the Daily Worker but who would be interested in reading it. Address: Daily Worker, 50 E. 12th St., New York, N. Y.

## AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents JOHN WELLS' New Play THEY SHALL NOT DIE ROYALE Theat. 45th St. W. of Broadway, Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy AH, WILDERNESS! with GEORGE M. COHAN Theat. 124th St. W. of Broadway, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play "MARY OF SCOTLAND" with HELEN PHILIP HELEN HAYES MERVILLE MENKENS ALVIN Theat. 124th St. W. of Broadway, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES with FANNIE BRICE Willie & Eugene Howard, Bartlett SIMMONS, Janna FROMAN, Patricia BOWMAN, WINTER GARDEN, Broadway & 59th, Evs. 8:30. Matinee Thursday and Saturday 2:30

Theatre Union's Stirring Play LAST 3 WEEKS THE ANTI-WAR HIT! PEACE ON EARTH CIVIC REPERTORY Theat. 148th St. & Ave. 9-7450, Evs. 8:45. 30¢ to 1.50. No Tax. Arrange Showing Parties for your organization by telephoning WALKINS 9-2451

ARTEF THEATRE Heckscher Foundation 104th St. & 5th Ave. 23d, 23d & 24th Performance of Maxim Gorky's World Famous Master Drama "Yegor Bulitcher" THIS SAT. EVE. & SUN. Mat. & Even'g

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 30th St. & Ave.—Show Place of the Nation. Opens 11:30 A. M. KATHARINE HEPBURN in "SPITFIRE" Second MUSIC HALL REVUE on stage

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. EDDIE CANTOR in "ROMAN SCANDALS" also—"THE WOMEN IN HIS LIFE" with OTTO KRUGER & UNA MERKEL

PALESTINE AS FITS TODAY! THE NATIVES —JEW AND ARAB— Sing, Dance, Demonstrate, Work in "The Dream of My People" with Carter Rosenthal Added Special Feature: Patricette Extraordinary

ACME THEATRE 14th St. & Union Sq. NO MORE LADIES A New Comedy by A. H. Thomas with MELVA DOUGLAS, LUCILE WATSON MOROSCO Theat. 14th St. W. of Broadway, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:45

ROBERTA A New Musical Comedy by JEROME KERN & OTTO HARBACKE NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 4th St. Evs. 8:40. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

MUSIC Philharmonic - Symphony at CARNEGIE HALL TOSCANINI, Conductor This Sunday Afternoon at 3:30 BETHOVEN; MISSA SOLEMNIS Thurs. Evs. at 8:45; Friday Aft. at 3:30 Next Sunday Afternoon at 3:00 Virgil-Molnar, (Haydn) Roger-Ducasse, Stravinsky, Wagner Arthur Judson Mtg. (Steinway Piano)

WHO CARES ABOUT MINERS? This book is for those who do. It tells the world what life among the miners really is like; the actual experiences of a girl reporter who, with no axes to grind, went to a Pennsylvania mining town, lived among the miners, went on strike with them, descended into a mine herself. She witnessed the struggle between the U.M. W. A. and the National Miners, watched the trial of Leo Thompson, went begging for the Relief, attended the Y.C.L. meetings, was finally forced out because the workers mistook her for a spy of the bosses. It's an honest, human document that hits with terrific force \$2.50

## I WENT TO PIT COLLEGE

By LAUREN GILFILLAN Published by the Viking Press, 18 E. 48th St., N. Y. C.

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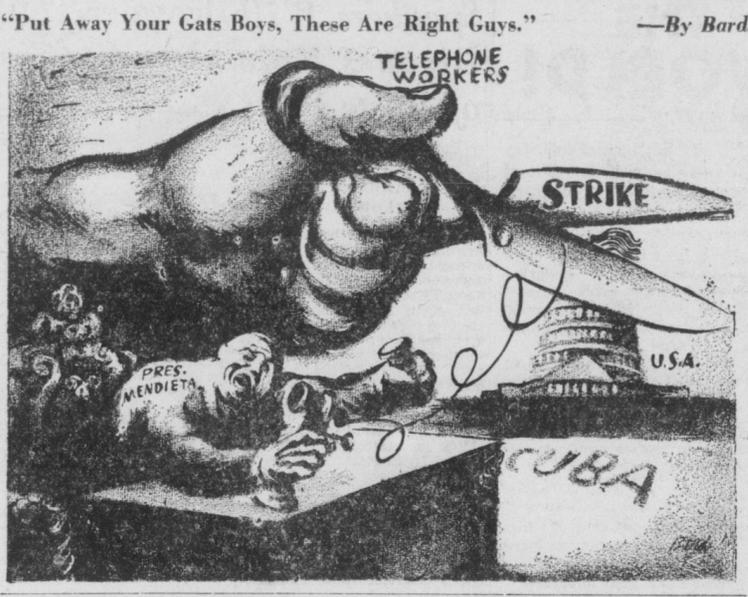
**"Limited Capitalism"**

Which road out of the crisis? That is the question that rises higher every day in the political consciousness of the toiling masses throughout the capitalist world.  
 That explains why such a newspaper as the New York Evening Post, for example, in a recent editorial comes before the workers with the theory that terrible crises of capitalism can be overcome by a new form of capitalism—"limited capitalism."  
 "It will not be the capitalism we have known in the past," says the Post. "It will be constitutional capitalism as unlike the old absolute capitalism as the constitutional monarchy of England is unlike the absolute monarchy of Abyssinia."  
 And as evidence that we are already on the road out of the "old absolute capitalism" to the new "limited capitalism," the Post gives the recent State Court decisions, declaring a moratorium on farm foreclosures. By this decision "rugged individualism has suffered a death blow," declares the Post proudly.  
 Under a system of capitalist exploitation of propertyless labor, no tinkering, no court decisions can alter the inevitable development of monopoly capital with its steady and remorseless tightening grip on the whole economy and the State power.  
 "Given the commodity system of production," Marx declared in his Critique of the Gotha Program, refuting the utopian hopes of the opportunists in the Social-Democratic Party, "the system of distribution and all its consequences must inevitably follow."  
 The whole Roosevelt New Deal is a living proof of that. The "New Deal" was pained off by the American masses as some kind of anti-capitalist step forward. Roosevelt, let it not be forgotten, always inveighed against "the old deal of the laissez-faire order." Today, after twelve months of this "New Deal," the power of the Wall Street monopolists has been tightened, their profits have been enormously increased, while the lot of the masses has been driven down below the Hoover level.  
 In the editorial column adjoining the one on "limited capitalism," the Evening Post itself, as the gesture of its liberalism, gives the figures of the twelve months of the New Deal:  
 An increase of \$440,000,000 in profits for the 810 Wall Street monopolies, compared with a deficit of \$4,000,000 last year.  
 And a slash of 11 per cent in the real wages of the working class since the Roosevelt N.R.A. New Deal began to send prices upward.  
 The road out of the crisis and its misery is the road of revolution. It is only by ending capitalism, by seizing power from the capitalists and placing it in the hands of the working class can the crisis be ended. This can be accomplished only by setting up the dictatorship of the working class over the capitalists, instead of the present dictatorship of Wall Street capital over the majority of the population, the working class. This can only be done by smashing the Wall Street dictatorship by the revolutionary force of the proletariat, together with all the toiling sections of the population. History shows that only in this way does one class end the power of the class that oppresses it.  
 The Post seeks to blind the masses to the revolutionary road out of the crisis by its talk of "limited capitalism." Let it be remembered that fascism also talks of "changing" capitalism, also comes before the masses with anti-capitalist phraseology about a "new system," while it ushers in the open, brutal dictatorship of the most powerful sections of monopoly capitalism, and strives to fasten the chains of wage slavery still tighter about the necks of the masses. The Evening Post is thus playing its part in paving the way for American fascism, as it strives to trick the masses away from proletarian revolution with its "anti-capitalist" phraseology.  
 The sacred capitalist trinity of rent, interest and profit must be destroyed. Only the revolutionary power of a Soviet America can do it. A new form of government must be set up, the proletarian dictatorship of the working class over the exploiters—a Soviet government.  
 Such a government would immediately appropriate all the billions upon billions in the hands of the capitalists. It would open the factories, put everybody to work, start the whole country humming with activity. For, under a Soviet government all production will be for the use of the producers and their own government, not for the profit of a handful of Wall Street capitalists.  
 Not the fake of the "New Deal," or "limited capitalism." But the revolutionary road to Soviet power, to the revolutionary overthrow of capitalist rule. That is the way out for the majority of the population, the working class.  
 "The idea of storming capitalism is ripening in the consciousness of the masses," Stalin declared before the recent Party Congress of the Soviet Communists. Every day brings new evidence of it.  
 The job of the Post is to sidetrack the historic locomotive of the revolution. It will not succeed.

**Cleveland Workers Demand Freedom for Thaelmann**

**Freed Prisoners Report Tortures In Vienna Prisons Six Months Is Minimum for General Strike Agitation**

VIENNA, March 9.—Prisoners released from the fascist jails after having been able to prove they had nothing to do with the recent struggles, are reporting frightful details of the tortures inflicted on the thousands of remaining prisoners, both in the police stations and in the prisons.  
 It is nothing uncommon for a prisoner to have his teeth knocked out with blows from a rifle butt, they report. A mother who visited her son in prison, a Schutzhaft member arrested in the Goethehof, saw the lobes of his ears were torn. When she shrieked at the sight, the officials threatened to arrest her if she did not declare at once that her son had injured himself during the fighting, before being arrested.  
 The program of revenge of the government is reported as follows:  
 "Those who did not participate in the general strike and did not resist the government forces shall be freed, provided 'there are no other reasons' for their further detention." Those who took part in the agitation for the general strike shall be sentenced to no less than six months in prison. Those who have committed "grave crimes" or were found with arms in their hands or are otherwise considered as responsible for the workers' resistance, will be prosecuted on charges of high treason. Those labor and Socialist leaders who cannot be convicted of any active participation in the general strike or the civil war will be sent to a concentration camp.



**Chicago Plans to Demonstrate Next Saturday**

Take Part in World Wide Demand for Freedom of Red Leader  
 CLEVELAND, March 9.—Thousands of Cleveland workers demonstrated at 1:00 today in Public Square, and marched to the German consulate to demand the release of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, who is soon to face "trial" for his life in a Nazi court on a charge of "high treason."  
 CHICAGO, March 9.—Preparations are being made for a powerful mass demonstration in defense of Ernst Thaelmann, to be held in Washington Square, 900 North Clark St., on Saturday, March 17.

**Fisher Body Workers! Strike!**

FISHER BODY COMPANY workers in Cleveland, who have shown by the thousands that they are ready for action to win wage increases, better conditions, and union recognition, face the greatest betrayals by their A. F. of L. leaders.  
 With the help of the National Labor Board, these leaders are doing everything they can to stop strike action, which is the only way now of enforcing the workers' demands.  
 The usual stunt of the A. F. of L. leaders is to tell the workers they can get their demands without strike through the intervention of the National Labor Board. This was done to the Nash Motors workers in Kenosha. But after a long wait these workers found that none of their demands were met, and they are now out on strike over the heads of their leaders.  
 The National Labor Board last fall, when thousands of Ford Workers went on strike in Edgewater, N. J., and Chester, Pa., began to maneuver with the A. F. of L. leaders to break the strike. Negotiations dragged on. Finally, the National Labor Board "settled" the strike, but 1,500 workers found they were fired through the help of the A. F. of L. leaders and the National Labor Board. The same fate met the workers on the Budd Auto Body plant in Philadelphia.  
 The most original deed of the A. F. of L. leaders and the National Labor Board was in the Weirton Steel Co. strike. These workers went out on strike and led by the very verse of victory. The A. F. of L. leaders told the workers to stop striking and submit to the decisions of the National Labor Board. The 14,000 workers, fooled by their leaders, went back, only to find that every promise of the National Labor Board had been broken. They were shackled with a company union and their conditions made worse. When they appealed to President Roosevelt, he again filled them with promises, but nothing has been done.  
 The Fisher Body Company workers in Cleveland should learn from these experiences, and this knowledge will lead them to the proper action which will insure victory of their demands.  
 The workers are overwhelmingly for action. They should immediately go out on strike to demand a 20 per cent increase in wages, the right to organize, and recognition of their union. Once on strike, with every worker out on the picket lines, they should not allow the A. F. of L. leaders to take the negotiations in their hands in Washington. It is necessary at Sunday's meeting to elect a strike committee which represents all departments and all workers. This is one of the best guarantees that the strike will be conducted in the interest of the workers and that negotiations will be carried on by the workers themselves through their own elected representatives.  
 Regardless of what organization the workers belong to, regardless of whether they are organized or not, all those working at the Fisher Body should have a voice in electing the strike committee, and participating in all strike actions.

IF THE DEMANDS are not granted, a strike should immediately follow. This should be the unanimous decision of the workers.  
 At New Kensington, Pa., over 4,000 workers in the Mellon-controlled Aluminum Company of America, set an example for all workers when they rejected the sell-out "agreement" worked up by the A. F. of L. leaders and the N.R.A. Regional Board. They are out solidly, fighting to win their demands with united strike action.  
 The leadership of the strike should rest in the hands of your shopmates, whom you know and trust; it should be in the hands of your militant fellow workers, and not in the hands of the A. F. of L. leaders who have shown such great skill in betraying strikes.  
 Fisher Body Company workers! Do not let the bosses or the A. F. of L. leaders snatch victory from your hands. Mobilize your forces to win your demands. Altogether, if our demands are not granted, immediately strike.

**3 Cabinet Members For Tariff Weapon In Huge Trade War Ask Monopoly Powers for Roosevelt in Tariffs**

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A plea for absolute power to negotiate tariffs and trade agreements to be given to Roosevelt was made yesterday by three of Roosevelt's leading Cabinet members, Wallace, Hull and Roper, before the House Ways and Means Committee.  
 Secretary of State Hull was particularly emphatic in warning Roosevelt must be given this power to bargain with other powers for trade if American imperialism is to beat its imperialist rivals in the present intense world fight for trade. Other countries are "outbidding" the United States in the struggle for trade, he declared.  
 His statement implies that the Roosevelt inflationary devaluation of the dollar is not having all the effects anticipated in bringing new trade to American monopolies. This portends a renewed drive of the Roosevelt government for trade agreements against its imperialist rivals, Britain and Japan, as well as further inflationary devaluation of the dollar.  
 Wallace contended before the Committee that the necessity for more markets for American goods carries with it the necessity for destroying about 50,000,000 acres of farm land, especially the small farmer crops.  
 The bill to give Roosevelt bargaining power with other countries, without having to place the trade treaties before Congress, will be soon passed, it is expected. American imperialism need it in its fierce struggle to wrest trade from and Means Committee.

**Will Form Newark Anti-War Group at Conference Sunday**

NEWARK, N. J.—The permanent Newark organization of the American League Against War and Fascism will be formed at a mass conference Sunday, March 11, at 1:30 p.m. at Krueger's Auditorium, Newark. A call signed by members of various groups, and including the Essex Trade Council, Socialist Party, Antifascistische Aktion, Deutscher Arbeiter-Organisationen, Communist Party, Brith Shalom, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and locals of the American Federation of Labor, has been sent to unions and organizations throughout Essex County.  
 War industries are going full blast in this section of New Jersey. The Crucible Steel Co., the Pollack Manufacturing Co., DuPont and the Hercules Powder Co. are leading among many others, in the manufacture of death-dealing gases, munitions and armaments. The Celluloid Co. of Newark one of the largest celluloid plants in the world, is constantly producing nitro-cellulose for the manufacture of TNT. C.W.A. improvements have been made in Port Newark to increase the efficiency of this port as a war base. Barges are loaded there and on the Passaic River with scrap iron for shipment to Japan and the Far East.  
 Due to these extensive war preparations in and around Newark and the grave war situation, it is important that every organization and group be represented by two delegates. The conference itself is open to all workers, students, veterans—victims of war and fascism. The temporary Newark Committee can be reached at Room 510, 40 Clinton St., Newark.

**Local Boy Makes Good from Russian Prince to a Street Cleaner**

BUCHAREST, Roumania.—Prince Sergei Vladimirovich, who was a member of bloody Vienna's anti-Soviet army which murdered Finnish workers during the Allied intervention of 1918, has come to better times after 16 years.  
 Following a failure in the restaurant business after the defeat of Wrangel's army, the prince sold matches on the streets, and did odd jobs. Recently he became a part time "street-cleaner" in Bucharest. He has just been promoted to full-time for "efficiency and politeness."

**Jersey City Calls Mass Meeting to Fight War, Fascism**

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**Canton Reported In Surrender to Nanking Regime To Accept Kuomintang Governor, Says Announcement**

CANTON, Mar. 9.—Following the revelation by members of the South-west Political Council of Nanking's deal with Japan to give up Manchuria in exchange for aid against the Chinese Soviets, the Canton political organization is reported to have agreed to accept the authority of the Kuomintang of Nanking.  
 It is reported that the Canton political leaders will abolish their national offices, and accept a governor appointed by Nanking.

**Statement of Austrian C.P. On Uprising to Appear Mon.**

Monday's 8 page issue of the Daily Worker will carry the first public statement of the Austrian Communist Party on the recent Austrian uprising.  
 There will also be an analysis of Otto Bauer's pamphlet, which was recently issued in which he tries to cover up his treachery.  
 A number of articles on the pre-convention discussion in preparation for the 8th National Convention of the Communist Party will also appear.

**Veteran Bills Face Roosevelt's Veto If Passed by House Congressmen, Facing Voters, Would Give Concessions**

NEW YORK.—President Roosevelt continued his fight against the soldiers' bonus and disability payments when administration leaders attempted unsuccessfully to bind democratic Congressmen by caucus rule to vote against the veterans' amendments to the Independent Offices Bill.  
 These amendments do not restore to the disabled veterans the cuts in allowances taken from them by the Roosevelt Economy Bill, amounting to \$300,000,000. But they do grant the disabled ex-soldiers and government employees some benefits. The Congressmen all face re-election and they are afraid to go before the voters with the record of voting against any benefits to veterans. The amendments do not grant cash payment of the bonus.  
 The democrats voted to send the Independent Offices Bill to conference with the Senate, with provision for the amendments benefiting the veterans. Roosevelt has announced he will veto any bill giving the veterans added compensation. The amendments passed by the democratic caucus favor payment of 75 per cent of previous benefits to presumptive disability cases to veterans of the World and Spanish-American wars. The bonus bill and the amendments to the Independent Offices Bill are to be voted on next week in the House.

**CCC Camp Workers Found Maltreated By Youth Delegate**

NEW YORK.—On Sunday, March 4th, eighteen young workers, delegates representing the National Student League, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, the Food Workers Industrial Union, the Taxi Workers Union, the Furniture Workers Union and the Young Communist League visited C.C.C. camps 45 and 46 in Bear Mountain, to investigate working conditions, food, housing, and recreational facilities.  
 In a statement issued yesterday, the delegation reported: "The main grievances of the boys at the camps were over the food. In camp 46, the boys said that the meat 'was not fit for dogs.' Such food has been given out for the past three months. Medical facilities are totally inadequate. One boy, after being in the camp hospital for 13 days, was removed in a dying condition."  
 "The boys are forced to work in sub-zero weather, and are fined for the least infraction of rules. They are working on dams, roads and cleaning projects, work which formerly paid seven to eight dollars a day. The officers are surly, often drunk, and thoroughly disliked by the boys."  
 On March 11, the delegates will visit Mayor LaGuardia to protest against these conditions.

**Mass Arrests of Spanish Workers As Strikes Grow**

MADRID, March 9.—More than 300 workers' leaders, many of them Communists, have been arrested since yesterday in Premier Lerroux's drive to smash the widespread strike actions which have greeted the reactionary program of the government.  
 The headquarters of the Federation of Labor, the Communist Party, the Socialist Youth, and of a fascist organization were raided and closed. More than 100,000 workers are on strike in various parts of the country, the largest strike being that of 80,000 building trade workers in Madrid. A large number of new strikes have been voted.  
 The government's fear of the fast-spreading working class and peasant resistance to its reactionary program is indicated by the hasty decision to increase the civil and assault guard forces by 27,000 more men.

**How Thaelmann Led Hamburg Strike; And How He Mobilized Women Workers**

RELATED BY A PARTICIPANT IN THE STRIKE, ANNA SCHULZ, WIFE OF JOHN SCHEER, GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER MURDERED BY THE NAZIS

By ANNA SCHULZ  
 There was a strike in Hamburg Harbor. Twenty thousand longshoremen had stopped work in protest against a wage-cut. A bitter feeling prevailed amongst the longshoremen. There was but one determination: Strike! The united front of action through the unanimous stopping of work by the strike of the 20,000, had come to life. The reformist and social-fascist leaders, the Ehrenheits and their kind, had been unable to prevent the strike. Over their heads the longshoremen had followed the call of the revolutionary trade unionists and the Communist Party to strike. As the maneuver of the Socialist Party leaders to betray the workers by accepting arbitration with the Harbor Association, and if no agreement could be reached there to call the Reichs Labor Board (the high German tribunal to settle labor disputes) did not succeed, they tried by other methods to split the United Front of the workers.  
 Social-Fascists Try to Break Strike  
 It was the aim of the reformist fakers to prevent the election of a strike committee on a democratic basis by the strikers themselves. They threatened that if the longshoremen were not ready to accept the strike leadership imposed upon them by the trade unions and the S. P. Shop Council of the Harbor Association, they would declare the strike of these 20,000 "illegal" and would refuse to pay the workers any strike benefit out of the trade union treasury.  
 The Longshoremen yelled back, "Do you want to force a dictatorship on us? We will not allow you

to tell us what to do. We, the workers, are the trade unions, we are the ones to decide, we are going to elect our own strike leadership on the basis of a real proletarian democracy at our own strike meetings. We will never allow you to destroy our united front so that you could force on us this new wage robbery."  
 This was the manner in which the workers expressed their sentiment. The social-fascists were unable to withstand this mass pressure of the workers and over their heads, a strike leadership on the basis of a united front from below, disregarding all political affiliations, was elected and announced as the Central Strike Committee. But the majority of this committee at that time, it was in the year of 1926, were the so-called radicals, the left Socialists.  
 The strike had been on two days and all was quiet at the harbor. Mass-picketing, meetings, leaflet distribution and the selling of a special strike bulletin, had been organized. In the workers quarters groups of workers organized in a speaking chorus, would recite: "Against wage-robbery and capitalism the longshoremen are striking," "Help the United Front of Action," "Show your solidarity and give what you can," Long Live the United Front and the Strike."  
 Thaelmann Comes to Hamburg  
 On the evening of the second day, Comrade Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party and the German Proletariat came from Berlin to Hamburg. Suddenly, without any comrade knowing about it, he came. The strike was the reason for his appearance. (Thaelmann himself

had worked many years in the harbor in Hamburg).  
 The first question he asked was: "What's new in the strike, what kind of leadership do you have?"  
 He wanted to go to the harbor at once. We could not reply quickly enough. Although we were very tired, for we had not slept for three nights, now that "Teddy" (this was the nickname applied to our beloved leader Thaelmann) was here, all traces of fatigue had disappeared. We were put through a regular cross-examination: "What had we done to prepare the strike? Had we considered the proposal of the Central Strike Committee possible of fulfillment? What would our next steps be? What conditions and sentiments were prevailing amongst the strikers? Had we proposed a real fighting program in opposition to the one of the strike committee? Had we aroused the workers in the factories to actions in solidarity with the strikers, not only for financial assistance, but for sympathetic strikes and an increase in wages in other industries such as textile, chemicals, food, shipbuilding and especially metal?"  
 Thaelmann Gives Directives  
 Seated at a table, he earnestly jots down notes of our answers. When we told him that the strikers had unanimously refused to submit to the dictatorial methods of the reformists, to accept their Strike Committee, but had elected their own strike leadership on the basis of the United Front, Thaelmann vehemently struck his hand upon the table, walked to and fro, laughed awhile and said:  
 "You see, that's our work, that's our success, because we learned in

Hamburg to do real mass work on the basis of the United Front from below. That's the realization of the united front of action, for social and special fight, fight means strike mass strike."  
 Longshoremen of Hamburg gave the first example to the German workers, that the time has come that they must dissociate themselves from the old tradition of allowing the reformists and social fascist trade union leaders to supply leadership, and that the workers themselves, as fighting proletarians, on the basis of proletarian democracy, elect collectively to the strike leadership the most capable workers out of their own ranks.  
 "But watch out," he said, "by tomorrow Ehrenheit (the social fascist) will mobilize his party members, the police commissioners of Hamburg, Schoenfelder, and Eggerstedt of Altona Elbe, and during the night, the police, armed with machine guns, will attack the pickets."  
 At once we discussed all possibilities of mass mobilization. Special couriers were sent to all city districts. Thaelmann himself, in the middle of the night went to see the strike committee at the harbor. Quick action was necessary to inform all workers of the imminent danger, that attempts would be made to break the strike by armed force, and to urge the workers to resist.  
 It was for definite reasons that Thaelmann laid so much stress on this fact, for it had been a practice for a long time that even the smallest strikes were most brutally attacked by the Prussian police, led by the Socialists

When we informed Thaelmann that we had already issued a leaflet in which we had called the strikers' attention to this danger, he said that is not sufficient. "You must at once go and talk with the workers, and explain the attempts which are being made to split their united front which they have defended so heroically against the trade union dictators."  
 Immediately, during the night, we must set to work to popularize this important matter. The Strike Committee must meet during the night and must be informed of everything; early tomorrow morning the strike committee with our assistance will issue a short and precise leaflet and we will help to distribute it. Thaelmann, interrupting himself, glanced at the paper which carries the names of the Strike Committee. His features darkened, he reaches for the paper, hands it over to the political secretary and says:  
 "Where are the women in this committee? Do you think you can win this strike without the proletarian women—are you trying to convince me that there are only men employed at the harbor? Do you think that we only agitate the slogan: 'The wage question is the bread question of the family? Where is the woman organizer? Bring her here immediately.'"  
 What work was carried through in preparation for the strike among the women workers at the harbor? What proposals did the women organizers make? Has the party leadership taken up the proposals and helped to carry them through? What had we done to bring out

the women coffee pickers in sympathy strike?  
 Comrade Thaelmann asks not only the women leaders but the comrades in leadership. The woman-leader reported:  
 "The women's section, of its own initiative, has organized a conference of the women workers at the harbor. But it was not good because the party as a whole did not help along. The women organizers made small illustrated leaflets and distributed them before the factories and on the markets. Only very few women went on the picket line. In a harbor workers meeting, where only men were present, Gerda, whose husband was a longshoreman, wanted to speak, but the chairman, a Party member, declared women had nothing to do in this meeting. Yes, the plea that the women's leaflet be distributed to the men to be given to their wives was turned down, because this is a matter of the living quarters."  
 Thaelmann listens very earnestly and attentively. Every now and then one of the comrades wants to interrupt the report because it is so late in the night, but Comrade Thaelmann waves him aside and says: "Gerda, speak on."  
 Then he gives the woman leader and the Party leadership his directives. He says all the efforts made by the women comrades were correct and good but we must discuss this further in order that this opportunistic underestimation of drawing the women into the struggle of their husbands be liquidated, and that we must learn to recognize that

women workers are an important part of our entire work.  
 Thaelmann states: "We must immediately organize in all parts of Hamburg conferences of women workers at the Harbor. The Party leadership is responsible for this and not the woman leader alone. The women organizers must make concrete proposals before tomorrow morning and formulate slogans. In the next strike meeting a woman worker should take the floor. Masses of women must be mobilized for the picket line."  
 "We must not forget the tremendous influence the women have upon the youth. And, when we in this strike, similarly make our political demands, besides fighting against wage-robbery, lengthening of the hours of work, fight for the defense of the Children Revolution, stop the transport of guns and ammunition to China and poison gases to Japan, we must, with all our strength, not only mobilize the women and youth, but organize and win them for the active struggle against wage-fascism and wage-robbery."  
 "The strike committee must call a women's mass meeting, organize strike kitchens, and here we have a good chance to appeal to hundreds of women who otherwise stand outside of the struggle, but who will be ready to help in the work they understand, the cooking."  
 And not the last must the thought of strike be brought into the textile factories. Show the women workers by the example of the united front at the harbor how we must fight and how the united front can be successful. This is

the way you should work in order that the united front as a help for the strike of the harbor workers be spread and lead the strike to victory."  
 At 4 o'clock the next morning hundreds of harbor women workers stood at the harbor, building a living chain against those of the social democratic police protected strike-breaking cordons. At 5 o'clock huge demonstrations arrived from all quarters of the harbor, from Baumwall, from Millerhorn, from Alstادت, to the gangway-quarters streamed the Hamburg harbor proletarians together with the unemployed and suddenly a working woman shouts:  
 "See, there marches Thaelmann, he is with us! Hurrah for Thaelmann. Hurrah for the strike, Hurrah for the United Front! Women and Workers Fight to Free Ernst Thaelmann"  
 That the teachings and the fight of Thaelmann are not forgotten, even today, under the bloody Hitler dictatorship, is illustrated by the fact that in Hamburg the Social Democratic and non-party workers, together with Communist workers, issued a call in which they declared the following:  
 "Thaelmann is blood of our blood."  
 "Thaelmann is not only a worker, but one of the best leaders of the German proletariat."  
 Join with us proletarians, men and women alike, to strengthen the fight against the Hitler dictatorship and to free our leader, Ernst Thaelmann, the transport worker, from the Hitler dungeon in Fascist Germany! Raise high the banner of Proletarian Internationalism!