

N. Y. DELEGATION DEMANDS C.W.A. JOBS OF HOPKINS

"Auto Plants On Verge of Strike," Pleads Green at Hearing

Wants Wagner Compulsory Arbitration Bill Passed

Green Shamelessly Hides Budd, Weirton Strike Betrayals

WORKERS TRICKED
Wagner Bill Would Not Outlaw Co. Unions

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—"The automobile industry stands on the verge of the greatest strike in the history of the nation. . . . This strike would have taken place already if the National Labor Board had not intervened. . . . I see the development of a most menacing situation, one filled with menacing possibilities. . . ."

William Green, President of the American Federation made these admissions today in arguing from the employers' viewpoint that it is imperative to enact the new Wagner bill to provide compulsory arbitration under the sham of outlawing company unions.

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, the diamond-fingered Green put forward the most reactionary position the American Federation of Labor officials have ever taken in their historic course of collaborating with the employer class. Taking this stand, naturally, he meanwhile poured out a deluge of demagoguery but this was so thin that even John L. Lewis of the U.M.W.A. watched Green with a thick sneer on his face.

At one point reactionary Republican Senator Davis of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee, seized an opportunity to make trouble for the Democratic sponsors of the Wagner bill. Davis turned to Green and sardonically interrupted: "Are

(Continued on Page 2)

Cops Use Tear Gas, Clubs Against 500 Pickets in Racine

Socialist Leaders Aided Police Against Strikers

RACINE, Wis., March 15.—Police here today used tear gas bombs and whacked at the heads of strikers in an attempt to smash the picket lines of over 500 at the J. I. Case Company plant. Over 1,500 workers have been on strike here for several weeks demanding wage increases and union recognition.

Pickets were effectively surrounding the plant, preventing the entrance of scabs, when the entire police force, mobilized for the occasion, descended on the workers and attacked them viciously. Clubs were swung freely on the strikers.

Ernest Siewat, 61 years old, was brutally beaten over the head by a cop.

A special police guard was thrown around the city hall here when pickets announced they would hold a demonstration there against the ex-socialist Mayor Swaboda.

The Socialist-led Racine County Workers Committee has been urging the workers not to picket, and have been cooperating with the police against pickets. Recently the Socialist A. F. Mitchell, in accordance with the wishes of the bosses and the police, urged the workers to refrain from picketing and abide by police orders to let scabs through.

In the Daily Worker Today

- PAGE 2
- Sports, by Sam Ross.
- PAGE 3
- Pre-Convention Discussion.
- PAGE 4
- Letters from Steel and Metal Workers.
- "Party Life."
- "Dr. Luttinger Advises."
- "In the Home."
- PAGE 5
- "Change the World!" by Sender Garlin.
- "So They Have to Work for What They Can Get," by John L. Spivak.
- "Leaders of the Red Army."
- "Activities of City Clubs," by J. Landy.
- PAGE 6
- Editorials
- Foreign News.

Panken, S. P. Leader, OK's Wagner Strikebreaking Bill

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Former Judge Jacob Panken today endorsed the new strike-breaking Wagner Bill on behalf of the Socialist Party, and simultaneously demanded that all independent trade unions be forced under the domination of the reactionary American Federation of Labor leadership.

"I want to say that I for one would like to see all independent unions under the banner of the A. F. of L.," Panken declared, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

He began his remarks by nam-

ing the strikes in which he "had the pleasure" of negotiating, such as the New York taxi strike, which he helped to break, and added: "I want to put it into the record that I represent the Socialist Party in what I say about the bill."

Panken then attacked Communism, misrepresenting the dictatorship of the working class in the Soviet Union by implying it is similar to the capitalist reign of terror through Hitler's dictatorship.

Just before Panken testified, Carlton Ogburn, A. F. of L. Street Railway Union lawyer, had told the Senators:

"The A. F. of L. is the strongest force in this country opposed to Communism."

"Do you agree with the statement of the previous speaker?" Senator Wolcott, Connecticut Republican, asked Panken.

"I wouldn't put it just that way," Panken replied, "I should say that the A. F. of L. is one of the bodies opposed to Communism. I'll say it has fought Communism in the ranks of its unions. I am a Socialist."

"Are they synonymous?" Wolcott asked.

"No," Panken said. "We don't believe in dictatorships!"

"Would you say that company unions are closer to Communist unions than the A. F. of L.?" Wolcott asked.

"I wouldn't reason it that way. I would say that company unions are closer to the unions in countries where dictatorships exist, such as in

(Continued on Page 2)

Strike Talk Surges At Auto Hearing

A.F.L. Head and Auto Boss Agree on Fight Against Strike

By SKYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The second and final day's hearings before the National Labor Board, called by the Roosevelt Administration to head off the imminent strike in the automobile industry, was held today in an atmosphere that was filled with strike sentiment and strike murmurs.

It was clearly evident that the Labor Board stood revealed before many disgusted and disillusioned auto worker delegates as an open strikebreaking body operating as the agent of the hard-faced and relentless employer. Thus, even the faintest mention of the word strike was applauded by the workers.

Many workers openly talked strike while William Collins, the chief A. F. of L. leader in the automobile industry crawled at the feet of the brutal owners, disclaiming any responsibility for the strike he knows is in the offing. Clay Williams, head of the slave-driving Reynolds Tobacco Company and Chairman at today's Labor Board session, ended the hearings without promising any definite time for rendering a decision.

Duet Against Strikes

J. P. Morgan's automobile spokesman representing the powerful and czaristic General Motors Corporation, and Collins, the A. F. of L. national representative, played a duet, the main theme of which was to prevent the strike.

W. S. Krusen, the executive president of General Motors, based his address on the "merit" (fire at will) clause of the vicious auto code which was signed by William Green, A. F. of L. top cashier, and John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers of America chieftain, both of whom

(Continued on Page 2)

May Day Edition to Carry Browder, Hathaway Articles

A Half-Million Copies of This Special 24-Page Edition Will Be Circulated Thruout the U.S.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, and C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will contribute two outstanding and significant articles to the special feature 24-page May Day edition.

Browder will write on "May Day 1934." This will be a thorough and lucid presentation of the situation and tasks which confront the American working class. Hathaway's article, "May Day and the Struggle for Power," will review the ripening revolutionary situation throughout the world in the light of the approaching class battles for Soviet power.

These contributions are two of the many features, articles and essays, on historical, political and economic subjects, which are scheduled for publication in the May Day edition.

Roosevelt Never Meant To Disarm, Says John Simon

British House Cheers Demand for Arms Increases

LONDON, March 15.—The Roosevelt government never had any intention of taking part in actual disarmament, Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, declared in the House of Commons last night, in a debate in which all speakers stressed that Great Britain must arm to the teeth.

Simon's statement was in answer to a Labor Party member's declaration that the British government had interfered with international disarmament plans.

Capt. Anthony Eden, Simon's representative on a war-talk tour of Europe, declared the breakdown of the "disarmament" conference meant that "we, like the rest, will have to review our armaments and perhaps more quickly and urgently than the others."

Winston Churchill was cheered as he demanded immediate and powerful increases in all British arms.

Taxi Strike Leader



(Left) Samuel Orner, President of the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York, and (Right) Joseph Gilbert, field organizer. They say the strike is as effective as ever.

Trade Unions Mobilize To Support Strike of Parmalee Cab Drivers

Articles by Minor On History of C. I. Continue on Page 4

The series of articles by Comrade Robert Minor on the Communist International, whose 15th anniversary is now being celebrated by the working class all over the world, will be continued on page 4.

These articles, giving a detailed exposition of the long struggles of the Communist International against the opportunism of the Second Socialist International, its rise under the leadership of Lenin who founded it, reviving the revolutionary principle and tactics of the First International founded by Karl Marx, are of the greatest importance at the present time, when the Communist International and its sections represent the main force against the advance of world fascism. Turn to page 4 for Robert Minor's important series.

Negroes Are Again Refused Service in House Restaurant

Congress Dining Room Continues Its Vicious Jim-Crow Policy

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Negroes were again refused service in the House of Representatives restaurant yesterday when a party of two Negroes and three whites were told they could not eat in the dining room operated and controlled by the House.

The party included Rev. John F. Whitefield, pastor of the Christian Church; L. C. Farrar, secretary of the National Forum Association, and three whites. Mrs. Charles Edward Russell of the N.A.A.C.P., Harlan E. Glazier, local Socialist, and Robert Shostick of the Citizens Party. The three whites had entered the dining room first, and were later joined at a table by the two Negroes. As soon as the Negroes were seated, D. H. Johnson, manager of the restaurant, went over to the table and told them they would not be served as he had orders from the House Committee not to serve Negroes.

Several weeks ago, the Secretary of Congressman Oscar De Priest, Negro millionaire congressman, was similarly discriminated against. With the eyes of the Negro and white workers on him, De Priest was forced to protest the discrimination, but entered into an agreement with Speaker Rainey of the House not to push the question on a similar occasion. Lately, De Priest has indicated he will use the issue in the attempt to get himself re-elected with the fake promise to "push the fight" in some problematical future.

Negroes were also excluded and even forcibly expelled from the Senate restaurant during the hearing on the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill. Mrs. Mabel Byrd, one of those thrown out of the Senate restaurant, is still suffering with nervous trouble as a result of her experience with the government thugs who manhandled her.

Strikers in Mass Meet Spike False Rumors of Co. Union

NEW YORK.—Supporting the strike of the Parmelee taxi drivers against the company union, trade unions and working-class organizations throughout the city are electing delegates to the anti-company union conference called by the Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York at Manhattan Lyceum, on Sunday, March 17, at 11 a.m.

Pledging support of the strike and arranging for the election of delegates to the conference is the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment and Relief, United Council of Working Women, Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, International Workers' Order, Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, Food Workers' Industrial Union and Jewish Workers' Clubs.

Calling on all shoe workers to support the strike of the Parmelee drivers, the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, in a statement issued to all locals, said:

Shoe Union Hails Strike
"The taxi drivers of the Parmelee system are now fighting the same battle that the shoe workers fought in the summer of 1933. It is a fight against the deceptive and strike-

(Continued on Page 2)

Insult, Disguised as a Woman, Escapes Police

ATHENS, March 15.—Samuel Insull, finding himself in the peculiar situation of being unable to graff his way openly out of extradition, managed to escape early this morning despite the "closely" guarding police force surrounding his home.

He was told that he would have to leave before midnight, but in the meantime, he made necessary preparations to make possible his escape by bribing officials, whose police force would remain blind to the disguise used by Insull. It is rumored that he disguised himself in women's clothes and that he is on his way to Paris.

Cleveland Workers Mass to Greet Party Convention

Will Open in Public Auditorium, Mon., April 2nd

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The huge Music Hall of the Public Auditorium in Cleveland, will be packed Monday night, April 2nd, for the first time by a workers' demonstration and meeting, when thousands of workers and members of mass organizations from Cleveland and the outlying vicinity, will come "en masse" with their banners, in a great solidarity demonstration of support to the Communist Party's Eighth Convention, to greet the Convention delegates, arriving from all parts of the country that night.

Fight On C.W.A. Firing Rises Thruout Country

The CWA Workers Are Fighting; Give Them Leadership!

AN EDITORIAL

THE Roosevelt government is determined to liquidate the C.W.A. and to cut as many unemployed workers as possible from the relief rolls. Federal Relief Director Hopkins' visit to New York with new general and empty promises is an attempt to sugar coat the pill of starvation being dealt out to the jobless by the hunger regime of Roosevelt. Relief will be given only "to the needy," Hopkins said, which is a warning that relief cuts are coming. Under cover of talk of "getting back to the relief basis" the unemployed are to be given relief cuts and starvation.

The demonstrations of C.W.A. workers throughout the country show that the unemployed are going to fight against Roosevelt's C.W.A. firing and relief cuts.

The Unemployment Councils, especially, have the task of developing at once, on all C.W.A. jobs in the neighborhoods and at the relief offices, the mass actions against C.W.A. firing, and for relief for all unemployed workers. The delegates to the last National Convention Against Unemployment must rally the masses of workers for jobs and relief. The units and sections of the Communist Party are responsible for leading the fight to defeat Roosevelt's hunger program, and to stop the C.W.A. firing and relief cutting.

Employed and Unemployed Workers!
Hopkins and Roosevelt's promises will be kept only to the extent that the mass action of the workers forces the bankers' government of Roosevelt to come across with relief or jobs!

C.W.A. workers—demonstrate at the C.W.A. offices against C.W.A. firing. Organize job committees on all C.W.A. jobs and demand continuation and extension of C.W.A. jobs. Demand restoration of the wage cut and union wages and conditions on all C.W.A. jobs.

Unemployed workers. Demonstrate at the relief offices for jobs or cash relief for all unemployed. Demand cash relief equivalent to the prevailing wage in the industry at union conditions.

Employed and unemployed. Demand of your local Congressman the immediate passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

Minneapolis Farm Labor Party Indorses Social Insurance Bill

Quick Unification Of All Aviation Is New Roosevelt Plan

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A survey looking toward the unification of all the countries air forces has been ordered by Roosevelt, it was announced today.

The survey will be under the direction of the War Department. The Roosevelt government desire to unify the country's air forces under central leadership follows Roosevelt's suggestion that all the telephone and telegraph companies be also directed by a centralized office. These are all parts of the Roosevelt government preparation for war.

The fight among the inner militarist cliques of the Roosevelt government and the group of airplane company industrialists for the control of the government's air-mail routes has flared up again. Colonel Lindbergh has refused to accept the invitation of Secretary of War Dern to serve on the commission investigating the proposal to unify the air forces. Lindbergh has connections with the airplane companies who have been reaping fat profits through government contracts and government corruption.

The clique of the War Department fighting for the government control of the air mail lines is interested mainly in getting the routes for war purposes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 14.

—The Hennepin County Farmer-Labor convention, which met March 11th, endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill No. 7598 as introduced in the United States Congress. The convention instructed its state and national representatives to support the bill.

The only dissenting voice was a telegram from William Green, president of the A. F. of L., urging the convention not to support the bill as it would be "unconstitutional."

The effect of nation-wide mass pressure for the enactment of this bill was evident. The Laborites are not going to do more than mass pressure forces them to do. They exposed themselves as merely trying to curry favor among the working class. The 23 planks in the platform as accepted and which will be proposed to the state convention represent complete support of the present system flavored with demagoguery designed to get mass support.

One plank proposed a state unemployment, accident, sickness and health insurance bill. However, there was no provision given regarding the financing and administration of such a bill and no mention of the Farmer-Labor Party Governor Olson's fake "unemployment insurance" bill. Another plank called for the enactment of a State Recovery Act to "solve the economic crisis."

Five new clubs from rural Hennepin County were represented. There were 327 delegates and 14 alternates. An outstanding feature of the convention was the smooth purring of the well oiled machinery.

Hopkins Dodges Workers, Makes Empty, General Promises

C.W.A. MEN STRIKE

Indianapolis Jobless at Capitol, Demand Jobs, Relief

NEW YORK.—Fifty-five workers' delegates, from many unemployed and C.W.A. organizations, headed by Herbert Benjamin, organizer of the Unemployment Councils, yesterday afternoon marched to the state C.W.A. headquarters, to demand jobs or relief of Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's federal relief director. Hopkins, who has made a general statement to the press, evading the giving of any definite information as to what the government will do after April 1st, dodged the delegation.

Although notified in advance that the workers would call, Hopkins, fearing to meet with the workers' delegates, chose to have luncheon with Mayor LaGuardia.

Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils, who headed the delegation, in addressing the delegates afterwards, said, "We accept Hopkins' refusal to see us as an indication that he is afraid to face the workers' delegates, and that the Roosevelt government intends to stop all C.W.A. unless the organized pressure of the workers forces a reversal of this starvation policy. Every delegate here must go back to his project and continue the organization of C.W.A. workers to fight the abandonment of the C.W.A."

Before leaving, the delegation filed with the C.W.A. the demands of the workers. These included extension and continuation of C.W.A. projects and jobs, no pay cuts on

(Continued on Page 2)

Congressmen Defy Roosevelt's Orders Twice in One Day

Members Break Party Lines on Bonus and St. Lawrence Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Indication that the iron-clad rule of the Roosevelt administration in the House and Senate is beginning to crack was given yesterday by the open rebellion of a large Democratic bloc in the House against the Roosevelt-sponsored Independent Offices Appropriation Bill and the St. Lawrence Waterway bill.

The House and the Senate have written about \$350,000,000 back into the appropriations bills giving the veterans and Federal employees some advances in benefits and pay, as the Congressmen no longer can ignore the resentment at the consistent reductions in appropriations for the vets and employees while the banks and railroads continue to get millions in subsidies.

Democratic Party leaders are busy trying to patch matters up between the disobedient Congressmen who are no longer willing to risk their elections to carry through the President's "economy" program and Roosevelt.

Earl Browder to Make Keynote Address on First Day

Committee, P. O. Box 87, Sta. D., New York City.

Call For Housing
Housing in Cleveland must be found for between 500 and 600 delegates to the convention. Cleveland workers are called to help the Convention by throwing their houses open to the representatives of the Communist Party throughout the country. The Convention will last from the night of April 2nd to April 8th. Cleveland Communists and supporters of the Communist Party are urged to get in touch at once with the Cleveland district office, 1514 Prospect Avenue, Room 306. State the number you can house during the Convention.

Post Quiz Is Attempt to Fog Real Firetrap Causes, Conceal Millionaire Realtors' Guilt

Cooperate With Rich Slum Owners to Make Profits on Repairs

By EDWIN ROLFE

NEW YORK.—Maneuvering to shift the publicity spotlight away from the miserable conditions which make life a horrible nightmare for over 3,000,000 men, women and children who live in New York firetrap tenements, Commissioner Landon W. Post on Wednesday announced that he had asked John J. McMilligan, Fire Commissioner, to investigate the scenes of recent fires for the purpose of discovering whether they had been the work of incendiaries.

Post's request followed a day during which the first toll had been particularly heavy. On Tuesday the following fires occurred:

127 Edgecomb Ave., Harlem: Two women dead, boy critically injured, 20 families (over 100 persons) left homeless.

393 E. 56th St., Boy overcome by smoke in basement flat, taken to Estevne Hospital.

18 Prince St.: Filomena Maggiora, 62 years old, burned to death.

144 N. Third St., Brooklyn: Crippled youth burned to death in old tenement in slum area.

239 Madison St.: Ten families endangered in fire in five-story tenement.

Jim-Crow Fire Victim
It was disclosed yesterday that the jim-crow rules remained in force in Harlem even in the case of the critically injured ten-year old Negro boy, Calvin White, who had been thrown five stories to the street by his grandmother in a frantic effort to save him from the flames at the Edgecomb Ave. fire.

Although a Knickerbocker hospital ambulance removed the boy from the street, a telephone inquiry elicited the information that he had not been taken to the Knickerbocker, but to the jim-crow Harlem hospital, at Lenox Ave. and 136th St., a hospital significantly known in this working class section as the "Harlem butcher shop." At the Harlem hospital, the boy's condition was described as "still very serious."

The purpose of Post's new move is similar to that of his "crusading" campaign of the past few weeks; to shift public attention from the basic causes and cures for fire-trap slum tenements, and by making these demagogic and misleading gestures, to fool the fire-threatened population of the city into the false belief that the Fusion administration is attempting to do something about their conditions. As previously exposed in the Daily Worker, the tie-up between the LaGuardia gang and the Wall Street banks which own the mortgages on a great percentage of the slum properties in the city is too close for any real attempt to be made to raze the rotten structures and move the trapped families to modern apartments with—as the New York District of the Communist Party has demanded—no increase in rents.

Astor Generous—at a Profit!
The game of the city administration was further revealed Wednesday when Commissioner Post announced that Vincent Astor, owner of 38 old-law tenements on the Lower East Side, had made a "most generous offer" to co-operate with him in improving the Astor tenements. What this "most generous offer" was to be seen immediately if one reads Astor's own words:

"I am tremendously in favor of the Federal Housing Program. . . Private capital is not in a position to do it [effect needed repairs and renovations for fire-safety] but it is up to the private individuals to co-operate with the Federal and municipal authorities to see that it is done. Astor also stated that he would be willing to sell his properties to the city at a "35 per cent loss."

Thus you have the spectacle of the Fusion administration and a millionaire slum tenement owner "co-operating" to shift the financial burden of fire-safety and slum clearance to the pockets of the very same tenants whose lives are threatened by tenement fires, and using Federal subsidies for their own profit.

Other millionaire and aristocratic owners of slum tenements flatly refused to do anything about their properties, declaring frankly (unlike the suave Vincent Astor) that they "could not afford" to do anything about making the lives of working class tenants safe from death by fire. Among these owners was Mrs. Samuel A. Blatchford of 115 E. 82d St. and the ultra-aristocratic Stuyvesant family.

CORRECTION
Last 15 of the Communist Party will hold its banquet tomorrow night and not tonight as mentioned on page 5.

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Unions Mobilize To Support Taxi Drivers' Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

breaking methods of the Regional and National Labor Board. It is a fight for the right to be organized in an organization of the workers' own choosing. Shoe workers support the Sunday mass conference in defense of the taxi drivers. Many delegates in your shops.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union issued a call to all its members to elect delegates from the shops for the conference, which said, in part:

"The taxi drivers are putting up a militant battle for the right to belong to a union of their own choice, and for the right to earn a decent livelihood. Through Mayor LaGuardia, the Socialist Panken and Mrs. Herrick of the Regional Labor Board, their last strike was betrayed. The companies, with the aid of the LaGuardia police, are attempting to break the present strike and thereby also break the union representing the workers which the taxi drivers have succeeded in building. Company unions are what the bosses want, in order to continue unhindered their brutal exploitation of the taxi drivers. The taxi drivers' strike is the strike of all workers. We must defeat the attempts to company-unionize the taxi driving industry, by giving all possible support to the strikers."

New Power Against Labor
The bill provides specifically that "any of the parties"—such as the employer—may seek arbitration by a new and more powerful national labor board and get it, with the board working through the courts, with injunctions if necessary, to enforce its findings. It would place in this enlarged Labor Board a new police power against labor—it would subject "anyone" interfering with or failing to obey the Board's edict to a fine of \$5,000 or a year in prison or both.

That penalty is put there, of course, as though it were to be used against defiant employers, but the history of the present Labor Board and other N.R.A. boards, as well as of the courts, shows amply that it will be used against labor. Has the N.R.A. machine done anything to remedy Weir, Budd, Chester, Ford or other notorious cases—although the N.R.A. supposedly provides "final action"? But have N.R.A. and the National Labor Board missed an opportunity to declare workers' strikes violations of their decisions—rendering the workers liable to injunctions which have been issued repeatedly against them?

Even the American Federation of Labor officials previously have opposed legislation such as the new Wagner Bill. The A. F. of L. repeatedly has endorsed the opposition of the Canadian Federation against the Lemieux Act (known in Canada as the "Lemon Act") . . . an act very similar to the Wagner proposal. However, the Wagner bill was staunchly defended by Green and other A. F. of L. leaders whom N.R.A. Administrator General Johnson just recommended to 4,000 bosses by saying: "Their interests are your interests."

Green in Weirton Case
In the most shameful omission of vital facts, Green stated and veiled his hands to describe the Weir, Budd and other infamous cases in which he declared, the employers "defied" the National Labor Board—but without pointing out that the National Labor Board, of which he and Wagner are leading lights, itself sided with these employers' performance against their employees. He cited the multiplication of company unions and the N.R.A. He told how the Harman, Tennessee, Roslery Company had strikers' representatives called for coming to Washington to appeal to the N.L.B.; he told how the National Lock Company, of Lockport, Illinois, got an injunction against the Regional Labor Board of Chicago restraining it from making a report in the case—without noting that this is exactly a forecast of what will happen with greater smoothness under the proposed Wagner bill.

Reciting the Weirton case, Green guilelessly admitted that when the workers there accepted the Labor Board's scab-herding decision that they must go back to work on a promise of an election, "the workers surrendered whatever advantage they might have had. They were tricked. And Green and Wagner, he forgot, were leaders of and on board that tricked them, and so now that the workers are preparing for strikes, Green wants more power to break their strikes."

Pathetic and Tragic
Going over the infamous Budd case, Green actually declared: "It's pathetic and tragic—the faith these workers have in the Government and the Labor Board." The fact is that the Labor Board with the aid of the A. F. of L. leadership coerced those workers into returning to work. They promised much, it's true, but it was the local leaders that in pretended gullibility accepted these fake promises.

After ranting further about Weir, Green shouted: "If I had my way I would pillage Mr. Weir as a public enemy." And then he added, "At the present time he (Weir) stands as a challenge to the government." As though Green didn't know that the government right straight through has been seeking Weir—the Labor Board itself serving him from the moment it broke the strike with the election maneuver.

In his effort to defend the Wagner Bill, Green let slip once the statement that independent unions outside the A. F. of L. are not all company unions—something A. F. of L. leaders in many cases, such as the fur industry, have been loath to admit. Senator Borah of Idaho asked Green whether there were any company unions that were organized voluntarily by workers. Green said there were non—"but," he confessed, "there are some independent unions outside of the A. F. of L."

Fears Strikes Will Spread
Contending that the employers who "fought" the Labor Board, are a "minority," Green asserted that the "majority" are willing to make good the N.R.A. promise. Then he said:

"Not only will there be strikes in the automobile industry—not so much for wages as against company unions—this will spread to steel and other industries unless the greedy hands of these (minority) employers are restrained."

Charles Ogburn, lawyer for the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees (A. F. of L.), then unblushingly pleaded for the bill because "it meets the needs of industry."

"This bill meets the needs of

Fight Of C.W.A. Men Against Firing Rises Thruout Country

(Continued from Page 1)

these projects, and the enactment of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7594).

In his statement to the press, Hopkins said that "work will be found for the needy." This is in line with the statement of Mayor LaGuardia and his welfare director, Hodson, that the unemployed will be put "on the needy basis"—that is, C.W.A. jobs will be liquidated, many will be cut off relief, and the relief and work relief "wages" cut down to the "minimum" as Hodson stated this week.

Hopkins did not say a word as to any definite amount of relief to be given to the unemployed after April 1st, and did not give any definite plan for the security of the jobs. He only made general and evasive promises, at the same time that the C.W.A. is being demobilized rapidly. The masses of the unemployed through continued demonstrations must force real concessions from Hopkins and the federal government.

300 Strike in Auburn
AUBURN, N. Y., March 15.—More than 300 C.W.A. workers went on strike here yesterday, demanding the rescinding of the Roosevelt wage cut, and that future C.W.A. wages be paid at a minimum rate of 50 cents an hour, with a guaranteed 30-hour week, union wages to apply to skilled workers. The strike developed at the Genesee St. C. W. A. project; the strikers marching to the other City C.W.A. jobs, urging the workers to join them.

In a signed statement, the strikers stated that the C. W. A. City administration was directly responsible for the wage cut, and in other cities, workers who struck had forced the Roosevelt government to rescind the wage cut.

Hit Discrimination
Under the leadership of the Relief Workers League, 120 Jewish workers on the Bronx Split Rock Rd., on project, struck on the job Monday, and forced the reinstatement of five fellow workers who were fired because they were Jews.

Workers Support R.W.L. President
Michael Davidoff, president of the Relief Workers League of Greater New York, was recently ordered transferred from the Health Department C.W.A. project at Canal Street to Bay Ridge. To stop the transfer, the gang of 60 workers, under the eyes of the project engineer, as they were being paid off, signed a protest petition against his removal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.
C.W.A. and unemployed workers, under the leadership of the Health Department C.W.A. project at Canal Street to Bay Ridge. To stop the transfer, the gang of 60 workers, under the eyes of the project engineer, as they were being paid off, signed a protest petition against his removal.

Force Relief to Single Men
EVELETH, Minn.—After 300 jobless workers demonstrated before the local relief headquarters here on March 1st, relief was granted to single men, and all fired C.W.A. workers were re-registered. News of the local relief administration's attempt to break the unity of the demonstrators by issuing about a thousand dollars worth of relief orders on the day of the demonstration. The C.W.A. also ordered the fired workers to register for work in the nearby town of Virginia on the same day. The miners here are continuing the struggle for more relief, since present relief is still inadequate.

Southern Negro and White Demonstrators
RUSSELLVILLE, Ark.—More than 900 Negro and white farmers and workers demonstrated here Saturday, demanding increased relief and the re-instatement of all C.W.A. workers without discrimination. The workers unanimously endorsed these demands, all present signing a petition sent to Harry L. Hopkins, Russellville is a town situated a few miles from the border of Polk County, a lily-white county.

Los Angeles United Front
LOS ANGELES.—The Relief Workers Protective Union and the Construction Workers Industrial Union have issued a call to a united front conference of working class organizations for Sunday, March 25, at 2 p.m., at 741 Wall St. The conference will take steps to call a united mass meeting and protest demonstration of all jobless workers for the continuance of the C.W.A. and for adequate relief, and for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Force Supervision to Give Relief
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Single unemployed workers in the Robinson "Opera" House here have forced the supervisor to give tickets for food and lodging without forced labor as in the past. Twenty workers from the "A" shift, 79 from the "B" shift, and 109 from the "C" shift, by sending committees to the supervisor, compelled him to stop the use of forced labor.

Cincinnati C.W.A. workers, employed on the Linwood Playground project, formed a committee on the

job, and forced the C.W.A. to grant their demands for the removal of the superintendent, for the right to build fires on the job, for a three eight-hour day week, and for immediate relief to all cases presented.

Strike Talk Surges At Auto Hearings of Nat'l Labor Board

(Continued from Page 1)

are leading "labor" members of the strikebreaking N.L.B.

Both Green and Lewis failed to show up today to question their employer masters. Their absence was so noticeable that even one of the N.L.B. officials confided to your correspondent that they were "idiots."

Collins, who presented his compulsory arbitration proposals to the Board at yesterday's hearing, was conspicuously afraid of the strike sentiment that simply surged from the workers at the meeting. He pleaded with the employers to tell him what they "want us to do to prove that we are representatives," asking the avowed anti-union employers just how he could fix the A. F. of L. organization to suit their wishes.

At today's session the delegates of all unions were still talking about the militant speech delivered yesterday evening by Phil Raymond, National Secretary of the Auto Workers Union. All over the big court-like room one could hear delegates commenting on the array of facts and "guts" in Raymond's speech. James Boens, Negro veteran Buick worker from Flint, Mich., as an A. F. of L. delegate, complained bitterly to the N.L.B. that "for the first time in my life I couldn't get anything to eat" in white ruling-class Washington, and complimented Raymond on his militant presentation, particularly on Raymond's demand for the abolition of Negro discrimination in the auto industry.

It is significant that not one member of the National Labor Board, especially Green and Lewis, replied yesterday to Boens' charge of Negro discrimination in the restaurants of Washington.

Knudsen, in an obvious attempt to forestall the impending strike demagogically promised an increase in wages, effective on or about March 31, 1934, in its plants operating under the automobile manufacturing code, to reduce the hours of productive workers from an average of 40 hours to 36 hours weekly and to raise wages correspondingly over rates prevailing in February 1934.

"The workers haven't told all that has been going on in these plants. I know that manufacturers have speeded up production from 30 to 150 per cent per man and have reduced wages so that all the worker is today is a slave," Jones charged before the Board. He announced that he would bring the matter before the Labor Committee of the House, but remained silent about the necessity for the men to strike, the main thing that they want to hear.

Speaking quite accurately, Knudsen informed the N. L. B. that General Motors will "never be on the side of President Roosevelt. He pointed out what the A. F. of L. officials have attempted to conceal, that Section 7-A of the N.R.A. does not protect the right of the workers to form their own unions. "We're operating in good faith," said Knudsen. "The code provides machinery [the code authority is the employer himself—S.W.] to handle these complaints. I should like personally to say that General Motors will never be on the other side of President Roosevelt."

Matthew Smith, the head of the Independent Mechanics Educational Society, speaking for "16,000 tool and die workers," attacked both the A. F. of L. officialdom and the strike-breaking Labor Board, but professed to see the auto companies standing opposed to the Administration.

"Discrimination is practiced on an unprecedented scale. . . The company unions, like all kept institutions, obey orders. Getting us to join the A. F. of L. is only to convert us to something more peaceful than the company union. Raymond electrified the meeting this morning with his demand that the Labor Board commander the photographic plates of the newspaper photographer who had taken a picture of a Ford worker testifying at the hearing. "I ask again whether the government will guarantee our delegates against victimization. Did the Board give this photographer permission to take pictures of the men?" Raymond demanded. Chairman Williams said that the plates would be confiscated. But Raymond's demand that the Board should question the employers was refused.

Collins' own declaration that the employers have brought in 4,500 new people to prepare to break a strike, and have also advertised in small papers to get workers, did not prevent him from claiming strike action and talking down the use of the strike weapon. "I'm honest about the strike. I know too much about strikes and what they do to workers," he said. Cringing, he added, "Unless we can get prompt action from the National Labor Board I'm not going to be responsible for what the men do."

Nevertheless, the A. F. of L. delegates are terribly worried over what they can say to their men, who are clearly in a strike mood.

The rank and file delegates, however, are determined to return and take immediate strike action.

STATEN ISLAND Y.C.L. HOLDS DUCK RAFFLE
The Y.C.L. of Staten Island has arranged a "Live Duck" raffle, concert and memorial of the Paris Commune for tomorrow P. M., at 2047 Richmond Terrace P. R. H. Nussbaum will speak.

Ex-Servicemen To Place Demands in City Hall Today

To March from Union Sq. at 1 P.M.; To See Mayor

NEW YORK.—Mayor LaGuardia will be visited by a large delegation of war veterans at City Hall today and demands will be placed before him for immediate relief for ex-servicemen and that he immediately memorialize Congress to support the three point program, which includes immediate payment of the bonus.

Veterans, under the leadership of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, will gather on Union Square at 1 p. m. today, from where they will march, escorting their delegation to the City Hall.

Got Promises
The Relief Committee of Post 1 of the W. E. S. L. has been given many promises by the Department of Public Welfare and Home Relief of cutting out the red tape in relief, but none of these have been lived up to. The Relief Committee has been able to improve the conditions of relief for over 1,000 veterans within the last few weeks. Their demands for immediate relief will be:

1. Removing of veterans from flop-houses, giving them cash relief, sufficient to rent apartments to live in.

2. Removing restrictions of forced certification by so-called American Legion Relief Committees and others whom they do not trust and will demand the right to be certified either through veteran organizations of their own choice or in the usual way which is provided for certification of any person.

3. They will also demand that Mayor LaGuardia memorialize Congress to support the three-point program and that he place a similar resolution before the Board of Estimate for such action.

Panken, S.P. Head, Supports Wagner Strikebreaking Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany, Italy, and, I think, Austria."

Significantly, although Panken has declared he was opposed to Communism because he was opposed to a "dictatorship," he didn't dare to bracket the powerful labor unions of the Soviet Union—where a "dictatorship" of the working class exists—with those hotted unions in the countries where the "dictatorship" of the capitalists exists. Panken, however, makes no distinction among "dictatorships."

Following a straight socialist-fascist line, Panken declared that the pending Wagner Bill would give the National Labor Board "the power to enforce compliance with its decisions." He implied this force would be directed against defiant employers, but ought to know that it will be directed against strikers, since every proponent has named the developing strike wave as the first reason for the bill.

In an effort to remedy the error, William Green made earlier in admitting that the A. F. of L. has no monopoly on independent unionism in this country, Panken told the committee:

Herding For A. F. of L.
"There's been a great deal of talk here about company unions and independent unions outside of the A. F. of L. I want to say that I for one would like to see all independent unions under the banner of the A. F. of L."

Asked whether the A. F. of L. leaders force unions into the A. F. of L., Panken replied:

"I'll say that all labor organizations are trying to bring independent unions into [there's only one, apparently, although Green had testified otherwise—M. Y.] General Trade Union movement because in solidarity there's a greater possibility of advancing the interests of labor."

Panken said he was submitting certain changes in language in the Wagner Bill to prevent "defeating its purpose," but he didn't trouble himself to specify verbally what these changes were. He contended that the bill would "raise purchasing power."

KNITGOODS WORKERS OPEN FORUM
An open forum to discuss the problems of the knitgoods trade will be held at 1 p. m. today at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave. Called by the Rank and File opposition, Locals 155 and 1793, U.T.W.

BRONX PARENTS, TEACHERS ASSOCIATION MEET
The Bronx Parents and Teachers Association has called a mass meeting for tonight, 8 p. m., to discuss retrenchment in education. The meeting will be held at P. S. 61, Boston Rd. and Charlotte St., and will be addressed by Dr. B. W. Grantstein, Isadore Begun, Herman Krause and others.

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VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT (Formerly 36th St.)
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SPORTS

Basketball Mania

PHONES are beginning to ring around here. "Comrade Ross, Comrade Ross. . . Want 50 tickets for the Renaissance-All-Star basketball game." Another ring. "Where can I get my tickets?" And Si Gerson, our city editor, squatting over there at The Desk Bob Minor Built, keeps reaching his hand over the phone and calling me. They're ringing him too.

In some of yesterday's excitement, when banging off a column about these sportsmen, all professionals and ultra-stars, volunteering their services for the Scottsboro boys, I forgot to mention some details about the game.

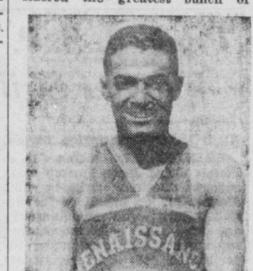
BUT now in bold type, I'll begin clicking off some more information. The Labor Sports Union is sponsoring the basketball game between the Renaissance Club, world's Negro champions and considered the greatest bunch of

AND since I'm on the subject of basketball, I might as well make this an all-basketball column. Introducing to you, then the New York district basketball tourney, sponsored by the Labor Sports Union of America. A tournament will be staged all over America in which the best team of each district will play other district winners for the regional championship and finally the national play-off will be held in New York City on April 15th. The Eastern District of the L. S. U. will begin their joust on Sunday, March 18 at Kaytee Hall. These will be preliminary games. The District winner will receive a prize cup for compensation.

Teams from metal shops and trade unions—all workers organizations that can scrape up a bunch of cage basketballers—will compete. And heading the list will be the Kaytee A. C., last year's champions who are favored to repeat again this year, and the Calveris A. C. who are leading the Metropolitan Workers Basketball League.

The winners of the New York District will then meet the Philadelphia and New England District champions for the regional crown; and finally they will meet the best from the Western regions in the national play-off.

And Sammy'll be there to see it.



EYRE SAITCH

Forward on the Renaissance basketball team, who will demonstrate his basket shooting technique against an all-star aggregation at the St. Nicholas Arena, Thursday, March 29, for the Scottsboro Defense Fund.

Calverts A. C. Lead Workers Cage League

NEW YORK.—The Calverts A. C. still lead the Metropolitan Workers Basketball League by winning last week, making their total of six won and none lost. Following right in line with 1000 per cent standing are the I.W.O. (409) and the Brownsville A. C.

The Standings: W. L. Calverts 3 0 Brownsville 2 0 I.W.O. 409 3 0 Y.W.A.C. 3 2 Locomotive Boys (U.T.O.) 3 4 Tremont Progressives 3 4 Harlem Prolet 1 1 American Youth Club 1 2 Red Spots 1 4 Yorkville 0 2

William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, is going to turn sportsman on the night of the 29th when he delivers the feature talk in between halves. Incidentally Bill used to be a boxer and sprinter some years ago.

The St. Nicholas Arena is going to see these men in action for the first time this season, and the court, which we know will be packed as shown by the exuberant interest already displayed, will resound with cheers of enthusiasm instead of the usual sounds of crowds cheering and booing for blood and do-or-die winning procedures. These men will play the game as it really should be played without the bawdy obvious showmanship of paid professionals who have to attract a crowd only by brutal exhibitionism.

Tickets can be obtained at the L. S. U. office, 114 West 14th Street; the I. L. D. office, 80 E.

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119 EAST 11th STREET, N. Y. C.
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Dancing 'till 3 A. M.
Tickets — \$1.00 In Advance — — \$1.50 At Door
On Sale at New Masses, 31 E.

NRA Eases in Swope Fascist Program for Gov't and Industry

Gen. Johnson and War Supply Manufacturer Support Plan

(NOTE)—This is the third in a series of six articles exposing the fascist developments of the N. R. A., growing out of the Business Congress of 4,000 exploiters, employing 90 per cent of the workers under slave codes, recently held in Washington.)

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

To achieve "self-government in industry," the polite name for open economic dictatorship by the biggest American capitalists, the fascist Swope-Johnson plan lays down a ten-point program. The National Recovery Administration is now being reshaped to fit two of the most fundamental, as well as others, of these ten points.

One of the two vital points is the creation of a National Chamber of Commerce and Industry to rule, centralize, the production and distribution of American goods. The other is the granting of full control of carrying out the dictates of this National Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the hands of the N. R. A. Code Authorities.

Swope's description of his plan before the Commerce Department's Business Advisory and Planning Council, publicly announced last November 1, contained the statement that his proposed National Chamber of Commerce and Industry "would be in a position of responsibility. (i.e., authority—M. Y.)"

"It could speak and act for commerce and industry on legislative problems," the Swope statement says, "on questions of finance and transportation, and work out nationally better methods of promoting and maintaining good and continuous relations with employees and consider with their representatives plans that will promote greater well-being and security for them."

Don't forget — General Johnson, self-identified co-author of the plan, told the press, that November afternoon, that this plan "of course" would outlaw strikes. Don't forget — Pierre S. du Pont, the munitions and chemicals mogul, told the industrialists' meeting, last week, they adopted "the plan" for development of the N. R. A. last December.

Legalizing Company Unions — And don't forget that, as the first article in this series explained, a new drive is now under way to legalize company-unionism under the N. R. A. Since the meeting, Johnson has told the press that he intends to "clean up" those company unions that are "illegal." Which simply means that steps will be taken forthwith to dress up the same old coercion of workers into company-dominated unions. In some cases these company unions may be turned over to the A. F. of L. leadership; in others, they will be whitewashed and continued under the fraudulent name of "independent" unions. In any case they will be nothing more nor less than the mould in which the first bosses of American capitalism propose to fascize worker-organizations in the United States; they will be fought immediately, continuously, by every class-conscious worker and by thousands who will not be hoodwinked by the new demagogy.

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This drive toward sugar-coated company-unionism, either in or out of the hands of the A. F. of L. leadership, is a vital necessity under the Swope-Johnson plan. Without its success, how can Swope's super-chamber-of-commerce promote and maintain "continuous" relations between themselves and their employers? With its success, with workers terrorized and docile in company unions, the bosses would naturally be able to conduct any number of "elections" through the National Labor Board and the Compliance Board of the N. R. A. as one was actually carried out just last week in the Budd plant in Philadelphia.

Going back to the mechanics of the Swope-Plan and how they are being adopted:

At the close of the Congress of Industry, last week, Johnson called upon the assembled grabbers to name two committees, one to represent the capital goods industries, the other to speak for the consumers' goods industries, in conferences which are now "formulating the policy of the decisions that we finally make." That was how Johnson described the purpose of the two committees (in a little conversation with George Sloan (Textile) in a public session the previous night. Incidentally, Johnson took occasion to point out at that time the fact that the industrialists he then faced are on one side of the fence, and "the general public"—or labor—is on the other side.

Johnson said: "First we opened this up to the general public (a reference to the preceding week of public "criticism"), which is one side of the fence, so that they could come in and say anything they wanted. Then we opened it up to industry. I don't think we should leave this great conference without leaving here some sort of a body that can confer with the administration, on the basis of everything that has been said, in formulating the policy of the decisions that we finally make. I know that you cannot do business in a crowded meeting with some 4,500 people."

Get Down to Real Business — So the next day, the two committees of twelve each were named to "do business" on behalf of the "hosts of industrialists." One of these committees was headed by George Sloan himself, chairman of the National Textile Institute, the trade association group of the biggest boys in the industry who are also the N. R. A. code authority in charge of administering the \$12-a-week cotton textile code. The other committee was headed by George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers. It was this association which, along with the National Industrial Conference Board, promoted the principles of the Swope-Johnson plan, without mentioning the name, for weeks before the Congress of Industry assembled.

While these and twenty-two others of their ilk conferred with Johnson, the Commerce Department's Business Advisory and Planning Council assembled also. Their chairman is none other than Swope! They discussed the Congress of Industry. And then Swope announced that they were seeking a way of coordinating the committees of twelve and the Business and Advisory Council in a new "American Economic Council," or a "Council of American Industry." It was then Swope unblushingly declared they are looking around for "some permanent plan that may possibly succeed the N. R. A. and where supervision of the work should permanently rest."

(To be Continued.)



WAGE CUTS TO POSTAL WORKERS; SUBSIDIES TO AIR MAIL CORPORATIONS. Voicing their protest against the firing of thousands of Post Office workers, cutting pay, forcing payless "vacations" by the N.R.A. government, 3,000 subs marched on the New York Post Office Tuesday. Similar scenes were enacted in other cities.

Haverhill Shoe Strikers Force New Settlement

To Send Delegation To Washington To Hit Labor Board

Special to the Daily Worker

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 15.—A new victory was scored by the striking shoe workers when the Newburg shoe shop signed an agreement with the union yesterday. Picket lines are solid in front of all struck plants.

The union was informed yesterday that the National Labor Board has called a hearing of union representatives and manufacturers in Washington Monday. The workers will send a delegation to the hearing to expose the strikebreaking policy of the National Labor Board.

At a strike meeting, Sam Ziebel, union leader, pointed out how the Wagner Bill is designed to break strikes by calling out the forces of the government against the workers.

It was reported here today that over 600 shoe workers are striking in Manchester, N. H., for better conditions and recognition of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union. Strikes are looming in every shoe town in the New England states.

The Relief Committee set up by the strikers is functioning well. Shoe workers, however, are depending on aid from workers from other centers. The Haverhill union has issued an appeal to workers throughout the country to send relief funds to the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, 86 Washington St., Haverhill, Mass.

United Action Gets Pay Rise on Gov't Roadwork Jobs

Workers, Farmers Form United Front; Stop Tax Sales

WASHINGTON, N. H., March 15.—Uniting on the issue of wages to be paid for government work on the roads, the small farmers here and the workers on the roads overwhelmingly voted themselves an increase of 50 cents a day labor on the roads. This will bring their pay to \$3.50 a day. The decision will have to be put into effect, and will affect many of the jobless workers and farmers in this neighborhood.

They also voted to prevent the town select men from selling any of the homes and farms that have been seized for tax delinquencies without a majority of the township. This is a considerable victory for the majority of the population here.

Members of 21 RR Labor Unions Can Stop 10 P.C. Wage Slash Extension

Should Instruct Their Officials on What to Do About It

By WALTER BOLT

Oiling the Machinery for Another Wage Cut

The Grand Chiefs of the 21 standard railway labor organizations, the President of the United States, Railroad Coordinator Eastman and of course the railroad owners are busily oiling the machinery for the extension of the present 10 per cent wage cut for another six months from its expiration date, June 30. They propose to call in the 1,500 general chairmen on this matter, as they did in previous negotiations, to give the impression that the extension is being accepted in accordance with the will of the membership. How is this illusion of rank and file endorsement being staged?

The general chairmen were notified on Feb. 19 to obtain authority from their unions, empowering them and the executives to complete negotiations on the points to be discussed by the conference.

What is meant by "obtaining authority?" Will special meetings of the 400,000 members of the 21 organizations be called, where the entire wage question can be discussed and the will of the membership really be heard? Quite the contrary. Except in the rarest instances the membership will not even know when and how their authority has been granted. The general chairman will place the matter before his Division Committee if he deems advisable, or he will merely fill out the necessary credentials, the procedure suggested by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the wage negotiations of the fall of 1931.

Instruct the Chairmen — Technically, when this has been done, and the general chairmen proceed to Washington, they are acting in a manner authorized by the membership, but actually they are not. Therefore, it is necessary for the membership to immediately instruct the general chairmen as to what they want done in Washington. It is necessary for the membership to immediately pass resolutions in every lodge, such as those passed by the three lodges in Minneapolis last week. This resolution, adopted by Local 299 of the Railway Carmen, Local 3 of the Boilermakers and the St. Paul Union Station Lodge of the Railway Clerks, states emphatically that the membership of these lodges want "the immediate and unconditional return of the 10 per cent deduction," an additional increase in wages sufficient to meet the rising cost of living due to inflation, and enforcement of agree-

ments and restoration of conditions which existed and were recognized and accepted on the railroads prior to the depression." Such a mandate, coming before the opening of negotiations, expresses very clearly what the membership wants.

Workers Must Act At Once! — The present wage agreement does not expire until June 30, 1934. Then why are negotiations being rushed through in this manner? There would have been ample time to have taken a referendum of the entire membership on so important an issue and the cost would have been considerably less. Instead of the \$75,000 (estimated at \$50 apiece), which will be the minimum cost of transporting, housing and feeding the 1,500 general chairmen to and from Washington, a referendum could be taken for less than one-third of this sum. The membership is still smarting under the assessments to defray the expenses of the first wage cutting negotiations, assessments which have had to be met from the reduced pay check. The negotiations are being rushed through, just as they were rushed through in July, 1933, when Eastman interfered to extend the 10 per cent for eight more months, precisely because our Grand Chiefs do not wish to give the rank and file in the organizations a chance to express themselves.

There will be no protection whatever to the membership of the 21 standard railway labor organizations nor to the half million unorganized and company unionized railroad men in the 1,500 general chairmen sitting in Washington. The membership in the lodges must act at once to instruct the general chairmen and the grand lodge officers as to what they want done in Washington. Unless there is immediate pressure the 1,500 general chairmen will sign away our rights as they did in the past negotiations, and sending these in with a statement that since no meeting was called the membership took this means to express their wishes.

Resolutions Not Enough — But resolutions and petitions are not enough. We have let the machinery of our organizations slip from our hands. If we do not want to see the complete breakdown of our conditions, such a breakdown as is already occurring on the D. & H., the Louisiana and Arkansas, the Kansas City Southern, the D. & R. G., the Southern Pacific and the C. & N. W.—if we do not want to see the spread of the open shop company unionized roads—then we must take steps to win back control of our unions for the rank and file.

The place to start getting back this control is in the lodge rooms and on the job. It lies in the setting up of rank and file machinery, over the heads of the Grand Lodge officers if necessary, to unite the various crafts for organized action to settle grievances on the job before they pile up to the number of thousands, it depends on the ability of its organized railroad comrades to establish contact and confidence with the mass of unorganized and company unionized men who have no apparatus whatever for winning wage agreements or protecting their working rights. It calls for setting up united front committees between the organized and unorganized.

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. 13th St.

More Ala. Miners Strike, Bringing Total to 13,000 Despite Troop Movements

Rank and File Miners of PMA, UMWA in Ill. Map Struggles

Rank and File Circulate Demands Through 5,000 Leaflets

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—One hundred and twenty-five miners, elected by opposition groups within the Progressive Miners of America and the United Mine Workers of America in Centralia, unanimously adopted a militant program of struggle when they met in conference here last week. The conference also decided to begin issuing a paper to be called the "Miners' News" within one week.

The Peary machine sent a group to the conference in an attempt to distort the program and split the meeting, but failed. They left the hall together with their leader, Jack Allen.

The program passed by the conference follows:

1. That we demand and organize action for the immediate restoration of the \$6.10 scale, and around this immediate action prepare our forces to fight for a \$6 basic wage scale for all miners in or around the mines, with a minimum guarantee of \$30 per week, 40 weeks work per year and a maximum working week of five days and six hours per day.
2. The right of the miners to belong to a union of their own choice, which means the right of the P. M. A. miners in the U. M. W. A. controlled pits (south) to organize their own locals side by side with the U. M. W. A., wherever miners so decide. The recognition of each union without check-off.
3. Full support in the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) presented to Congress by the Unemployed Council.
4. Immediate increase of unemployment relief. Minimum of 24 hours' work at union scale on C. W. S. Protest against any layoffs from C. W. A. or the cutting of 30-hour minimum in small mining towns. Additional clothing, food, fuel, etc. All this not to be deducted from ratio of relief.
5. In case of a referendum vote, we demand that every man who worked in a mine prior to April 1, 1931, be given the right to vote.
6. Miners' checkweighmen on every scale, elected and controlled by miners.

7. For democracy in each union and local; freedom of expression and action. Reinstatement of all those expelled by the officialdom. Reinstatement of those miners dropped because of refusal to pay dues from C. W. A. jobs.

8. The right to strike, organize and picket, free speech and assembly, and against arbitration.
9. Payment for all forms of dead-work, horseback, yardage, slates, etc.
10. For the right of Negro miners to work on all jobs in all sections of the mines and all shifts without any discrimination, and the right to live in any house on equal terms with the white miners.
11. That we unite the rank and file of the P. M. A. and U. M. W. A. under the leadership of the Illinois Miners' Rank and File Unity Committees at a conference to be called at a later date, on the basis of these demands, strive to unify the miners to secure one militant class struggle union here in Illinois and also connect ourselves nationally with other similar movements toward calling a National Conference for uniting all the miners into one fighting union, free from labor fakers, on a national scale.

We go on record as calling another conference. Invitations to be sent to the locals of the P. M. A. and U. M. W. A. and Women's Auxiliaries. Imported scabs or men taking other men's jobs cannot attend this conference.

45 Negro Youths Are Fired in CCC Camp, Denied Pay Checks

Lads Had Been Forced to Work in Open During Zero Weather

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 13 (By Mail)—Forty-five Negro boys arrived home yesterday after being fired from a C.C.C. camp in Kane, Pa., and cheated out of a month's pay when they were forced to leave the camp before pay checks were distributed.

Capt. Mosely, of Alabama, who was appointed camp commander on the theory that Southern whites know how to "handle" Negroes, began picketing on the youths when they militantly refused to buy food lockers at \$4.50 each, fining them at each inspection.

Last Wednesday, with the temperature 11 below zero, the boys were sent to dynamite rocks at a site 11 miles from camp. The truck stalled in the heavy snow drifts, and they were forced to return to camp. Lieut. Cleaver, camp health officer, declared it was entirely too cold for the boys to work in the open and permitted them to remain indoors. Mosely, however, disagreed, charged the lads with insubordination, held a summary court-martial and ejected them from the camp. Although it was pay day they were not permitted to wait for the pay-off.

CHORISTERS STRIKE IN N. Y. — NEW YORK—Choristers of the Cosmopolitan Theater, 59th St. and Columbus Circle, struck last week in protest against the hiring of non-union singers by the company. The choristers are organized into the Grand Opera Choral Alliance of the A. F. of L.

Negro and white miners, as well as employed and unemployed, are fighting militantly. But real leadership from the rank and file must be elected. The miners ranks must be consolidated around their own demands to prevent sell-outs and the breaking of the strike by the labor board's maneuverings.

The U. M. W. A. rank and file opposition is organizing to help spread the strike, calling on the miners to close all mines, and elect their own strike committees with sole powers of negotiation and settlement.

Factory Units Must Be Builder of the T. U. Opposition

It is necessary to bring sharply to the attention of the entire Party that trade union work in itself will not raise the political level of our membership nor the class consciousness of the workers. The role of the factory nucleus as the leader in the factory must be emphasized in our pre-convention discussion and in our Party resolutions. Unless the political level of our factory nuclei is raised unless we increase our political activities in the factories, there is danger of losing new Party members in factory nuclei. Especially in shops in New York District there is a constant turn over in labor, where workers stay a short time in the factory, where we have very little time of contact with these workers, must we speed up the political education of these workers.

If we are not on guard on correcting what has been indicated above, then there is danger of right opportunist practices to creep into the work of our factory nuclei. We can help to prevent this, by bringing these points out sharply in our Party resolutions. In this way we will help to increase and maintain the attention of the entire Party on the improving of the quality of the factory nuclei and trade union work and in that way help to quicken the tempo of rooting the Party in the factories for the great task of winning over the majority of the American working class.

In the re-election of our Section Committees—which are the most important acting links with the higher Party committees because they connect up with the units and nuclei which carry on direct work among the masses—it is advisable to include a number of comrades from trade union fractions so that they may carry the Section Committee decisions on factory nuclei work into these fractions.

Examine Work of Shop Nuclei in Pre-Convention Discussion

Some Experiences in the Nuclei in the New York District

Personal Guidance of Section Committee Gets Results

By MARGARET COWL

The draft resolutions for the Eight Party Convention points out the need for a quickening of the tempo and improvement in the quality of the work of the Party to fight for winning over the majority of the working class by more quickly carrying through the decisions of the Open Letter with regard to rooting the Party among the basic strata of the proletariat, in the most important industries and factories, through the application of the policy of concentration.

It is a general complaint that factory nuclei do not respond to letters from the Section Committee. That these nuclei do not function as a part of the Section.

Upon investigating Section-I found that: factory nuclei are made up in the majority of new members, many of whom do not understand the terminology of our letters and resolutions, who do not know the structure of the Party; that there are many concrete problems in the factory nuclei which are entirely different from that on street units.

This finding forced the Section Committee to appoint members of the Section Committee to give personal guidance to a selected number of factory nuclei by attending every meeting of the nucleus and its bureau. Also to transfer one or two more experienced Party members including comrades work-

ing in the apparatus of trade unions, into the factory nuclei. The Section Committee also held joint meetings with bureaus of several of the factory nuclei and jointly reviewed their work and problems. This resulted in bringing some of factory nuclei into the orbit of the work of the Section Committee, and in improving the work of these nuclei. They now serve as a guide of how other factory nuclei should organize their work.

Leadership of factory nuclei cannot be effective if the Section Committee is not acquainted with the concrete situation in the respective factories where nuclei exist. Leadership without this knowledge is abstract and will result in the isolation of the factory nuclei from the Section and may result in the dissolution of such nuclei.

The Factory Nucleus as the Builder of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement

In this work it is very essential that a better working relationship be established between the factory nuclei and the trade union fractions. Very many of the members in factory nuclei came into the Party because they were convinced that the Party gives leadership in their bread and butter struggles. And comrades, trade union functionaries, overburdened with the many tasks they have in their respective work, are not able to attend many Party meetings and thereby do not feel the pulse of Party life as they should, do not keep up the necessary Party consciousness. They either do not attend factory nuclei meetings or when they do, more often insist on the nucleus taking

up the shop problems from a trade union angle and not from the viewpoint of politicizing our work in the factory and thereby the nucleus becoming the political leader in the given factory. The combination of these two factors, is the reason why so many factory nuclei are just merely a duplicate of our trade union fraction. Of course where the Section Committee gives special attention and where the factory unit itself is determined to approach shop work in a more political way, even our comrades working in the trade union apparatus become involved in helping the factory nucleus carry on its work in a more political way. This determination on the part of the nucleus is bound to give better results in bringing the face of the Party before the workers in the factory and is a factor in drawing in our comrades in the trade union more into the work of the factory nuclei.

In another section Factory Nucleus — was confronted with opposition on the part of comrades in a trade union apparatus, when it attempted to bring forward the face of the Party in shop work and to involve the Daily Worker in this work. There were some inner clashes and these questions arose, but due to the determination of the nucleus, it succeeded in establishing the influence of the Party in that factory. And very important that it involved these same comrades from the trade union apparatus in this work.

The immediate reaction of the factory nucleus in this factory in telling the workers in the name of the Party, what to do under certain particular situations in the factory, electrified the workers into a discussion of the proposals of the C. P. nucleus and resulted in switching the sentiment of quite a few workers in favor of the tactics of our trade union in a given situation. The appearance of the Party before the workers in one particular situation caused a discussion in a number of departments on the Party being the sole party leading the daily struggles of the workers. This gave our comrades in that factory a very good opportunity to talk to the workers more extensively about the work and program of the C. P. The fear of the "red scare" which influenced a number of the members in this nucleus has been broken because of the successful work of the nucleus. At this opportunity I wish to mention that this also caused some comrades to take a leftist action in openly coming out as Communists in the factory. Because of

this latter happening, some say that it was not proper to bring the Party before the workers as was done. The nucleus had a discussion on this and decided that the nucleus properly carried out its work, and would comrades not get "dizzy with success" and to guard against exposure of individual comrades because this harms the work of the entire nucleus.

In Sections 1-2-7 some factory nuclei do not publish shop bulletins or get them out very rarely because comrades from trade union apparatus oppose their issuance on the ground that it would rather harm than help in the work in the shop or that because of lack of forces the trade union opposition paper takes precedence over the shop bulletin. In sections 1-2 comrades from trade union apparatus over-ride decisions of factory nuclei, in instances even without consulting the nucleus organizer. Here is manifest a lack of appreciation of the Party's ability to lead the masses and of the factory nucleus being the organization giving political leadership to the workers in the factory.

In the re-election of our Section Committees—which are the most important acting links with the higher Party committees because they connect up with the units and nuclei which carry on direct work among the masses—it is advisable to include a number of comrades from trade union fractions so that they may carry the Section Committee decisions on factory nuclei work into these fractions.

Freiheit Gesang Faren Annual BALL

Sat. Eve., Mar. 17th

Large Orchestra for Dancing
Excellent Musical Program
at Irving Plaza Hall
15th St. and Irving Place
Tickets 35c in advance 40c at door

The 3rd Comintern Congress And Post-War Developments

United Front and Workers' and Peasants' Government Slogans Given Much Attention

By ROBERT MINOR

IV. It was at this second Congress that the famous Theses of Lenin on the National and Colonial Question was placed before the world in sharp antagonism to the social-chauvinism of the Second International in which the labor bureaucracy plays the role of ally of the imperialist capitalists against the vast millions of colonial slaves.

"Proletarians of all countries and oppressed peoples, unite!"

This slogan, accurate, as Lenin explained, "from the aspect of present day politics," sharply marked the course of the Communist International.

The Socialist revolution will be not only and mainly a struggle of the revolutionary proletarians in every country against their own bourgeoisie; no, it will be a struggle of all the colonies and countries oppressed by imperialism against international imperialism.

From faraway Asia and Indonesia, from Turkey, Persia and India, began to vibrate the first tremors of the awakening of the three-quarters of the world that would come to alliance with the revolutionary industrial proletariat, confirming the words of Marx written in the 1860s:

"We may boldly prophesy that the Chinese revolution flings a spark into the powder magazine of the modern productive system and precipitates the long preparatory general crisis, which will be immediately followed, when it spreads across the frontiers, by a political revolution on the Continent."

The year 1920 was turbulent in Europe. The Red Army was defeated in Poland in July, 1920. In Italy the workers' "factory occupation" occurred in September.

The Third Congress of the Communist International met in the summer of 1921, at a time of great moment to the world revolution. The "March Action" of the German proletariat of that spring had been crushed. The Kronstadt rebellion had flashed its ominous threat to the life of the revolutionary republic. "War Communism" had given way to the New Economic Policy (N. E. P.).

The bourgeoisie, on a world scale, was on the offensive. The Third Congress of the C. I. said in that situation:

"The task of the C. I. in the present period consists in the leadership of the defensive struggle of the proletariat, in the broadening, deepening, and concentrating of this struggle, in its transformation in accordance with the given circumstances, into an offensive struggle, and in raising of this struggle into a revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship."

The Congress fought out the problems of the German "March Action," condemning the right opportunist passivity of Levi and the "left" theory of the offensive.

"To the masses!" was the cry of the Third Congress to its section. Mass Communist parties must be formed. There were 600 delegates from 52 countries. A great strengthening of the orientation of the Communist Parties was brought about at the Third Congress, after which the united front slogan and the slogan of the workers' government were brought to the front.

C. P. in U. S. A.

Immediately following the Third Congress of the C. I., the First Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions took place in Moscow.

In the United States, the newly formed American section of the Communist International, then containing in an open political party the decisive sections seceding from the Socialist Party, had been smashed as an open organization by the "red raids" of Attorney General Palmer and the "liberal" president, Woodrow Wilson, in January, 1920. The Communist Party in the United States was living a narrow underground existence, harassed by countless prosecutions of its leaders.

It was the time of the great post-war economic struggles. Railroad, coal, steel and textile strikes were either raging or maturing. Greatest of all was the big steel strike of 1919-20, the leader of which was William Z. Foster, a man of a wide revolutionary background both in the Socialist Party and in the trade union movement, the I.W.W. as well as the A. F. of L. The inevitable treachery of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in relation to the steel strike leading to the defeat of the workers, brought to a head the sharp differences between the bureaucracy and the strike leader, Foster, who had come to symbolize the revolutionary trend in the trade unions.

Foster attended the Third Congress of the Communist International and also the first Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, at which he played a prominent role in the shaping of policy. From the Third Congress of the Communist International there followed the fusing of a considerable section of revolutionary trade unionists under Foster's leadership into the Communist Party of the U.S.A.; and this brought a big increase of strength to the weakest side of the American section of the Communist International. Foster, already the most widely known leader of the American workers' economic struggles, became, with Ruthenberg, the foremost of the leaders of the American Communist Party.

(To Be Continued)

"Hurry Up—Move Faster!" Is All Foremen Need to Know for Job in Post Office

How Railroad Bureaucrats Try To Stop Struggle

(By a Railroad Worker Correspondent)

ERIE, Pa.—The Railroad Labor Bureaucrats try to avoid giving the rank and file any opportunity to voice their dissatisfaction at the coming wage negotiations. The bureaucracy knows that any attempt to continue the present 10 per cent cut, or to cut still further, will be resented. They, therefore, are trying



to cover up by asking the chairmen of local grievance committees to give the General Chairman full authority with no restrictions, to settle as they see fit, on a national basis. The only alternative on the ballot is to vote for settlement by individual railroads.

Oh, yes, they know the rank and file believe in national agreements, that the men know that a solid united front action of all railroad labor could defeat the attempt of the railroads to still further economize at the expense of the workers. That is the reason they have worded the ballots in such a manner, not to give the rank and file an opportunity to voice their demands for increased wages, the return of the 10 per cent cut.

Big Brooklyn Building Allowed to Go Unheated in Winter Weather Because Cold "Compels Men to Work Faster to Keep Warm"

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I want to tell my fellow workers what a great privilege it is to work for the Federal Government in this "land of the free." I work in the largest Post Office building in the city, and our government is the richest in the world. In spite of that, I have seen better buildings used by some of the rich families as winter quarters for stabling their strings of race horses.

Every winter, and especially during that last period of unusually cold weather, the numerous government employees suffered terrible hardship. In fact, we were compelled to dress as though on our way to an Arctic expedition. The building was so cold on one occasion that no work could be done in an entire section of it. The Simon Legrees here, however, argue that the colder it is the better, as the men are compelled to work faster to keep warm.

The lighting system is damnable. No thought is given to the eyes of the workers, who must work under glaring white lights continually.

And talk about sweatshop conditions. The slave-driving owners and managers of private industry are mere tyros compared with the numerous supervisors, foremen, sub-foremen, and what-nots under which we have to work. Here the main qualifications for a boss's job is the ability to speak four words: "Hurry up—move faster."

The regular clerks are driven at top speed, being timed even when certain physiological demands compel them to leave their posts for a moment. Useless foremen give commands which are countermanded by other useless figure-heads.

As for the substitute workers, their condition begs description. They are the chit's media through which the numerous and unnecessary foremen show their efficiency. They are lucky to get two hours per night. In fact, each man whose turn it is to put the subs to work vies with the other to see which one can give them less time each night. Thus, the subs experience the same speeding up and other general conditions as do the regulars. It is obvious that their salvation lies in a united fight through an organization for working conditions to which human beings are entitled.

Telegraph Union Rank and File Oust Reactionary

(By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—I was one of the first to join the United Telegraphers of America, which is an independent organization. I dropped out because I plainly saw the maneuvering of Shinnick to drive the membership into the C. T. U. A., an A. F. of L. affiliate.

I see now, however, that Shinnick is out and so are his hangers on. Good for the U. T. A.!

Shinnick reigned supreme over the union for six months. He re-pudiated decisions of the board and the membership. The rank and file has acted in this case and showed its indignation against such leadership.

The rank and file must crush all issues that tend to vest authority in the hands of a few. None other than company unionism can result from such practice.

If the U. T. A. wants to grow it will show definite action in the direction of a real union controlled by the rank and file.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Shipyard Worker Delegate to USSR Reports What He Saw

(By a Shipyard Worker Correspondent)

Some impressions by Jack Geraghty, delegate of the Central Labor Council of Pallejo, Cal., to the Nov. 7 anniversary celebration in Moscow. Written for my former shopmates in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Although I brought back from the U.S.S.R. six note books crammed with data concerning the First Workers Republic, interesting to me and perhaps to all workers, I have but short space for a synopsis of what I saw there.

The delegation, after traveling by the "hard" class trains through France, Germany, Estonia, Latvia and a section of the U.S.S.R., arrived at the Leningrad station, where we were greeted by a large group of workers, headed by a brass band.

This was a shock to us. We knew that Jimmy Walker or Queen Marie of Roumania are received in capitalist countries with a brass band, but not a workers' delegation, even though an aristocrat of labor happened to be one of the delegates. Of course in America we have seen workers' delegations greeted by the police force but not headed by the police band.

Seven-Hour Day

In Leningrad we visited the factories. The seven-hour day was in operation. Complete medical attention was furnished to the workers and their families, principally at the factory hospitals. Activities of all kinds are centered around the job, sports, culture, education, etc.

We met our first "Triangle" in the Stalin Metal Plant at Leningrad—the manager, the trade union chairman and the Communist Party representative of the factory.

We visited Soviets and found them to be truly representative of the working class. We were told of and saw the improvements in the housing conditions, industrial expansion, cultural and educational developments made since the October Revolution.

The trade unions of the Soviet Union administer the Soviet Insurance Fund, and see to further production and to increase the material well being of the workers by rapidly industrializing the entire country; 95 per cent of the industrial workers are in the trade unions.

Editor's Note.—This worker gives sound advice, and we assume he now sees that it is wrong for a class conscious worker to drop out of an organization because of a reactionary leadership. He should stay in the organization, as he now points out, and fight for rank and file control and a militant program.

Postal Telegraph Messengers Are Not Paid for Overtime

(By a Postal Telegraph Messenger)

NEW YORK.—The office where I work certainly treats the messengers like dirt. If we put up any kick about working overtime, which we have to do many times, then we're told we'll get the rate. They don't say anything about the extra time that we put in, but if we come late once, then we're in plenty of hot water. If the company expects to be so careful about every minute of work, then why don't they check up and pay us all for the extra time?

But I guess it only works one way, and that is the way it suits the company. All of us are pretty sore.

Militancy Wins Demands at Bklyn. Paper Bag Plant

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A memorial meeting for John Reed, American Bolshevik who died in Moscow in 1920, will be held by the John Reed Club of Indianapolis on Friday, March 16, at Columbia Securities Building, 143 E. Ohio Street.

Paul Romaine, correspondent of the New Masses in Indianapolis, will speak on "John Reed—After."

Police Terror and Graft in St. Louis

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The cops here have started a holocaust of beating workers and intellectuals. They beat one of the St. Louis University students who was a spectator at a demonstration at the Austrian Consulate's office. This sadist, Bowers, is an offender at beating up workers that are in the picket lines during strikes.

Mayor Dickman was called to Washington to answer graft charges. The city fathers stole over three weeks' pay from the C. W. A. workers, as the C. W. A. jobs here did not start here until three weeks after the rest of the National projects started.

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It was the time of the great post-war economic struggles. Railroad, coal, steel and textile strikes were either raging or maturing. Greatest of all was the big steel strike of 1919-20, the leader of which was William Z. Foster, a man of a wide revolutionary background both in the Socialist Party and in the trade union movement, the I.W.W. as well as the A. F. of L. The inevitable treachery of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in relation to the steel strike leading to the defeat of the workers, brought to a head the sharp differences between the bureaucracy and the strike leader, Foster, who had come to symbolize the revolutionary trend in the trade unions.

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Comrade Leo M. of Erie Pa. wrote recently, saying: "Some time ago some reference was made to birth control in your 'Home' column. However for several weeks now nothing on this subject appeared."

"I am greatly interested in your and Dr. Luttinger's departments in the Daily and assure you they have served me greatly since they made their appearance."

"While I fully understand that birth control is not 'it,' yet I realize very well how birth control can immensely lighten the 'conditions of struggle' of workers, though it can never be looked upon as a substitute for that struggle."

"Undoubtedly it is the lack of space which prevents your giving more publicity to this important question (Correct—H. L.) and it is for this reason that I'm asking you to send me the address of the Birth Control Review to secure more direct information on the birth control movement."

"Again assuring you that I do not look upon birth control as a substitute for struggle."

I remain, comrade,

"LEO M."

We sent this information, as follows: (Others may also find it useful.) The "Birth Control Review" is published (monthly) by the American Birth Control League, Inc., 689 Madison Ave., New York City.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger is Nat'l. Chairman of the Nat'l Committee in Federal Legislation for Birth Control, 17 W. 16th St., New York City.

There are 10 state organizations affiliated with the American Birth Control League listed in the Birth Control Review of May, 1932; for Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Penna., and R. I. (Will send any of these addresses on request.) The July 1933 issue lists also Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., Me., and Va., but without addresses.

Comrade Leo is correct; legalized birth control will not solve the "unemployment problem," as the ladies associated with the above organizations fondly imagine. (We must have an article showing why not.) For the present, however, it is well to be acquainted with the progress of the movement for legalization of birth-control.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1797 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 1/4 yards 36-inch fabric.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c.) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Union Heads Back Plan to Give More Cash to Railroads

(By a Railroad Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—George M. Harrison, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and Vice-Chairman of the Association of Railway Labor Executives, but not an association of the Rank and File railroad workers, requests Congress to create a Railroad Credit Corp. to finance the railroads with two billion dollars for the next two years. This plan was approved by the chiefs of the 21 labor unions, at a dinner party Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Alex F. Whitney, Chairman of the Executive Association and G. M. Harrison were present, and David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, was toastmaster.

The plan and purpose of this 3 day session was solely to give two billions of dollars to the railroad companies, not one cent of which is to go to the workers in the form of unemployment insurance. The plan is now in the hands of the Federal Railroad Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman for study, and of Henry Bruere, advisor to President Roosevelt, and various bond-holding committees, but not one rank and file worker is represented.

Package of Food in 5 Weeks Is All Relief Negro Gets

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

OXFORD, Miss.—I am writing a letter concerning the government. I went up there to sign up about three weeks ago and they told me to wait until they came out to investigate the house and so I did. About two weeks ago, which is five weeks since I signed, they came back and asked me about my need, and I told them all about it, so they told me to come to town the following Saturday, so I went.

They gave me three lbs. of flour, the same amount of sugar and rice and coffee; no lard, no meat, no clothes and a very little of anything, and one of them said, "You could get some work to do."—when they know there wasn't any for the poor colored worker to do. And they haven't been back to see just how we are getting along. I don't know how they expect us Negroes to live.

How Soviet Sailors Live

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—After practically using the best part of my life going to sea and sailing on most every ship that is built in the capitalist world I find myself, a native-born of the "greatest country in all the world," on the bum as far as getting a job on U. S. A. ships go.

I have just arrived from a country that can show all the world what she has done for her people, the Soviet Union, and I want to say that she has that in the marine industry, for I made that my girl friend, mother or sister aboard and not feel in the least bit ashamed to show them where they live.

A sailor or fireman is considered as much as the skipper aboard these Soviet ships.

Now I want to mention some more of the good features about these ships. When the boys are working during the day, when the ship is at sea, the ship is run on watches, four on and eight off, except coal burners. These watches are three hours on the job and nine hours off. In other words, they work six hours in 24. Pretty nice

Reviewed Parade

We were in the reviewing stand in the Red Square in Moscow during the Nov. 7 parade. We saw a splendid army, well equipped. Workers from the factories in their civilian clothes, marching with rifles, and other workers, men and women, hundreds of thousands, marching, dancing and singing throughout the streets and Red Square. Banners, models, placards, were held aloft.

We went to Kazan, capital of the Tartar Republic, and found that the Soviet Union grants full equality to

Daily Worker Reading Circle of Railroaders Planned in Hornell

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HORNELL, N. Y.—We are just getting organized here. This is a railroad center. We are planning to have a reading circle of railroaders in the near future, and will increase our Daily Worker order accordingly. The Daily has a very good approach to the problems of the workers. Try and have more news about the railroads.

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PARTY LIFE Cleveland Dist. Mobilizes to Carry Out Convention Tasks

Communist Party of Ohio Adopts Sharp Resolutions in Reviewing Work of Past 3 Months

The Ohio District Plenum met on Feb. 3rd and 4th, and on the basis of the reports given, opened up the Party convention discussion, and adopted a sharp resolution reviewing the work of the past three months and outlining eight control tasks until the District convention.

On the basis of an analysis of the resolutions and discussions of the 13th E. C. C. I. and 18th C. C. Plenums, the District Committee examined the work of the past three months.

The Plenum emphasized that:

"We see clearly that a new strike wave of larger proportion than even last year will mature swiftly, combined with mass discontent, and struggles of the unemployed, unemployed intellectuals, veterans, and petty-bourgeoisie, because the N. R. A. while failing to overcome the crisis of capitalism, has chained the masses to the industrial codes, and they will now be faced soon with the sharpest rise in prices, thus launching a still greater attack on the living standards and conditions of the workers. There are deep rumblings of discontent and already beginnings of struggles, which our Party must give leadership to at once. To prepare the Party to lead these struggles and the maturing strike wave in Ohio through intensifying and improving our daily mass work, is the central task of this Plenum. Around this, all questions—defeating influence of Social Fascists (A. F. of L.—American Workers Party); concentration tasks; overhauling life and work of units to make them conscious that they are the decisive base of the Party amongst the masses; drastic adjustments in language, work and financial policies to fit in with concentration tasks; deepening political understanding of Party, and swift building of Party and Y. C. L. in basic industries—must revolve." (District Plenum Res.)

The Plenum emphasized that to prepare the Party to lead these struggles now, it was necessary to arouse the Party to an understanding of the demagogic moves and phrases of the bourgeoisie and their Social Fascist lackeys. All shades (A. F. of L.—Ohio Unemployed Leagues—Farmers Labor Party—American Workers Party). In dealing with the opportunist underestimation of the A. F. of L., the Plenum stated:

"In Ohio, we see that in many places, we have given way to A. F. of L. penetration of shops even where we previously had a foothold of the Revolutionary unions. This is particularly true in steel (Canton, Newcastile, Farrel, Carnegie in Youngstown, Ohio in Cleveland, Etc.) where there was too much the attitude, 'The A. A. is dead—the workers will have nothing to do with it.' Precisely because of this underestimation of the A. F. of L., which was accompanied by underestimating the building of the Revolutionary unions and, of course, complete neglect of working in such A. F. of L. unions, the A. F. of L. comes forward and

General underestimation of the growth of the A. F. of L. and the need of intensifying manifold Party fractions and opposition work inside the A. F. of L. and various independent unions is evident and must be swiftly and decisively eliminated. This in no way changes our main task of building the revolutionary unions. In the steel and metal industry, while carrying on opposition work wherever the A. A. has a foothold, our main task is the building of the S. M. W. I. U. (District Plenum Resolution).

The Plenum recorded similar underestimation of the dangerous role of the Ohio Unemployed League (Columbus, Toledo, Hocking Valley, etc.) has been evident and the entire Party must be alive to the great danger of "left" Social Fascism in the form of the American Workers Party, which will find fertile ground in those parts of Ohio (Columbus, Hocking Valley, Youngstown, Newark, Toledo) where the Ohio Unemployed League has a foothold and where there has been a general underestimation of the danger of this movement. Similarly, we must be alive to the menace of the American Workers Party among the masses organized in the Small Home and Landowners Federation. To defeat this new factor which will split the workers, to the accompaniment of left phrases and subtle nationalism, needs the most energetic application of the United Front tactic, by every unit, in every town, in every shop as well as on a larger scale—on the basis of the burning issues of discontent among the broad masses. The United Front to be successful means the uniting of broad masses in struggle—not diplomatic talks of leaders only.

The Plenum examined the work of the Party since the last Plenum (Oct. 28 and 29) at which time we recorded no decisive improvement in the situation from the very unsatisfactory status at the time of the Open Letter and took organizational measures to try and guarantee fulfillment of the Plenum decisions.

In the three months under examination, the Plenum registered that:

"stopped the continued decline in the Party work, membership and morale. We can record a slight upward swing in unemployed activity; beginnings of penetration of A. F. of L. in isolated instances; slight increase of Party membership and dues payments, despite a huge fluctuation; establishment of Cleveland Workers school; organization of six new shop nuclei; recruitment to I. W. O. of 800; strengthening of some sections leadership (especially Sec. 1); steps towards establishing stronger District apparatus and stronger, broadened mass agitation (especially in Cleveland, Akron, and Canton) and definitely overcame demoralization in membership. While recognizing this we state definitely that no decisive change has been made in developing the mass work of the Party and leading struggles of workers in the building of revolutionary unions, oppositions on A. F. of L. penetrating the shops, struggle for Negro rights or building broad mass unemployment Councils. Furthermore, the concentration tasks adopted in July have been seriously neglected, especially in Youngstown. This means clearly that there must be no tolerance of attitudes of satisfactions, with these slight gains, but an intensified tempo of political mobilization to carry through the decisive mass tasks set in the Open Letter and the July District Plenum, especially the concentration tasks."

—District Plenum Resolution.

(To Be Continued)

Doctor Luttinger Advises

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

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Police Terror and Graft in St. Louis

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The cops here have started a holocaust of beating workers and intellectuals. They beat one of the St. Louis University students who was a spectator at a demonstration at the Austrian Consulate's office. This sadist, Bowers, is an offender at beating up workers that are in the picket lines during strikes.

Mayor Dickman was called to Washington to answer graft charges. The city fathers stole over three weeks' pay from the C. W. A. workers, as the C. W. A. jobs here did not start here until three weeks after the rest of the National projects started.

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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

AT LEAST one reader of the Daily Worker didn't like my column on the farmers in Wednesday's issue. For I find Bruce Bliven, editor of The New Republic, writing to me that:

"Reading the Daily Worker, as I do every day with interest and astonishment, I notice some unfriendly remarks by yourself regarding my articles on the farm situation in the Middle West, published in The New Republic of November 22 and November 29, 1933.

"What I wrote, or didn't write, is of no importance in comparison with the desperate economic plight in which millions of farmers find themselves today; but just for the sake of my record, I should like to say that my summary of my articles is absolutely incorrect and is not justified by the text, which I can only surmise you have not read. You say that I returned with the report that things were rather agreeable out in the farm country . . .

"I Think Every Fair-Minded Person Must Admit"

YOUR article in the Daily Worker implies that everything in my articles was based upon an investigation of the attitudes of several hundred farmers toward Roosevelt, the N.R.A. and the various government subsidy plans, made by The Des Moines Register and Tribune. They were not, and I never said or suggested that they were. My discussion was ten and two-thirds columns long, and I devoted one and a half columns to summarizing the results of the Register and Tribune investigation. . . . So far as I know, no radical group has ever tried to make a similar investigation.

"I said in my articles that distributing several hundred million dollars of government in the Middle West would ally farmer discontent for the present. I think every fair-minded person must now admit that this has happened. Obviously, if conditions don't improve, active discontent, farm strikes, etc., will return."

What Is The Central Issue?

MR. BLIVEN, what is the central issue between us? Is it a question as to the extent and effectiveness of your investigations in the West, or the lack of similar investigations on our part? It seems to me that the real issue is the Daily Worker's position on the Roosevelt program for the farmers, as against the New Republic's position—as revealed in your articles. Your central point is "that distributing several hundred million dollars of government money in the Middle West would ally farmer discontent for the present. I think every fair-minded person must now admit that this has happened."

Now it is true that Roosevelt has poured about \$800,000,000 into the farm belt of the Middle West and South—cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, etc. The implication of your position is that these grants by the Roosevelt government have actually worked an improvement in the conditions of the majority of toiling farmers with a resultant decline of discontent. "Generally speaking," you say, "the farmers' position today is somewhat better than it was a year ago, but not enough better to end his discontent."

You then go on to say that "there is no doubt that many thousands of farmers of the Middle West are in an angry mood, or more accurately, in a mood of angry despair."

In these two sentences you give us in a nutshell the key to your class bias in reporting the farm conditions in the United States today. For you do not tell us—and this is the key to the Roosevelt farm program—that the farmer whose "position is today somewhat better than a year ago," is the rich farmer, the landlord, labor-employed farmer, the strata which correspondents in America to what is known in the Soviet Union as the "kulak" strata of the agrarian population.

Who Are The Beneficiaries? YOU must be aware, Mr. Bliven, that the Roosevelt subsidies have been granted to those who can afford to reduce their acreage. It has been granted to the landlord, plantation owners whose "surplus" produce has no longer a place in a capitalist world market glutted with excess supplies. It is obvious, and all recent government studies bear me out on this point, that the small farmer (who, by the way, makes up the majority of the farm population) and the 2,000,000 agricultural laborers (whose existence apparently escaped you despite your intensive researches) have not been in a position to receive any of the generous bounties flowing from the government treasury through the politically-controlled offices of the A.A.A.

For the small farmer to reduce acreage is to commit economic suicide. It is to sign himself voluntarily into pauperism. What the small farmer needs is not reduced acreage, but the loosening of the grip of the greedy bankers and kulak sharks. And the Roosevelt government—whose program you do not attack by its price-raising, acreage-reducing program, is choking off whatever market is still left to the small farmer, driving him still deeper into bankruptcy and pauperism.

YOU say that you "can only surmise" that I have not read your articles in their entirety. As a matter of fact, I not only read your own articles, but the article by Miss Josephine Herbst on the Second National Farmers Conference in Chicago, in the first issue of the weekly New Masses, which the "New Republic" rejected after it had been solicited. What is more, I also read and studied the revealing exchange of letters between you and Miss Herbst which accompanied Miss Herbst's article, and which eloquently exposed the pretenses to objectivity of liberal journalism.

In your letter you write that you read the Daily Worker "every day with interest and astonishment." We are glad to learn that you read the paper with interest; as for your "astonishment"—is it perhaps due to the fact that the Daily Worker takes a clear-out class position on all questions, in contrast to the liberal, petty-bourgeois position of the New Republic?

Mr. Bliven, you say that I am "not justified" in saying that you "returned with the report that things were rather agreeable out in the farm country." It is true that you reported many "distressing" facts, but characteristic of liberal journalism, your conclusions—explicit and implicit—as well as the pervasive atmosphere of your articles conveyed a spirit of extreme optimism. My view, incidentally, is completely substantiated in the last paragraph of your letter.

Will You Answer Some Questions? MR. BLIVEN, permit me to ask you some questions. What do you think of Roosevelt, about his objective regarding the farmers? Have you examined political and economic consequences as it affects not only the rich farmers but the vast majority of small farmers, strangled by mortgage burdens to finance capital? Have you investigated precisely how many small farmers have had their mortgage burdens lifted by the loans of the Farm Land Banks of the Roosevelt government?

Have you heard, for example, of the 200,000 tenant and sharecroppers who have already been driven off the land in Texas by the Roosevelt acreage-reduction program? Have you made any studies as to how the Roosevelt acreage-reduction program is affecting the 9,000,000 Negroes on the plantations in the South?

If you have read the Daily Worker with the same interest and thoroughness with which you boast, you would no doubt have been "astonished" by the Workers Correspondence which has appeared in it, describing how the Roosevelt acreage reduction program has become a monstrous weapon for more intense oppression of the Negro sharecroppers of the South.

The Daily Worker and The New Republic IN SHORT, my dear Mr. Bliven, the difference between the New Republic and the Daily Worker is that the Daily Worker gives the truth of the situation because it is aware of the irreconcilable class struggle which exists not only in the factories but on the countryside as well, whereas the New Republic aims to conceal and distort the attacks of the N.R.A. on the toiling farm population. Your pretense to impartiality is therefore deceitful; our insistence upon what you would term "prejudice" is the all-powerful truth of the raging class struggle!

The Activities and Purpose of the City Clubs

By J. LANDY
(Secretary of City Club Council)

ONE of the most important problems that has been troubling the English speaking club movement in New York has finally been settled. Shall the clubs be organized on a "class struggle" basis, or shall they maintain their class-consciousness to "attract American boys or girls?"

The second annual conference of the City Club Council held recently settled this question of policy. Clubs must, the conference pointed out, be definitely established on the principle of class struggle.

Since the very inception of the city club movement this question of policy had been bone of contention between opposing viewpoints in the clubs.

"Our clubs are attracting American boys and girls who in most instances have never before belonged to any working class organization," argued those members who opposed the class struggle policy. "Young white-collar workers and students are less class-conscious than shop workers; they have been educated to fear the Reds. We must keep the class struggle aspect of the club in the background. The members must be educated in study groups and cultural activities and then introduced to the class struggle. Of course, the Daily Worker cannot be officially endorsed by the club because it would scare prospective members."

Upholders of this viewpoint further pointed to the 100 per cent membership turnover after two years of club work, that there were as yet only about 25 clubs in the city with a membership of 1,700. But the conference answered this argument to the satisfaction of the vast majority of the membership. It was pointed out that these arguments merely proved the need for an open class struggle face on the part of the clubs. Our clubs will grow only in direct proportion to the number of working class activities they will conduct in their neighborhoods. Members leave the club because they become tired with only debates, lectures and dances. They will welcome the Daily Worker as the link between their neighborhood struggles and those of the entire working class.

A MAJOR weakness of the club movement is the almost complete absence of shop workers and Negroes in our clubs. Certainly there is no conscious white chauvinism. But none of the clubs made a special effort to attract Negroes although some of them are actually located in Negro neighborhoods. Only one club, the West Side Workers Club, has a large percentage of shop workers.

One of our most backward fronts, unemployed work, seems to have advanced somewhat following the National Unemployed Convention in Washington to which we sent six delegates. In Williamsburg two Tammany clubs sent delegates to an unemployed conference inaugurated by us, and one of them even invited the Progressive Culture Club to send an anti-war speaker.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

Copland in Recital at Degeyer Club Tonight

NEW YORK.—Aaron Copland, composer-pianist, will appear in a recital of original compositions at the Pierre Degeyer Club, 5 E. 19th St., tonight at 8:15. Assisting artists will be Lilla Kalman, violinist; Sylvia Robinson, pianist; David Fried, cellist; and John Kirkpatrick, pianist.

Artef Production of Gorky Play Is Seen by 18,000 Workers

NEW YORK.—More than 18,000 workers have already seen Maxim Gorky's drama, "Yegor Bulychev," produced by the Artef, the only Jewish workers' art theatre in the United States. The play is presented week-ends at the Heischer Foundation Theatre, 104th St. and Fifth Ave.

Unemployed Writers Urges Registration Next Monday Morning

NEW YORK.—Pending action by the federal authorities on the projects and demands for relief put forward by the organization, the Unemployed Writers' Association is urging all jobless writers to participate in a mass registration next Monday morning, March 19 at 9 o'clock at 124 E. 26th St.

"GENTLEWOMAN" OPENING MARCH 22nd

Gentlewoman Opening March 22—hard on Thursday evening, March 22, in the auditorium, 27th Clinton Avenue, at the Theatre. This is a new drama in four acts by John Howard Lawson and represents the Group's second production of the season, with "Men in White" in its sixth month at the Broadhurst.

PERSONAL

Any one having knowledge of the whereabouts of Mirosh Zechem of Detroit who arrived in N. Y. March 6, please communicate with this anxious mother, Mrs. M. E. Zechem, 324 Webb Ave., Detroit.

BANQUET TONIGHT

Section 15 of the Communist Party will hold its convention banquet tonight in the auditorium at 2075 Clinton Avenue, Bronx. Mass organizations have been invited to send delegates. A member of the Central Committee Communist Party will speak.

Leaders of the Proletarian Red Army of the U.S.S.R.

IV.
Michael Tuchatschevski was born in 1893. He was a former officer in the Czarist army before the Russian Revolution. He was taken prisoner during the war.

After his release, he joined the Bolshevik Party in 1918. During the same year he worked in the military department of the Executive Committee of the Soviets.

The following year Tuchatschevski took over the command of the First and Fifth Armies on the Eastern Front against the counter-revolutionary Koltchak. In 1920 he commanded the western front against Poland, and in 1921 he led the Seventh Army in liquidating the uprising in Kronstadt.

In the autumn of 1922 Tuchatschevski became the head of the Military Academy, and in 1924 was appointed Chief of the General Staff. From 1925 on, he commanded the Western Military District and from 1928 of the Leningrad Military School.



TUCHATSCHESKSKI
Tuchatschevski is a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. At the present time he is Chief of Armaments.

The New York Competitions For the Theatre Festival

By HAROLD EDGAR

THE final New York competition for the National Theatre to be held in Chicago brought forth the Workers Laboratory Theatre in their well-known piece "Newsboy" as the winner of the English speaking groups and the Ukrainian Drama Circle in a piece entitled, "Oh Tsch!" as the winner for the foreign language groups. The judges at this competition were John Bonn, Nathaniel Buchwald, Harry Elton, Harold Edgar, V. J. Jerome, A. Tarnowski, John Wesley acted as chairman.

"Newsboy" was not quite as well performed on this occasion as it

was at the semi-final competition. It lacked the speed and the tense pulsation that it needs for complete effectiveness. But the very slowing up of the performance permitted those of us who were familiar with it to study its elements more clearly. This piece excels by taking characteristic moments of everyday drama—most of them fairly banal when baldly presented on a purely factual level—and by throwing them into lightning contrast with one another creating the sense of an illuminating vision, a message communicated with an inescapable emotional conviction, as of a truth revealed in a flash of inspiration. The content of the piece becomes not only credible, but exciting and thrilling in its rightness, though what it says is after all quite simple and the details which are used for saying it are ordinary.

That is why this piece—a slight thing in itself—was chosen for purposes of instruction by those who are engaged in the task of evolving short dramatic forms for the revolutionary platform.

The pitfall in most of these pieces is that they either confine themselves to a recitation of the most elementary slogans or, when they are more ambitious, develop into routine skills making a very threadbare dramatic narration of stories that are more graphic and convincing when one reads them in a Daily Worker or New Masses report. What in life would be a very moving incident becomes in such presentation a half-convincing slightly stilted retelling of a thrice-told tale. Realism as such demands thoroughness, and thoroughness of this kind is almost impossible to achieve in any but the longer forms.

HERE is the problem then: to be brief and simple, but to achieve at the same time theatrical novelty and interest. To be true, but to be a pungent and unexpected even in the use of the most usual materials. "Boots, Shoes, Amen!" the contribution of the American Youth Club, shows real promise and ability, but nevertheless is incompletely successful because its perfectly valid story presented in a non-altogether realistic form does not altogether escape the curse of triteness. On the other hand, "Professor Schmaltzhausen Steps In," presented by the New Experimental Theatre, which is an attempt to show the anarchy of capitalist economics in an amusingly vaudeville-like way, fails because it is not wisely written, not imaginatively staged, much too long, and a little slovenly rehearsed.

The Ukrainian group was chosen to represent the theatre in Chicago, despite the very funny farcical satire on the Jewish Daily Forward presented by the Coney Island Workers Club. This was fluently and idiomatically written with a certain authentic savour unusual in agit-prop sketches, and was acted with considerable freedom and natural energy. But the latter part of the play, which was a piece much too local in its interest, too special in its content. The Ukrainians overcame the language barrier, made the social ideology of their number thoroughly clear, and their simple but easy acting lent the work a degree of racy charm. Their make-ups, too, were better than average, and except for a negligent treatment of the final chorus of workers displayed an almost professional competence.

MORE competent than professionals, more attractive than the most glorified showgirls, were the Young Potemkin in scenes from Harry Alan Potemkin's "Strike Me Red." These pieces in themselves point to the right way in the handling of children's material in revolutionary education and in the revolutionary theatre. The children are not required to imitate grown-ups but are encouraged to use their own directness, enthusiasm and clarity. Rarely anywhere have we seen such zest of performance, such true rhythm, such spontaneous unity, such unselfconscious adjustment to stage and audience. And the variety of types—Negro boys and girls, Italians, Jews, Irish—all of them with fresh responses, joyous discipline, delighted interplay and complete sense of belonging together offered not only the highest point of the evening's pleasure, but a thrilling symbol of the future of the revolutionary proletarian movement.

We say this with no feeling of making a "permissible exaggeration," but the fact of the matter is all the workers' theatres have much to learn from these children of the Young Potemkin of America. The applause and the cheers of the audience were the abandoned kind which never hears on Broadway and which make the workers' theatre when its efforts "click" a truly complete theatre.

Artists Union to Open Its First Exhibition in New York This Sunday

NEW YORK.—The newly-formed Artists' Union (formerly the Unemployed Artists' Association) will open its first exhibition in its new headquarters, 11 W. 18th St., this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Among those represented will be the several hundred artists who have successfully fought many battles for jobs and against lay-offs and wage-cuts in connection with artists' jobs under the C. W. A.

The newest battle to be undertaken by the Artists Union will be for permanent public exhibition space for all artists, to be financed by the municipal government.

All workers are urged to attend this exhibition and to support the first Artists' Union ever formed.

WHAT'S ON

Friday

SPRING TERM Workers School, Registration, 35 E. 12th St., New York. Register now before the rush.
GRACE HUTCHINSON, lecture on "New Moralism in a New World" at Tremont Prog. Club, 366 E. Tremont Ave., 8:45 p.m.
JEROME lectures on "The Armed Revolt of the Austrian Workers" at Pollovers of Nature, 12 E. 17th St., 8:30 p.m. Dancing afterwards. Adm. 15c.
HARLEM Neighborhood Org. Together at Harlem Palace, 27 W. 118th St. Concert and Dance for the benefit of the Harlem Section of the American and American Music. Adm. 20c.

LECTURE on "Is Japanese Imperialism Fighting for the Dark Races?" at the Harlem International Br., 737 E. 87th St., 8:30 p.m. First of a series of lectures. Speaker, Nestino.
CITY COLLEGE Dance at headquarters of Film and Photo League, 12 E. 17th St., 8:30 p.m. Auctions, National Students League.
COBERT of original works by Aaron Copland, Soloists: Lilla Kalman, Sylvia Sapiro, David Fried, John Kirkpatrick and Aaron Copland. Pierre Degeyer Club, 5 E. 19th St., 8:15 p.m. Adm. 25c.
ATTENTION I.W.O. Members. The I.W.O. Symphony Orchestra rehearsals Friday and Tuesday nights at Harlem Center, 415 Lexington Ave., 7 p.m.

"PROGRESS OF WOMEN in the Soviet Union" illustrated lecture with slides by Susan B. Wolf at Mt. Eden Adm. 15c. 228 E. 174th St., 8:30 p.m. Questions. Discussion. Adm. free.
THIRD ANNUAL Celebration of Women's Council and Concert and Dance at the headquarters of Gesang Forum, 2705 Barker Ave., Bronx. Good Jazz Band. Admission Free.
Forum at German Workers' Club, 78 E. 10th St., 2nd floor. Speaker: A. Harris. Adm. 15c.
NEW ENGLISH Book Br. 807 meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 2073 Clinton Ave. For information write to A. Spivak, 2141 Maple Ave.

ALFRED RUNGE lectures on "Latest Developments in Cuba" at Moshulu Prog. Club, 232 Bleecker Ave. cor. Reservoir. Adm. 45c.
COMRADE MARTEL lectures on "Paris Commune and the Russian Revolution" at the Respect Workers Center, 1157 So. Boulevard.

LECTURE "Bourgeois Democracy vs. Revolution" at Hudson Workers Youth Club, 473 Butler Ave., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.
CARL REEVE lectures on "Unemployment and War" at Social Youth Culture Club, 100 E. 12th St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.
SADIE VAN VERN speaks on "The Historical Role of the Women" at the Prog. Community Center, 53 E. 93rd St., near Nostrand Ave., 8:45 p.m. Adm. 15c.

COMRADE ZOLOTOFF, of the Artief troupe, will speak on "The Role of the Artist in the Revolutionary Struggle." 105 Thattford Ave.
MAX BAKDIT speaks on "The Australian Revolution" at 153-23 Bell Blvd., Jamaica, 8:30 p.m. Auctions, I.W.O. Br. 620.
ASTORIA FORUM lecture on "Social Insurance" by Heinrich K. at 153-23 Bell Boulevard (Crescent Theatre Building) 8:30 p.m. Adm. free.

Saturday
ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at German Workers Club, 78 E. 10th St., 2nd floor. First Class Band. Contributions.
GALA PROLETARIAN Revue at Dunbar Theatre, 2389 Seventh Ave. near 135th St. J. J. Johnson, Conductor. Horvath's "Cancans" Dancers, Unity Theatre, Italian Worker Chorus, David Kollerista, Mara Tartar, Auspices, Friends of the Harlem Workers School, 467 Rockaway Ave.
COMRADE ZOLOTOFF, of the Artief troupe, will speak on "The Role of the Artist in the Revolutionary Struggle." 105 Thattford Ave.

MAX BAKDIT speaks on "The Australian Revolution" at 153-23 Bell Blvd., Jamaica, 8:30 p.m. Auctions, I.W.O. Br. 620.
ASTORIA FORUM lecture on "Social Insurance" by Heinrich K. at 153-23 Bell Boulevard (Crescent Theatre Building) 8:30 p.m. Adm. free.

FIRST SHOWING of the Revolutionary Music drawn by Phil Barry at the club rooms of the Daily Worker Unions, 33 E. 12th St., 5th floor. Louis Losovick will speak. Followed by dancing to Negro Jazz Band, 8 p.m. Subscription 35c.
GALA DANCE Unemployed Writers Association, Greenwich House, 27 Barrow St., 8 p.m. Music by Ben Rich and his Texas. Subscription 35c.

SPORTS CARNIVAL and Dance at Tremont Prog. Club, 366 E. Tremont Ave. Wrestling, boxing exhibition and ping-pong finals. Good jazz band, 9 p.m.
GALA DANCE at the Park Cultural Center, 592 13th Ave. near 15th St. Entertainment, Negro Jazz Band. Revue Artists, 8 p.m. Adm. 20c.
NIGHT CONCERT given by the Workers of the Grand Metal Products S.M.W.U. at the C.I.-Grand Union Club, 380 Grand St., 8 p.m. Music by Ben Rich and his Texas. Subscription 35c.

Boston, Mass.
SPECIAL attention to all mass organizations and Trade Unions in Greater Boston. Be sure that your organization has its representative at the first Greater Boston Daily Worker Conference to be held Friday, March 16, at 8 p.m., Dudley St. Open House, 113 Dudley St., Boston. HOUSE PARTY Friday, March 16, at 8 p.m. at home of Lee Kaplan, 52 Brunswick St. Boston. Adm. 15c. Auctions, American Workers Chorus.

Philadelphia
MARINE Workers Industrial Union Dance and Entertainment, Friday, March 16 at 312 South Second St. Adm. 25c.
19th JUBILEE Concert of the Freiheit Gesangsverein, Friday, March 16, at 8:30 p.m. Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets. Organized by Trevel Bieder. Tickets can be obtained from all members of the Chorus.
Newark, N. J.
MASQUERADE BALL and Concert given by Jewish Workers Club of Newark, at Jewish Neighborhood House, 21 Streeteenth Ave. Prizes for best masks. Popular Orchestra. Adm. 30c. Saturday, March 17, at 8 p.m.

Detroit, Mich.
LECTURE "Tasks of the American Worker in the World War" by J. Brown at Finnish Hall, 598-14th St., Sunday, March 18, 3 p.m. Adm. 5c. Auctions C.F. Sect. 5.
Cincinnati, Ohio
COMMEMORATE Paris Commune Anniversary at Richelieu Hall, 8 p.m. on Sunday, March 18. Speaker: Bob Gunkel.

Chicago, Ill.
BIG Y.L. DANCE Sunday, March 18, at 218 W. Madison St.
SPARTANUS CLUB Br. 739 I.W.O. is holding a Charter Dance Sunday, March 18, 8 p.m. at 4632 N. Kedzie Ave. Adm. 35c. Music by Lou Brownie and his orchestra.
ENTERTAINMENT and Dance Saturday, March 17, at 548 Wisconsin St., 8 p.m. arranged by North Side Organizational Comm. for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

"So They Have to Work For What They Can Get"

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
NEW ORLEANS.—During the course of my talk with Mr. William Donnels, editor of the Federationist, organ of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, I had already ascertained the answers to most of the questions I put. But I was curious to see how much this editor of labor's official publication really knew of conditions in his own city. I asked questions about relief work, charity, government jobs, union wage scales—the simply did not know. The only thing he had a fairly comprehensive idea of was the building trades because he used to build houses and make a living collecting rent. Since the depression, non-employment or employment at wages below living costs, made it impossible for him to get his rents so he lost his properties. This worried him more than anything else. However, some of the facts he gave me were accurate.

"The full force of the depression," he said, "was not felt here until two years ago when the whole banking system here collapsed, taking with it the Homestead Banks. These, when they failed, brought about a loss of 25 per cent of the privately owned homes in the city. Before this there had been between 35,000 and 40,000 privately owned homes."

"How did these people feel when the banking system collapsed—when they lost their homes and were thrown upon charity?"

"They condemned the Homestead Banks. They lost confidence in the capitalist system under which this country is run."

"What is the solution then—their's and yours?"

"Organization through legitimate trade unions—craft organizations working through the A. F. of L."

WE DISCUSSED THE impression left with me is that he has not the faintest idea of how even strong craft unions could possibly alter the capitalist system. He was simply repeating parrot-like phrases about craft organization, craft unions, in a subdued sort of hopelessness. In the course of our conversation I brought him back to the membership of the Central Trades and finally he said confidentially:

"I'll tell you what figure Dempsey will give you. He'll place the number at 40,000, but I think it's somewhere around 15,000."

"With 15,000 members the Central Trades cannot afford an office or a telephone?"

"Well, not all of the members are paying dues. You see, so many of them have not worked for so long a time that they simply cannot pay dues. Once, when they fell six months in arrears they were automatically dropped but now we have extended the arrears to a year and when they still cannot pay we accept a note for their dues."

"Then most of your membership is non-paying. You're just carrying dead-heads along to swell the number of members?"

"I wouldn't call them dead-heads. They are members in good standing who have given notes for their dues."

"How many have given notes?"

He smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

"About half. Maybe more."

"Then actually what the Central Trades claims, allowing for due exaggeration, is something like 7,000 paying members."

"That's about right."

"How many of the workers who are working full time are earning a living wage?"

"Scarcely any."

"What, as a labor leader, do you think is the solution to all this, besides organizing into craft unions?"

"We must redistribute the wealth

of the country," he said. This time he talked as though he had leaped his piece by heart. "And I don't mean confiscation. I mean taxation of large fortunes through inheritance and income taxes. I believe in the profit system but I think profits ought to be curbed. You see, if the income tax was large, that would tend to make the employer pay a larger wage."

He could not explain how a large income tax would achieve this.

"What's the union wage scale for carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers?"

"Seventy-five cents an hour," he said glibly.

These were the figures the government report had for the scale of union labor in New Orleans for March, 1933, and which is generally accepted throughout the country.

"How many are actually getting seventy-five cents an hour?"

"Very few. But that's the union scale."

"I know. What I want to know is how many are actually getting the rate you and the government give?"

"Scarcely any," he said finally. "You see, they can't get it because of conditions. So they have to work for whatever they can get."

"What did the plasterer's or the bricklayer's or the carpenter's unions do about it?"

"Nothing. It wasn't practicable for the unions to do anything about it. Things were in a bad way and if a man couldn't get 75 cents an hour then the union let him get what he could."

"Then the union was useless?"

"I wouldn't say that. That was the union scale but they couldn't get it, see."

"Then it isn't the union scale if they work for what they can get?"

"Sure it's the union scale. But they couldn't get it so they got less."

(To be continued)

Stage and Screen

"Rubicon," Soviet Film, At Acme Theatre Tomorrow

"Rubicon" or "The Strike-Breaker" is a Soviet film produced by Belogoskino in the U.S.S.R., presented at the Acme Theatre beginning tomorrow.

"Rubicon" or "The Strike-Breaker" is an intensely interesting and gripping story of Bill Parker, a British seaman and who has travelled all over the world and has tasted every form of life in his calling. Bill has known little else beside the waterfront saloons and the creature who preys on the sailor. Bill even became a strike-breaker when his fellow workers against the low wages and rotten food.

By chance, Bill gets a berth on a Soviet steamer. Here he finds life so different, so changed, that he can't understand the change at first. It is around this idea that the story develops. It gives a graphic picture of life of today in the Soviet Union. The picture also presents an intimate view of conditions in a Soviet lumber camp.

The cast includes mostly sailors of the Soviet Merchant Marine who work in a lumber camp in northern Russia. The film, which is now released in synchronic form by Amkino, has a scenario by A. Merski and is directed by Vladimir Weitchak. A. Sandlow and A. Rustonov play the leading roles.

George White's "Scandals" On Music Hall Screen

George White's "Scandals" a musical film screened from the comedy of the same name, is now showing at the Radio City Music Hall. Rudy Valley, Jimmy Durante and Alice Faye are featured in the musical.

Paul Muni in "Hi, Nellie" At The Jefferson

"Hi, Nellie," with Paul Muni and Glenda Farrell will be shown on the Jefferson screen beginning Saturday. "Gallant Lady" with Ann Riegger and Gene Brock is on the same program. Beginning Wednesday the Jefferson will present "Long Street" with John Barrymore and Helen Chandler, and "Search for Beauty" with Larry Crabbe and Ida Lupino.

AMUSEMENTS

Sail Into Every Port!—Starting Tomorrow! AMKINO Presents

"RUBICON"

OR "THE STRIKEBREAKER" Produced by BELOGOSKINO In the U.S.S.R.

A SOVIET PICTURE NOW SYNCHRONIZED—ENGLISH TITLES
LAST DAY | PALESTINE As It is Today— "The Dream of My People" with Cantor Rosenblatt
ACME THEATRE 14th Street and Union Square MIDNITE SHOW SATURDAY

THE THEATRE GUILD presents JOHN WEXLEY'S NEW PLAY THEY SHALL NOT DIE ROYALE Theatre, 48th St., W. of Broadway, Evns. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1934

When the Communist Party Meets in Convention

COMMUNISTS from every part of the country, from the stormiest centers of the class struggle, will open the 8th Convention of the Communist Party beginning April 2 in Cleveland, Ohio.

In the Communist Party now there is the widest discussion on all problems facing the American working class in their struggle against capitalism and for the establishment of Soviet Power.

No one can deny that the Communist Party has been the vanguard of the working class. The Communist Party led the fight against the whole New Deal program and the N.R.A., being in the forefront of the most decisive strike struggles. Only the Communist Party from the beginning tore the mask of demagoguery from the Roosevelt regime and rallied the workers for struggle. Only the Communist Party has relentlessly fought against fascist development, and against war. When the American section of the Communist International meets in convention it is a matter of the greatest importance to the whole working class.

A convention of the Communist Party is a political event that should get the attention of every worker. The only party leading the day to day struggle of the workers for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism will gather its best forces in highest council to hammer out the most decisive questions of struggling against capitalism and for the victory of the workers and farmers.

What the Communist Party decides will have deep going results on every struggle of the American workers.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY has no interests aside from the interests of the working class as a whole. And this 8th Convention of the Communist Party, in all its decisions and actions, will express the best and most revolutionary interests of the American workers.

No matter where you work, no matter whether unemployed or employed, the most militant and trustworthy of your fellow workers will either be at this convention or will be represented there.

The last convention of the Communist Party was held in 1930, a few months after the present economic crisis began. Tremendous revolutionary events have since taken place. As the Communist International pointed out, the world economic crisis is now rapidly maturing into a revolutionary crisis. Fascism and the powerful struggle against it are now dominating the entire capitalist world.

In the United States, the Roosevelt regime is rapidly moving along the road towards fascism. Major battles loom before the workers. The Roosevelt regime, as General Johnson and Senator Wagner make clear, is moving towards blocking these struggles in order to preserve capitalism by the economic "peace" of the fascist graveyard.

An examination of the agenda of the 8th Communist Party convention shows that every word spoken affects the life, the interests and the entire future of the American workers. The first question to be discussed, and program worked out on, is the struggle against war and fascism, and the revolutionary solution of the crisis.

WHAT the Communist Party proposes to do about war and fascism, how in this country the Communist Party works to rally the workers against the Roosevelt war preparations, and the rapid strides towards fascism, deserves the most serious hearing of all workers. The German, Austrian and French events, the problem of the seizure of power and the development of socialism by the Russian workers, will be discussed in order to learn revolutionary lessons for the American workers.

The Austrian workers' uprising, which electrified the whole working class into enthusiasm and struggle against fascism, will be contrasted to the miserable, treacherous betrayals of the Socialist leadership. The 8th Convention of the Communist Party will discuss the heroic struggle of the American workers against the struggle of the American workers against fascism, drawing the most important lessons for the struggle in America against the social-fascists. In this country we have Socialist leaders like Abe Cahan, Norman Thomas, and Louis Waldman supporting the N.R.A. to the extent

of ordering the workers to submit to the most dastardly outrages. Norman Thomas tells the workers "now is not the time to strike," while Waldman pleads with the workers to keep their faith in Roosevelt and the N.R.A.

The 8th Convention will not only draw the most important lessons from these events for the speeding of the revolutionary struggle here, but will work out the best methods of arousing and welding international class solidarity in the rising revolutionary battles.

THE second point on the agenda is: Economic struggles and building of the class struggle trade union movement. We have the admission of Senator Wagner and General Johnson, chief Roosevelt spokesmen for the N.R.A., that the country faces the "worst epidemic of strikes in its history." The A. F. of L. leadership in auto, steel, the Brotherhood leadership in railroads, are striving with might and main to block the economic struggles of the workers precisely because they fear these struggles will lead to major battles against the whole Roosevelt policy of preserving capitalism. What the Communist Party in its 8th Convention says and does on all these questions certainly is of major significance to all workers.

Other points to be dealt with are the tasks of the Party in winning the youth, and the forthcoming 7th Congress of the Communist International.

President Roosevelt in his last N.R.A. speech was forced to discuss the question of the Communist Party out of the crisis. The revolutionary road out of the corroding capitalist crisis, that is rapidly driving to war and fascism, is being eagerly looked to by new millions of workers throughout the world. More millions, without as yet a conscious understanding of the necessity of a revolutionary struggle, are nevertheless entering into battle against fascism, against the smashing down of their living standards, their civil and trade union rights, and against company unions.

When the highest authoritative body of the Communist Party, U.S.A., meets in Cleveland it will be a gathering of the most advanced, the most militant, most devoted and disciplined fighters of the American working class.

Comrade Stalin pointed out at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the question of organization for carrying out the correct revolutionary policies now becomes decisive.

American capitalism has much to fear and the American workers much to hope and expect from the 8th Convention of the Communist Party.

Under the banner of the Communist International, under the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the 7th Convention of the Communist Party will be a momentous step forward toward the revolutionary victory of the American working class—towards the winning of the American workers and all exploited people for Soviet power in the United States.

The N. Y. Conference Against Co. Unions

THE broad conference of trade unions and labor organizations called by the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York to support the strike of the Parmelee drivers against the company union, which will be held in Manhattan Lyceum, at 11 a.m., Sunday, March 18, will be an event of the utmost importance to the workers of New York and throughout the country.

In initiating this conference the Taxi Drivers Union is not only blazing the way to smash company unionism in the taxicab industry, but it is opening up a wide militant campaign of struggle against the menace of company unionism in all industries in New York.

The cab drivers through their militant strike have tied up the Parmelee system. Mrs. Herrick has attempted to hoodwink them back to work without a guarantee that their demands will be granted. Company union officials have launched a slanderous, lying attack against the leaders of the Taxi Drivers Union. But the strike remains solid and effective. It is dealing heavy blows against the company union.

Mass support of all the workers, all organized labor in New York City, must now be rallied in support of the struggle of the Parmelee men to deal the final death blow to the company union. Every local of every trade union must send not less than two delegates to the conference on Sunday. All A. F. of L. locals, locals of independent unions, locals of T.U.U.L. unions, branches of the International Workers Order, Workmen's Circle, Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League Posts, League of Struggle for Negro Rights and all workers' societies and clubs should elect delegates at once for the conference.

Money should be collected in the shops and union halls and brought by the delegates to the conference. Financial support of the Parmelee strikers is absolutely necessary.

The organized might of the workers can defeat the so-called Drivers' Brotherhood of New York, the Parmelee company union, and company unions in general.

Series of N. Y. Mass Meetings On Cuba Called

Webster Hall, Brooklyn, Park Palace Meets Next Wednesday Night

NEW YORK.—A series of mass meetings, to protest the savage attack of the Mendieta government on the Cuban strike movement and the interventionist tactics of Jefferson Caffery, Wall Street emissary, have been set for next Wednesday evening, March 21, by the Anti-Imperialist League of the U.S. and the Trade Union Unity Council.

One meeting has been scheduled at Park Palace, Harlem, which will be held under the joint auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, the Trade Union Unity Council, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Julio Melia Club, the Centro Obrero and other colonial organizations.

The downtown meeting, to be held at Webster Hall, has been arranged by the Anti-Imperialist League, the T. U. U. C. and Sections 1 and 2 of the Communist Party.

Arrangements are now under way for a similar mass meeting in Brooklyn, in which the Filipino and Puerto Rican Anti-Imperialist Leagues will play a large part.

On the date of the meetings the Anti-Imperialist League will initiate a wide distribution of protests printed on a postcard and addressed to President Roosevelt. All organizations, including those affiliated with the League, are urged to place their orders at once. The initial rate is 70 cents a hundred, to be sold at one cent apiece.

Sweden to Make \$26,280,000 Loan to Soviet Union

TO Promise Trade by Building Soviet State Bonds

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, March 15 (By Radio)—Authoritative sources in Stockholm announce that the Swedish government has decided to place at the disposal of the Soviet government a loan of 100,000,000 Swedish kronen (\$26,280,000).

The loan is to be employed by the Soviet government for the purchase of Swedish manufactured goods. The loan is to be made in exchange of Soviet state bonds maturing between August 15, 1939, and May 15, 1941.

A complete agreement is expected to be drawn up within the next few days.

Sandino's Children Reported Murdered

SAN SALVADOR, March 15.—Gregorio Sandino, father of Augusto Sandino, anti-imperialist leader murdered by the Nicaraguan National Guard, has learned that his niece, his year-old granddaughter, and the children of Augusto Sandino's deceased wife have been murdered by the National Guard.

No attempt whatever has been made to arrest the murderers of Sandino's children, who, known, proving that the murder of Sandino was on the order of President Juan B. Sacasa, whose guest Sandino was just before he was kidnapped and shot down with his brother and two aides.

Swiss Voters Reject Fascist Amendment

BERNE, Switzerland, March 15.—Two former presidents of Switzerland, members of the Federal Council, have resigned following the sweeping refusal of the Swiss masses to endorse at last Sunday's plebiscite a constitutional amendment giving the federal executive special powers against "political agitators and threatened coups d'etat."

FORK IT OVER!



N. Y. District Gains 3,201 New Readers in "Daily" Sub Drive

NEW YORK.—A gain of 3,201 new readers is recorded by the New York district in the Daily Worker circulation drive from Feb. 1st to March 8th, with 2,266 of these for the Saturday edition.

This district also shows a gain of 166 new subscribers by mail for the daily edition and 24 for the Saturday issue.

Fifteen of these subs were secured by Comrade Newton, a Daily Worker volunteer. The Office Workers Union secured 4; Section 1, 10; Unit 10, Section 11 obtained 5; Section 10 secured 4.

Section 4, which includes Harlem, boosted its daily sales by 761 and its Saturday sales by 579, or 1,340 in all. In this section, Unit 415, which used to sell only 35 copies weekly, now sells 400. This Unit has been challenged by Unit 400 to revolutionary competition in the circulation drive. Unit 400 pledges to boost its sales to 500 by May 1st. Unit 415 states it will increase its sales to 500 by April 1st.

Section 2 is next to Section 4, with a gain of 900 new readers, 723 of these for the daily edition. Section 1 gained 683 new daily and 189 new Saturday readers, or 872 in all, during the drive.

Section 1 carriers are doing splendid work showing a gain of 885 new readers. Of the total gain of 1,340 made by Section 4, gains on carrier route account for 165.

Daily sales by Section 15 from March 1st to March 8th show a rise of 925, but Saturday sales went down by 313, giving it a net gain of 612. In the same week, Section 14, formed recently by dividing Section 15, boosted its daily sales by 514.

In Section 3, Brownsville, Louis Bunkin, member of Unit 4, is doing fine work in gaining new readers for the "Daily" on Crown Heights, a Negro neighborhood. But other members in the Unit are reported doing poorly.

From Feb. 1st to March 8th, Section 8 shows a gain of only 163 new daily and 229 new Saturday readers, or 392 in total.

"Daily" Affair
 All members of Units are invited to attend a Neighborhood Get-Together which Unit 415, Section 4, will hold Friday, March 16th, 8 p.m., at the Harlem Palace, 27 W. 116th St., with James W. Ford as the main speaker, to see how workers in the neighborhood are gathered on the basis of the Daily Worker.

Premium
 The District Daily Worker Office has secured several hundred Lenin medallions for premiums in the circulation drive. A medallion will be given for each new subscriber obtained for from three months to a year. Call for these premiums at the Daily Worker District Office, 35 East 12th St.

Hunger Island Is "Wonderful Place," Mrs. Roosevelt Finds

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 15.—"This island has wonderful possibilities for pleasure, I'm so sorry I can't stay longer," said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as she got ready to leave this island of starvation, disease, and misery.

"Oh, no, I'll have no recommendations to make, that's not my province," she declared after a week's stay in this island whose inhabitants are rotting away, choked by American imperialism, which drains the island of all its resources and allows its toilers not even an acre on which to grow food.

She said she found the children in less serious condition than she had expected, and declared herself very much pleased and surprised that the Porto Rican workers kept themselves clean. The vast majority of the Porto Rican toilers live in one room "hovos" shacks; the children are chronically undernour-

ished, and almost all of them suffer permanently from hook-worm, which cannot be eradicated because they cannot afford shoes to protect them from being infected with these parasites from the ground.

Japan Buys 4,000 Tons Scrap Iron in Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 15.—Japanese agents are buying up immense quantities of scrap iron here and in the Windward Islands and Venezuela. Already 4,000 tons of old sugar milling and oil refining machinery has been bought and will be shipped on the S. S. San Francisco Maru.

Scrap iron is essential to Japan's war plans, and the government's agents are scouring every corner of the world for scrap iron and shipping it to Japan by hundreds of thousands of tons.

Several times lately I have been tempted to register my protest against the massed reasoning, misrepresentation, prejudice, etc., which has been revealed in the Leader and in your letter. However, I did not wish to be premature. I wanted to see if the Socialist Leaders had merely gone off on a tangent temporarily or whether they were expressing basic attitudes and opinions. I am quite satisfied that they have meant what they said and that my impression of them is not false.

The Socialist leadership of this country is betraying the workers' cause. I detect in the Socialist leaders the same kind of misrepresentations, tricky rhetoric, demagogic phrases employed by capitalists and religionists who are seeking to maintain their particular cause regardless of their effect upon humanity. Some workers have been misled by Socialism because they believed that it had a revolutionary policy, and it seems to me that while the Ladr spaks officially for the party, the American Guardian is used to hold the more revolutionary element in line, with a more radical (albeit not official) character.

I would make note of the idiosyncrasy of some Socialists, in the instance of a local leader seeking to lead groups of Socialists together to listen to that Radio Priest, Coughlin who spews his poison propaganda over the radio to the millions of revolting, hungry, unemployed workers. This leader has set Coughlin up as a good Socialist. But a superficial consideration of the Radio Priest's purpose can be noted in such instances as his recent appearance before the House Judiciary Committee relative to birth control. Although representing a church which has done considerable muzzling about universality, democracy, and brotherly love, he seeks to stir up racial animosity to keep the workers unorganized and easy victims of exploitation, by appealing to fear and prejudice, with talk about this country being overrun with aliens and Negroes.

Nearly every exploiter employs appeal to prejudice to keep workers hating each other, opposing each

—By Burek

Nazis Refuse To Tell Where Thaelmann Is

Philadelphia Meeting Saturday to Demand His Release

PARIS, March 2 (By Mail).—"Ernst Thaelmann is guilty of high treason; it is no foreigner's business what we do with him."

This was the answer of Diehls, head of the Nazi Secret Police, and detective councillor Heller, a former Social Democrat, to Dr. Cord, well-known Paris physician sent to Germany by the International Juridical Association to make a medical examination of the German Communist leader.

Dr. Cord has returned to Paris, not having been allowed to see Thaelmann. Diehls and Heller, whom Dr. Cord visited several times, refused even to say where Thaelmann is being kept.

The refusal to let Thaelmann be seen, even to let his whereabouts be known, and the statements of the Nazi butcher Diehls about him to Dr. Cord sharply emphasize again the imminent peril in which Thaelmann stands so long as the mass demands of the world proletariat have not forced the Nazis to let him go, as they were forced to release Dimitroff and his two comrades.

Philadelphia Protest Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—A mass meeting to demand the release of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, and to protest the arrest of six workers arrested in a demonstration at the German Consulate here last Saturday will be held this Saturday, March 17, at 8 p.m., at Columbus Hall, 3015 Fox St.

The meeting is called by the Young Communist League. A. W. Mills, district organizer of the Communist Party, and Joe Carlin, district organizer of the Young Communist League, will speak.

Nazis Appoint 14 Capitalists To Run German Industry

Order Reveals Close Tie-up of Nazis With Trusts

BERLIN, March 15.—A further step toward placing the most powerful cliques of monopoly-finance capital in open control of the Nazi Hitler government was taken today when Hitler's Minister of Economics, Dr. Kurt Schmitt, announced that all of Germany's industry will be placed under the control of 14 appointed industrialists.

These 14 industrial capitalists will have full power to "regulate" competition, fix prices, establish quotas of production, etc., in a manner remarkably similar to the present economic program of the Roosevelt N. R. A. codes. In actuality, these powers have been granted by the Hitler government to fortify the position of German monopoly capitalism (big trusts) against the competition of non-monopoly capital in the domestic markets.

It is noteworthy that the Hitler government, which has become a byword for the savage persecution of the Jews, has omitted Jewish industrialists from this ban on government bodies. This latest order specifically omits Jewish capitalists from the ban.

Protect Capitalist Property

The concentration of economic power into the hands of so small a clique of monopoly capitalists is also an indication of the steady narrowing of the social basis of the Hitler government which has failed to redeem one of its promises to the starving, ruined masses in the cities and in the countryside. The Hitler government is preparing to meet the steadily rising disillusionment of the masses by concentrating the economic and state power into a small clique of ruling monopoly capital.

In contradiction to the Hitler promises of "Socialism" and a fight against capitalism, the Schmitt orders re-affirm that Hitler's government is based upon the principle of the protection of private capitalist property.

Rome Parleys Plan Danubian Bloc To Isolate Germany

ROME, March 15.—The failure of Hitler's foreign policy, and the isolation of Germany by the other continental imperialists is being underlined here today as Premier Mussolini discusses with Chancellor Dollfus of Austria and Premier Coudébois of Hungary a Danubian bloc against Nazi expansion in this region.

Although official announcements say that the discussions now going on are entirely around economic measures, all observers agree that the real aim of this parley is to establish a political bloc in opposition to the ambitions of German imperialism. Some commentators even suggest that Italy will invite France and its Danubian vassal states, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia to join in this agreement.

Now the Leader, because (like most groups) it cannot answer certain things satisfactorily with facts and reasons begins employing the use of Swine, Scum, Lepers, etc., in speaking of another group which really has a revolutionary policy, which is winning the workers.

I can see nothing in U.S. Socialism but a beastly betrayal of the workers. Henceforth, I shall have nothing to do with it except to try to reveal to the present Socialists and other workers the traitorous character of its leadership. I am convinced that the workers who belong to the Socialist Party are largely revolutionary and have embraced Socialism because they had been led to believe through ambiguous writings, and proletarian phrases, that it was a true workers' party.

The Socialist leadership in this country is greedy, opportunistic, compromising and traitorous to the workers.

From now on I shall fight it for the menace it is to the workers of the world.

Earnestly and sincerely for the overthrow of capitalism.
 CLAYTON VAN B. WELLEN.

Socialist Party Member Denounces S. P. Leadership As Enemies of Working Class

FORMER SOCIALIST PARTY MAYORALTY CANDIDATE REPLIES TO LETTER OF NATIONAL S. P. SECRETARY; DENOUNCES BETRAYAL OF CLASS STRUGGLE

NEW YORK—The following letter from an old member of the Socialist Party, who was active enough in the Party to receive the nomination for Mayor in one of the election campaigns, is significant of the gulf that is developing between the rank and file and lower official ranks of the Party and the upper leadership. The opportunistic and complete betrayal of the class struggle which characterizes the policies of the Socialist Party leadership is arousing, particularly since the Austrian situation, a rising resentment of the S.P. rank and file against the Norman Thomases, etc. The following letter was written in reply to the recent circular letter, filled with distortions and slander, sent by Clarence Senior, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, to all the locals and the press. The letter follows:

25 Genesee St.
 Hornell, N. Y.
 March 3, 1934
 Clarence Senior
 549 Randolph St.
 Chicago, Ill.
 Mister Senior:

After ten years experience in industry—working at all sorts of jobs, such as production clerk, stock clerk, machinist, expert typewriter mechanic, timekeeper, office manager—and seeing the rottenness of our capitalist system, I studied for and entered the Universalist ministry with the hope of doing some-

thing about helping people secure the abundant life. In the time that has passed since my entrance into the ministry I have devoted long and serious study to causes and effects. I have sought to comprehend the forces which play into life. One purpose has guided me in my search—to know the truth. When I discovered that some religious doctrine was baseless or erroneous, I discarded it. When I recognized a prejudice, I abolished it, so that after several years of concentrated study and thought on history, philosophy, theology, science, logic, dialectics, etc., I gradually and irresistibly came to a realization that Socialism was the only way out of the rottenness of the capitalist system.

About a year ago I had abolished enough of my bourgeois prejudices to openly profess my stand for Socialism. Being an American of English ancestry which dates back to the colonial days of this country, I had plenty of conceits and prejudices. But following truth, those prejudices had to fall. Last fall I was candidate for Mayor of this city on the Socialist ticket. Since then I have read the New Leader and the American Guardian and several books on Socialism with an eye for methods and policies as well as theories. I have been impressed with the large amount of bourgeois prejudices possessed by the Socialists I have met.

I conceived Socialism as being International in scope and yet I

find many Socialists terribly nationalistic. Furthermore, I found them to be lacking in enthusiasm for their cause. They seemed to take their Socialism like a Rotarian takes his club.

When I spoke in the park and criticized John D. Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon, Schwab and other industrialists and bankers, an old party member and local leader came to me and told me I should not talk that way. He said that these men were good but forced to be bad by the system.

I conceived Socialism to be the workers' party in a struggle against the oppression, coercion, exploitation, corruption and graft of a certain class of men. In other words, I recognized a class struggle. But this old time Socialist tried to tell me that these potentially good men, who were made bad by the system would be good to cooperate for Socialism as soon as the majority expressed their will for Socialism. I had an idea that men had something to do with creating and maintaining the system.

I recognized a certain amount of truth in the statement that the system made potentially good men bad, but I realize from conversations with bankers and industrialists that they have incurable conceits about their rights, abilities, positions, etc. They look upon the average worker as a lazy bum who has never tried to get anywhere.

As an example of the brainlessness of some of this class I would

point out a statement made by a president of a bank in a talk with me. He said that he would like to see everyone a millionaire. I said, "Why that is impossible." He said the only reason people were not millionaires was that they were lazy.

When I tried to point out how the struggle for existence, losing of savings and homes crushed the initiative and ambition of workers, he boasted about his own rise in the world—self-made man and all that nonsense.

As for these capitalists and industrialists relinquishing their hold on the means of production and distribution once the people have expressed their will for Socialism—it is just an illusion based upon religious sentimentality, and other idealistic conceptions.

The error of the belief is revealed in the conduct and attitude of capitalist elements in trying to sabotage Russian industry, lies about religious persecution, misrepresentation of the facts of the Five-Year Plan, boycott of Russian goods, sixteen years of non-recognition of Russia, whereas a Cuban government which suits the capitalist purpose can be recognized in a few days, the sending of U.S. and other capitalist troops into Russia in an effort to crush the beginning of Socialism, and many other practices which prove conclusively and irrevocably that the capitalist class will never peacefully submit to Socialism that is Socialism as long as

they are able to fight it.

During the past few weeks, I have been reading the Leader, Guardian, and your circular letter with the growing conviction that the Socialist Party of the U.S. is a traitor to the working class. Norman Thomas has shown the cheapest kind of opportunism. He has revealed that, like what I call a theological mind, i.e., one which cannot recognize cause and effect.

I have watched closely the Socialist attitude toward European affairs, and then the sect, thus created begins to boast that it produced the advancement instead of realizing and admitting that it was a product of advancement which took place in spite of the most vicious, cruel, and often bloody opposition by the then organized and accepted brand of belief.

Several times lately I have been tempted to register my protest against the massed reasoning, misrepresentation, prejudice, etc., which has been revealed in the Leader and in your letter. However, I did not wish to be premature. I wanted to see if the Socialist Leaders had merely gone off on a tangent temporarily or whether they were expressing basic attitudes and opinions. I am quite satisfied that they have meant what they said and that my impression of them is not false.

The Socialist leadership of this country is betraying the workers' cause. I detect in the Socialist leaders the same kind of misrepresentations, tricky rhetoric, demagogic phrases employed by capitalists and religionists who are seeking to maintain their particular cause regardless of their effect upon humanity. Some workers have been misled by Socialism because they believed that it had a revolutionary policy, and it seems to me that while the Ladr spaks officially for the party, the American Guardian is used to hold the more revolutionary element in line, with a more radical (albeit not official) character.