

# DETROIT AUTO MEN VOTING TO STRIKE ON WEDNESDAY

## Daily Worker

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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

CIRCULATION DRIVE  
NEW SUBS RECEIVED YESTERDAY:  
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Saturday.....38  
Total to date . 2,225

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# LOCAL UNIONS MEET TO SUPPORT CWA PROTEST STRIKE

## Gen. Johnson, AFL Chiefs, Bosses Act to Stop Strike

Hudson A. F. L. Local Votes for Strike; Others Join in COLLINS' TRICKERY Ballyhoo on Wage Rise Not Fooling Workers

**BULLETIN**  
DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—The Detroit city government today joined in efforts to smash the strike action of the auto workers, set for Wednesday, when the Common Council voted to appeal to Roosevelt to prevent the strike.

By A. B. MAGUI (Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, March 19.—A strike in all auto plants of Detroit and Flint looms for Wednesday. While the N. R. A., aided by A. F. of L. officials, are making a desperate effort to prevent strike action, the Hudson A. F. of L. local at a mass meeting in Cass Technical High School yesterday confirmed the decision to strike on Wednesday at nine o'clock, and a meeting of Motor Products A. F. of L. local, voted amid cheers for strike after militant trade unionists emphatically declared that is the only way to better conditions.

Meetings of Auto Workers' Union locals in Dodge, Chevrolet, Ternstedt, Briggs and other plants report strike sentiment is widespread and the workers are awaiting the signal to down tools.  
The Auto Workers' Union is issuing a call to workers of all plants, especially to A. F. of L. workers, to make Wednesday the great day in the history of the auto workers. Open meetings are being called for Tuesday night by various Auto Workers' Union locals to decide the question of strike action, to elect strike committees and prepare for mass picketing, and to elect delegates to the big united front conference this Sunday, March 25, at 10 o'clock at Carpathia Hall, 3500 Elmwood.

The Auto Workers' Union is also addressing an open letter to workers of the Hudson Motor Products and other plants, warning against the tactics of the A. F. of L. officials, who have already ditched demands for higher wages and an end to speed-up, centering everything around the question of recognition, thus preparing the ground for some tricky formula by Johnson and Roosevelt which would further stall off strike action.

A meeting of department representatives of the Hudson A. F. of L. local militants protested the abandonment by officials of the abandoned speed-up demands contrary to instructions.

At the Hudson mass meeting yesterday William Collins, A. F. of L. organizer, talked about the strike going forward, but that it would not be "fundamentally for better work-

## Gen. Johnson, in Secret, Meets Auto Bosses

**Plan Ways of Defeating Strike Action of Workers**  
NEW YORK.—President Roosevelt is preparing, with the help of A. F. of L. officials and General Johnson, for a last minute attempt to stop the auto strike set for Wednesday morning. This was clearly seen by the calling of General Johnson into the secret conference of the automobile bosses who met all day yesterday here at the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at 366 Madison Ave. General Johnson, who is in constant touch with the White House, was sent to New York, where he stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, waiting for the auto bosses to call him, in order to work out the government's strategy to defeat the strike.

No official announcements were made today by the representatives of the auto bosses, who include every auto plant in the country, excepting Ford.

The ground for Roosevelt's and Johnson's scheme to pull the auto bosses out of a tight hole was already laid by A. F. of L. officials in various parts of the country. In Detroit on Sunday, William Collins, A. F. of L. auto organizer, completely threw overboard all demands for increased wages and against speed-up. Instead he put forward as paramount only the question of union recognition. General Johnson's formula for "settling" this question is the arranging of N.R.A. elections to "decide" what union the workers want to belong to. In the meantime, the auto bosses are preparing in the plants to make sure that the company unions go over. The main object to be achieved would be to delay the strike indefinitely, and ultimately to defeat the workers through the elections, as was done in Weirton, Budd, Ford, and in hundreds of other strikes.

**Another Move Against Strike**  
In Washington, John Bostwick, President of the A. F. of L. United Automobile Workers of St. Louis, presented a petition "for a workers' election in the General Motors factories in St. Louis."

Another plan being worked on in order to defeat the strike of the auto workers already voted by thousands of workers to begin on Wednesday is that followed in the captive mines in Pennsylvania. The auto bosses have declared they will not deal with the A. F. of L. "as such." Nevertheless, this still leaves open the possibility that they will deal with Bill Green, William Collins, and other A. F. of L. "fakers as recognition," but would in no way do away with the company unions, or give the workers an effective organization to win the main demands

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## Cleveland Fisher Body Men Vote 3056 to 56 for Strike

**MORE VOTE TODAY**  
Sherman Williams, Apex Electric Workers Strike

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—Auto workers here by the thousands are voting to join the general automobile strike on Wednesday. The Fisher Body plant workers voted 3,056 to 56 to strike for higher wages and recognition of their union. Over 500 workers in the Winston Engine Works, a General Motors unit, voted to go out on strike Wednesday. Workers in the Murray-Ohio Company, number more than 700, declared they would join the strike.

Other workers are also joining the strike movement. More than 500 workers of the Sherwin-Williams Co. paint factory went out on strike today demanding wage increases.

A strike vote is on at the Ad-dressograph-Multigraph. About 1,600 workers of the Apex Electric Co. will take a strike vote tomorrow if their demands for higher wages are not met. Three hundred workers of the Cleveland Welding Co. are to vote on strike Wednesday.

Strikes are also going on in Toledo. Several thousand are out at the Toledo Machine & Tool Co. Fifteen cleaning and dyeing shops are being picketed. A strike of 3,000 workers at the American National Co. is threatened. Workers vote on strike tonight.

## Mussolini Speech Sharpens Conflicts Among Imperialists

**Boasts of "Corporate" State Which Presses Yoke on Workers**

ROME, March 19.—Benito Mussolini brought the imperialist conflicts of Europe into sharp relief in a grandiose speech before 5,000 fascists at an assembly of leading Italian industrialists and fascist functionaries yesterday, in preparation for next Sunday's national "election."

He declared that in 60 years fascist Italy will dominate the world. He declared Italian imperialism must expand in Africa and Asia, and that the imperialists who already control the colonial areas of those continents must make way for Italy.

He declared for re-armament of Germany, the independence of Austria and for more Italian children and a more powerful Italian army.

**Peasants Fire Town Hall**  
Facing a widespread discontent of the many thousands of unemployed, the workers at starvation wages, and the peasants ruined by taxes and low prices for their produce, he projected a grandiose plan to rebuild farm houses, in order, as he ex-

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## Force Mayor Order Probe of His Police

**Delegation Wins Pledge of No Police Attack on Protest This Saturday**

**BULLETIN**  
NEW YORK.—Hearing in the case of the four white and Negro workers arrested during the police attack on Saturday's demonstration was postponed yesterday to Thursday at 2 o'clock, in the East 121st Street court, between Third and Lexington Avenues. The reason for the postponement was clearly the huge turnout of indignant workers who packed the court yesterday morning. All workers are urged to turn out again on Thursday.

NEW YORK.—Vigorously protesting the brutal police attack on last Saturday's Scottsboro demonstration in Harlem, a delegation headed by the Scottsboro Mother, Mrs. Ada Wright, yesterday wrested a promise from Mayor La Guardia to prevent his police interfering with the Scottsboro and police brutality protest demonstration called for this coming Saturday in Harlem. He promised to keep his police thugs off the streets during the demonstration.

The Mayor admitted that it was not necessary to ask the police for a permit to hold a meeting, but at the same time refused to condemn the unprovoked police attack on Saturday's meeting at 127th Street and Lenox Avenue. He refused the delegation's demand for an open investigation, but under pressure of the fierce indignation of the masses of Harlem and the city generally, finally agreed to order an investigation by the police heads. Leo Gallagher, one of the spokesmen

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## Soviet Flyer, Lost 4 Days, Is Reported Found Safe, Alive

MOSCOW, March 19.—Anatole Liapidevsky, Soviet airman who has been missing since March 14, when he took off from Cape Welen in search of the crew of the sunken ship "Cheliuskine," has been found alive, according to an official Soviet statement yesterday.

The statement declared that sleighs sent in search of the missing flyer found him six miles from Koliuchin Island. Liapidevsky had been forced to land because of damage to his left motor. He landed safely except for slight damage to the chassis of his plane.

The crew of the Cheliuskine, according to the report, is safe and in good health.

Tomorrow Liapidevsky will return to the site of his landing. He is to ascertain the possibilities of effecting repairs on the spot, bringing a motor to the spot. He hopes to fly to the Cheliuskine crew very soon.

The flyers Galyshev and Doronin, who left Khabarovsk two days ago despite snowstorms and very poor visibility, arrived at Nikolayevsk, Amur, conquering this difficult 900 kilometer route. Flyer Vodopianov, who took off together with the others, was forced to return to Khabarovsk, but he planned to take off again late last night.

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## Cut Pay, Fire Many Off New 'Work' Scheme

**Roosevelt's 'Substitute' for C.W.A. to Provide Wage Slash**

**(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)**  
By MARGUERITE YOUNG  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Federal Relief Director Hopkins of the C.W.A. announced late today that \$12 a week will be the "average" wage for all workers on the slashed-pay and slashed-payroll work projects which the Roosevelt government will substitute for the C. W. A. on March 31. According to the detailed plans Hopkins gave out, however, the schedule will provide a maximum of 24 hours at a "minimum" pay of 50c an hour — exactly \$7.20 a week.

This is what President Roosevelt provides under what he called "individual self-reliance" in announcing the new plan last February 28. The new program will provide no compensation from the Federal Government for injuries on work projects.

Hopkins said it would give work to "somewhere under two million, somewhere over one and one-half million." He declared that \$600,000,000 will cover expenses well into next winter, for these work projects in industrial cities and for Federal relief and for rural work projects. The new plan divides all unemployment relief into three classes, "distressed families in rural areas, stranded populations, and the unemployed in urban centers." Hopkins declined to say how much money would be provided for the unemployed in urban centers, but pointed out that "the essence" of the new program is "decentralization." He said only those who are "needy" (virtually a pauper's oath basis) would be included, and that responsibility is now placed jointly on Federal, State and local authorities.

The program provides the unemployed in rural areas with even less.

Asked whether Roosevelt's agriculture program is not throwing tenant farmers off the land now, Hopkins replied, "Yes."

## Filipino 'Freedom' Bill Passes House

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The McDuffie-Tydings Bill, putting chains on the Philippine Islands in the guise of granting eventual "independence," was passed by the House today.

The bill, slightly different from the Hawes-Cutting Bill rejected by the Philippine landlord-capitalists, provides for the further economic enslavement of the Islands, and for the maintenance of U. S. navy and army bases for an indefinite period, while promising eventual political separation from the U. S. Without sacrificing any substantial interest of U. S. imperialism, it is designed to win the Philippine bourgeoisie for support of the U. S. against Japanese imperialism.

The Danbury, Conn., Central Labor Union has endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

Local Union 5509, U. M. W. A. of Westville, Ill., which has almost

1700 members, in its meeting of Monday, March 12, endorsed the Workers Bill (H. R. 7598) and forwarded the resolution to its own Congressman demanding immediate enactment of the Workers Bill (H. R. 7598). The Westville local is one of the largest in the U. M. W. A. The motion was unanimous.

Painters and Decorators Union of Philadelphia (independent) has passed a motion demanding that the present session of Congress enact the Workers Bill (H. R. 7598).

The C. W. A. Workers Union of Camden, N. J., endorsed the Workers Unemployment Bill.

NEW YORK.—The Essex County (Newark and vicinity) New Jersey Central Labor Union of the A. F. of L. with over 100 delegates present, unanimously endorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill at its meeting Friday night. Resolutions were sending to the local congressmen and to Ernst Lundeen, calling for its enactment by the present session of Congress.

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## City-Wide Demonstrations Against the C. W. A. Firing

**Jobless Demand AFL Executive Endorse C.W.A. Protest Strike**

The following letter has been sent to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by the Greater New York conference for united action on C.W.A. and Unemployment. The letter calls for endorsement of the protest strike of March 29 at 4 p.m., to demand continuation and extension of the C.W.A. The strike was initiated by the united front conference. Identical letters are also being sent to the Trade Union Unity League and to the executives of all independent unions. The letter follows:

Mr. Wm. Green, President, Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.  
Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In accordance with the enclosed resolution adopted by representatives of all C.W.A. projects in Greater New York and numerous trade union locals, we are addressing ourselves through you to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for support to the call for a nation-wide, one-hour protest strike against the proposal of the administration to liquidate the Civil Works projects.

As you know, these projects have served to provide the only means of livelihood to several million workers in all parts of the U. S. who are unable to secure any other employment or means of support. Among those so employed are many members of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions. The discontinuance of these projects will leave millions of semi-destitute workers completely destitute.

The policy of the Federal administration as announced by the President also establishes a principle which is inimical to the best interests of all workers. According to this policy, only those who can establish that they are already paupers will be entitled to relief, and furthermore, all who receive relief are to be required to work in return for minimum sustenance budget instead of for cash wages.

We feel further that this action of the administration is a direct aid to the employer to reduce wages, and prevent labor from organizing. We see a very close connection between this abrupt action on the part of the administration and the growing number of strikes for increased wages, against company unions, and for the right to organize into unions of the workers' free choice.

We consider that this policy constitutes a challenge to the entire Labor Movement and to all workers in the United States.

We are convinced that a general and nation-wide protest action by means of a protest strike is at this point one of the most effective means of bringing pressure to bear upon the administration. We accordingly call upon you to endorse the enclosed resolution, which calls for the organization of "a one-hour protest strike on Thursday, March 29, at 4 p.m." and to issue a call for such a strike.

We feel sure that we are expressing the sentiments of the rank and file membership of the American Federation of Labor and of workers organized in other unions as well as the unorganized in this proposal for vigorous determined action.

**GREATHER NEW YORK CONFERENCE**  
PATRICK LEE, Chairman.

## Newark AFL Endorses Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill

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## Madison Square Garden Demonstration on March 25

**ORGANIZE ON JOBS**  
Demand No Discrimination Against Negroes

**BULLETIN**  
ELMIRA, N. Y., March 19.—Several hundred C.W.A. workers here were on strike yesterday, and strike committees were visiting all city C.W.A. projects to draw all C.W.A. workers in the city out on strike against the Roosevelt wage cuts. In the town of Seneca Falls, 60 struck, and C.W.A. officials feared further spread of the strikes in the northern New York State counties.

NEW YORK.—The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief yesterday issued a call to the N. Y. A. F. of L. locals, calling upon them to attend a conference to mobilize the A. F. of L. members for the nationwide one-hour protest strike to demand continuation of C. W. A.

The conference is called for Thursday, March 22, at 7:30 p.m. at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Rank and File Center, 116 University Place, New York.

The one-hour protest strike against Roosevelt's C. W. A. firing takes place on Thursday, March 22, at 4 p.m. At that time the workers will mass at the City Hall in demonstration against the C. W. A. firings.

The Committee of 100, elected by the united front conference initiating the strike, has called a conference for all trade unions, A. F. of L. independent unions, T. U. U. L. to take place Wednesday afternoon, March 21. The A. F. of L. committee is also supporting this conference.

Statement of A. F. of L. Committee  
The N. Y. A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief also calls upon every rank and file group in A. F. of L. locals to be present at the meeting Thursday night, March 22. David Gordon, secretary of the N. Y. A. F. of L. Committee, in a statement on the C. W. A. workers' one-hour strike, said: "There are thousands of A. F. of L. members working on C. W. A. projects. The A. F. of L. top leadership is doing nothing to prevent the termination of the C. W. A. jobs. They are also doing nothing to really help the unemployed."

"Only the rank and file and honest officials of the A. F. of L., united with the organized and unorganized unemployed workers and the employed, will be able to change the situation."

In connection, therefore, March 29 must also find all A. F. of L. members demanding the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, as well as continuation of the C.W.A. For this purpose we are calling a conference of A. F. of L. locals and local union groups on Thursday, March 22, at 7:30 p.m., at 116 University Place, N. Y.

The Greater New York Conference for United Front Action on C. W. A. and Unemployment, which initiated the nationwide protest strike, is calling a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Sunday, March 25, at 2 p.m. The conference elected a committee of 100 to carry on the work. The headquarters of this Arrangements Committee are at 252 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

Chicago Workers to Demand March 31st CWA Parade Permit

CHICAGO, March 19.—All workers organizations here are urged to send resolutions and delegations immediately to the Mayor and the chief of police demanding that permits be granted for the united front demonstration and march of the C. W. A. and jobless workers through the Loop on March 31.

All organizations should get leaflets and other material at the offices of the unemployment Councils at 300 Armitage Ave. The arrangements committee is also appealing for funds with which to carry through the work.

A symposium on unemployment insurance will be held at Mirror Hall, 1136 North Western Ave., Friday, March 23, at 7:30 p. m. This symposium will also serve as a rally for the march.

Terminal and Parmelee Companies Hire Thugs at \$7 Per Day

Picket lines were strengthened at the Terminal System Garages, following the disclosure of the fact that the Terminal, with strong police protection, were attempting to roll their cars at the Pennsylvania and Grand Central stations.

According to Samuel Orner, President of the Union, reliable information was received at union headquarters that Terminal and Parmelee Companies are hiring guerrillas and paying them \$7 a day to ride around in cabs. "If you don't get away, I'll break your head," said a guerrilla to the striker at the Pennsylvania Terminal. The union has sent strong protests to the Mayor and Chief of Police, demanding that the cops and gangsters be removed from the cars. It was estimated yesterday, according to a union check-up, that 27,000 men were striking.

Men in the settled garages are now working four days a week, under union supervision. The other three days are worked by strikers who are most active on the picket lines.

Swelling the picket lines today, and raising the morale of the strikers, the Food Workers' Industrial Union sent a number of its mem-

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## Budd Auto Workers Boo Johnson At Local Union Meet

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—A dramatic demonstration of the growing disgust and discontent of the workers with the N. R. A. was shown by the raucous booing of General Johnson's name at a meeting of over 1,000 Budd Auto Body men at a union meeting here on Saturday.

A veritable barrage of attacks on the N. R. A. and its methods of driving workers into company union featured the meeting for over three hours.

The men rejected Gen. Johnson's proposal for a new election at the Budd plant to determine to which union the men shall belong, if the hundreds of workers who were fired in the last strike are not reinstated, and given an opportunity to vote.

Adolph Hirschberg, president of the Central Labor Union, and an N. R. A. official, while berating Gen. Johnson, tried to get the men to keep their faith in President F. Roosevelt, and engineered the adoption of a telegram to the President. Hirschberg was one who during the strike helped the N. R. A. gain the men's confidence so it could break their strike.

## Taxi Strikers Gain New Victories as More Fleet Owners Sign With Union

**5,000 Unionized Cabs of Settled Companies Now on Streets**

**BULLETIN**  
NEW YORK.—As we go to press, union leaders are at the headquarters of the Regional Labor Board, 45 Broadway, where they were to present terms of agreement to the fleet owners.

Samuel Orner, president of the union, said: "We will not back up one step. We demand that all points in the agreement be recognized by the owners."

None of the fleet owners, however, were present at Mrs. Herick's office when the union officials arrived.

Meanwhile the Labor Committee in Support of the Taxi Strike, which was set up at the Conference in Webster Hall Sunday, reports that it is making preparations for a city-wide demonstration of all workers in New York to support the taxi strike, early this week. The committee is holding a meeting early this morning where the date and place of the demonstration will be decided on.



JOSEPH GILBERT  
Organizer of the fighting Taxi Workers Union

## Agreement Signed With 30 Small Taxi Fleet Owners

NEW YORK.—The following are the points of the agreement signed by the 30 small fleet owners which settled with the Union:

1. The employers agree to recognize the Taxi Cab Drivers Union of Greater New York as the organization representing employees.
2. The Union agrees to supply from its union taxi cab drivers as may be required by the employers from time to time.
3. The employer shall employ only members of the union who are

agreements to recognize the Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York. About 5,000 unionized cabs of the settled companies and independent owners were rolling on the streets yesterday under union control.

In an attempt to confuse and demoralize the strike, LaGuardia's police went pell mell tearing union stickers off the settled cabs. "It's against the law to put stickers on cabs," said a big cop in front of the Pennsylvania station. N. R. A. stickers and stickers of the Amalgamated Taxi Association, the latter an organization which refused to amalgamate with the Taxi Drivers' Union, are permitted on cabs by the police.

The union is having cards printed which the drivers will hang on the

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Men in the settled garages are now working four days a week, under union supervision. The other three days are worked by strikers who are most active on the picket lines.

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# Anti-Racket Confab Top Plan Fight Against AFL Union Grafters

### Delegates Meet in Irving Plaza Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—A conference against racketeering in A. F. of L. trade unions will be held on March 21, at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., at 8 p.m. The conference will have the complete support of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, which urges all A. F. of L. locals and minority groups to send delegates to the meeting.

The call of the Anti-Racketeering Committee reads as follows: "The organized system of labor racketeering is undermining the A. F. of L. trade unions and, unless checked, the trade union movement will be confronted with the menace of outside control.

## Taxi Strike Makes Big Gains as Owners Sign Up With Union

(Continued from Page 1)

labor organizations throughout the city.

"If the Communists are with us, we are with them," said Shop Chairman Rely of the 23rd St. Parmelee Garage. "My garage is the best picketed in the city."

The strikers cheered lustily. Reports given at the strike hall that the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, the Furniture Workers' Union and A. F. of L. locals have given funds to support the fight against company unions.

Levin Rank, treasurer of the Parmelee System, said yesterday that Sam Orner said that he has in conference with the Parmelee officials. Orner said that he had had no conference with Parmelee officials, but that he had refused to meet with company union men.

Mr. Rank, in an attempt to make it appear that he has no connection with the company union, sent a letter yesterday to the drivers stating that he would have nothing to do with either the Brotherhood or the Taxi Drivers Union. "Parmelee officials will continue to meet only with individual employees," he said.

"Rank will meet with our union before this strike is over," declared Joseph Gilbert, organizer of the Union.

Answering the accusations of Mr. Robbins, head of the company union, charging leaders of the Taxi Cab Drivers with gangsterism, Samuel Orner, president of the union, sent the following telegram to District Attorney Dodge of New York City, and the State Attorney-General, Bennett:

## Hagopa to Be Given Sentence March 27 on Assault Charge

NEW YORK.—Michael Hagopa, a furrier convicted of felonious assault in the third degree, will be sentenced by Judge Corrigan, Part II, General Sessions, Center and Franklin Sts., on March 27.

Hagopa was arrested on July 5, 1933, at a demonstration called by Section 2 of the Communist Party and the furriers' section of the Needle Trades Industrial Union to protest the scabbing activities of the Socialist Party heads in the fur industry.

## N. Y. District Opens Convention Fri. With Speakers, Program

NEW YORK.—The District Convention of the Communist Party opens Friday night at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and White Plains Road, with a most prominent array of speakers and entertainment.

## Browder to Discuss 'Towards Workers Govt.' at YCL Meet Yipsels Invited to Thursday Night Open Meeting

NEW YORK.—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker at the open general membership meeting of the Young Communist League to be held at Irving Plaza, Thursday, March 22, at 7:30 p.m.

Browder will speak on "The Road Towards a Revolutionary Workers' Government in America." The Y. C. L. has invited all young workers, particularly members of the Young People's Socialist League, to attend this meeting.

## Agreement Signed With 30 Small N.Y. Taxi Fleet Owners

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ing conditions in the garage and to ascertain whether this agreement is fully complied with.

6. All disputes that may arise between the employers and a member of the union, shall be settled between the employer and shop chairman subject to ratification by the Union.

7. No member of the Union shall be discharged by the employer if he has been employed for a period of one week, except for a cause. The Union shall determine whether a cause existed for the discharge.

8. Sufficient cause will exist for discharge

a) Only on account of accidents due to the gross negligence of drivers.

b) Failure to report to work for three days in succession without notice, except in case of illness, where illness made it impossible to report.

9. The employer agrees to pay to the members of the Union the prevailing rate in the City of New York for services rendered by them, or such other rates as may be hereafter fixed by agreement or otherwise by the Union and Taxi Cab Operators.

10. The employer further agrees as follows:

a) To reemploy all union men that have been discharged for union activities.

b) Not to discriminate against race, creed or color.

c) To abolish and destroy the black list system or "reference" system.

## R. R. Bosses Threaten 15 P.C. Pay Cut

### Whitney Silent on Rise of Strike Sentiment Among Rank and File

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—"I don't know anything about it," Alexander F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, told the Daily Worker today, when asked for comment on the rank and file strike sentiment which is rising against the announced determination of the owners to keep the railway workers on a coolie status.

W. F. Thiehoff, chairman of the Conference Committee of Managers, this morning issued a blast peremptorily warning Whitney and his labor associates to either accept continuation of the 10 per cent wage cut for ten months after its expiration on June 30, 1934, or to consider the "conference" closed, with a 15 per cent basic wage cut in the offing, under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

It is significant that Thiehoff rubbed the noses of the Whitney delegation in the sand of President Roosevelt's Feb. 14 letter which proposed the continuation of the 10 per cent cut for another six months. Roosevelt's letter, released simultaneously with the owners' proposal for a 15 per cent wage cut, was generally interpreted as a maneuver to forestall the expected demands for wage increases to meet the great rise in the workers' cost of living.

The labor executives, said Whitney, at his headquarters at the Willard Hotel, the Ritz Carlton of Washington, will reply tomorrow to today's blast from W. F. Thiehoff, scolding Whitney's request for the restoration on July 1, 1934, of the basic rates of pay.

While Collins poses as favoring strike his real game was shown in the statement in today's press, in contradiction to the spirit of the meeting:

"We have given the automobile employers until Wednesday to guarantee the right of elected representatives to all workers. But the contemplated strike will be called off only in the event of the automobile employers agreeing at the conference today in New York to grant the workers the privilege of selecting their own representatives by secret vote."

In this statement Collins again dumps overboard the demands on wages and speed-up, and again tried to carry through the tactics of the Weirton and Budd auto body strikes, when struggle was called off on the promise of "real sections, which gave the companies a chance to put over company unions and victimize the most militant strikers."

Strikes and stoppages continue at Dodge, Ternstedt, Ford and other plants through action of the Auto Workers' Union members, as well as through spontaneous action of the workers. Workers in the Peninsular Metal Products Co., auto parts manufacturers, struck this morning.

The auto manufacturers are preparing their strike-breaking machinery, hiring more men than they need, and at the same time they are trying to ferret out militant trade unionists. They are hoping to intimidate workers through pre-emptive widespread terror by the appointment of Col. Pickett, notorious strike-breaker of the National Guard, as police chief of Detroit.

## Mussolini Speech Sharpens Conflicts Among Imperialists

(Continued from Page 1)

plained, to discourage the migration of farm workers to the cities in search of work which is not to be found.

Only a few days before he made his speech, several hundred peasants of the Benistari district of Calabria marched on the town hall, demonstrating against intolerable taxes, and burned a portrait of Mussolini in the public square.

"The fascist corporate state will find a remedy for the ills of the world," he boasted. Especially in recent months, the Italian fascist state has carried out measure after measure to place industry in the control of the biggest monopolies, to turn the state into the direct apparatus of oppression of the biggest capitalists.

Workers are urged to pack the court on this day and to send telegrams and letters of protest to Judge Corrigan demanding that Hagopa be released.

A large group of strikers were in the union headquarters at the time of Gandell's arrival. After he made his statements, the strikers promptly ushered him out of the headquarters.

## GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



The mask wears thin

## Detroit Auto Men Vote for Strike To Begin on Wed.

(Continued from Page 1)

ing conditions or pay increases, but for the enforcement of Section 7-a of the N. R. A."

No questions were allowed from the floor, on the pretext that it was a general meeting, though the overwhelming majority were Hudson workers. Silencing of discussion is obviously to prevent workers from expressing themselves on the strike and protesting against the leaders' acts.

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## Auto Bosses Prepare to Fight

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## Paris Commune Meet in Boston Tomorrow

BOSTON, March 19.—Mrs. Ada Wright, fighting Scottsboro Mother, and Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney just returned from participating in the successful defense of A. E. Smith, general secretary of the Canadian Labor Defense, will be the main speakers at a Paris Commune celebration and Scottsboro Rally at Repertory Hall, Huntington Ave., this Wednesday evening.

Challenger also speaks Tuesday night, March 20, at the Lithuanian Hall, Montello, and Thursday afternoon, under the auspices of the National Students League, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Both Mrs. Wright and Gallagher will be guests of honor at an I. L. D. banquet Friday night in Repertory Hall.

## Force LaGuardia to Order Probe, Pledge Stop Police Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

for the delegation, which was elected by 3,000 workers at the Paris Commune celebration Sunday night, pointed out the farcical nature of an investigation of the police by the police. LaGuardia then agreed to include an attorney of the International Labor Defense.

The delegation denounced the police attack as endangering the lives not only of women and men but hundreds of little children who joined the mass welcome to the Scottsboro Mother after demonstrating against Harlem's fire trap tenements which have taken the lives of several workers and children in the past few weeks.

Asked for his position on the Scottsboro frame-up, he refused to send a protest telegram to Gov. Miller and Judge Callahan of Alabama, although stating that in his opinion the case was a "gross miscarriage of justice" and "an attempt to hide the deliberate frame-up nature of the case. He refused to suspend, pending the investigation, several policemen named by the delegation as being the most vicious in Saturday's attack.

The delegation consisted of 25 members, representing many organizations, including the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Abyssinian Baptist Church, the C. W. A. workers, the Knights of Pythias, the Unemployed Councils, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, and the Paris Commune mass meeting. LaGuardia at first attempted to bar all but five of the delegation from the hearing, but on the insistent demands of the workers finally agreed to see the full delegation. Following the hearing, hundreds of workers attended a demonstration in front of the City Hall.

A protest mass meeting will be held at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., tomorrow night at which Mrs. Wright and Gallagher will speak, it is reported.

## Disabled Vets Plan Another March on City Hall Friday

### Will Demand Immediate Relief from City Administration

NEW YORK.—Following the failure of Mayor LaGuardia to show up at City Hall last Friday to hear a committee of disabled and jobless veterans, Emmanuel Levin, chairman of the delegation of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Post 1, dispatched a letter to LaGuardia, informing him that veterans would march on City Hall to demand action again next Friday. The letter follows:

"A committee of rank and file veterans, under the auspices of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Post 1, and many hundreds of ex-servicemen with specific cases of blind veterans, sick and disabled veterans, waited for over two and one-half hours. Telegram announcing our coming to see you was delivered on March 14, 1934.

"We resent the fact that the appointment was not filed. We consider this an attempt to sidetrack the issue of the distressed ex-servicemen. Our people are suffering daily.

"We are again informing the Mayor of the City of New York that our committee and the rank and file ex-servicemen will again call at the City Hall with our petitions and specific cases on Friday, March 23, at 2:30 p.m.

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## Gen. Johnson Meets In Secret Confab With Auto Bosses

(Continued from Page 1)

of increased wages and abolition of the terrific speed-up.

General Johnson refused to be interviewed by reporters when he went into secret conference with the automobile bosses. "It became evident," declared the New York Sun, "that the conferees must be making plans for war."

Not even the list of auto bosses meeting was handed out to the press. It was not stated, either, whether Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was meeting with the auto magnates, helping them plan their strategy against the workers. It is known, however, that McGrady, with his experience in breaking the first coal strike, is working very closely with General Johnson in an effort to stem the auto strike.

Two statements have been issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. One was released in Detroit, a vicious attack against the workers, containing all sorts of dire threats in the event they go on strike. It also declares that the company union, fully guaranteed by the "merit clause" in the auto code, is here to stay. It does not add, however, that the "merit clause" was signed and approved by A. F. of L. officials last August when the President Roosevelt.

An earlier statement very sharply declares that the auto bosses will not deal with the A. F. of L. This statement is purposely made belligerent in order to lay the ground for more favorable conciliation.

"The industry does not intend to recognize the A. F. of L. as such," says the statement, "nor to enter into any contract with it on behalf of its employees."

The words "as such" leaves the opening to the recognition of Green & Co., but not the recognition of the workers' rights to a genuine union.

Besides, the statement adds, "The automobile manufacturers have complied with the N.R.A. in letter and spirit." They go on to praise what President Roosevelt has done for the automobile industry.

# SPORTS

## Introducing--Red Gloves!

AT THE American Youth Club last Saturday a crowd of 100 workers gathered round a fight ring to watch some worker athletes go through their paces in a boxing tournament. The clubs participating were the American Youth Club and the Spartacus A. C.

These boys performed remarkably well considering that they worked without the blare of medieval bugles. King Arthur's trumpeters, you know, used to blow before each fighter was announced. The jousts were fought without nicknames like the Green Knight or the obnoxious Lancelot, nor were they fighting for some queen's hand. There wasn't the strained hush before each bout so that everyone could hear the silver-toned voice of Humphries or the raucous one of Ted Canty; nor were there a three-toned system of red, white and blue lights showering upon them.

The glamor in a big professional or golden glove fight was missing; but the glamor of competitive spirit, of fighting because this sport event was enjoyed was there.

THE boys went to it without the cumbersome thoughts of "coming" amateurs of "how good do I look? . . . Wonder if some big promoter or fight manager is in the audience. . . How much dough will I knock down after I turn pro?" Nor did they have the professional's attitude of coasting a round here and stalling a round there and jumping around and doing somersaults and biffing a little to please the crowd for a few seconds.

Instead they just fought. In the first bout, Irving Shaeffer ran from his corner to the waiting fists of Harry Horowitz and the battle started. It was a sort of nip and tuck affair, without fancy back slaps and kidney and rabbit punches, with gloves firing until the judges had a terrific time telling the winner. Finally, both youngsters won the prize of winning when the judges declared the match a draw.

Everybody was happy. These were worker sportsmen, showing real labor sportsmanship.

IN THE second fight, Frank Russo of the American Youth Club proved to have too much fists and shoulders in his repertoire and he knocked Jack Fries in one minute and 20 seconds in the second round.

Another lightweight team got together in the third feature of the grand steeplechase (these lightweight are fast alright) and Milton Breitman won a decision over Sol Korostoff after three hard rounds of ducking and weaving, punching and walking back to their corners.

Another decision followed in the next bout when Red Speigel beat Marty Goldstein at 148 pounds. In another hot game, 24 to 24, and in Cliffside I. D. S. beat the Elizabeth L. D. S. 43 to 27.

Four other teams drew eyes which will be played off this week. The winners of each preliminary game will meet in the semi-finals at a near date where the finalists will be decided for the district championship.

There's going to be a boxing tournament under the auspices of the Labor Sports Union on the 21st of April. That's going to be a preliminary, we hope, to our Red Gloves tourney. And this commentator'll be there with a jangling typewriter on that night and I know he won't be disappointed.

## N. Y. Cage Teams Play Preliminary Rounds

NEW YORK.—In the preliminary play-off of the Labor Sports Union district basketball tourney, the Kay Tee Club displayed the greatest power by overwhelming the Lindon L. D. S. 28 to 13. In the other games, the Kay Tee second team won a closely contested battle over the Newark L. D. S. 22 to 21.

The Calverts, leaders of the Metropolitan Workers Basketball League, showed their strength and speed when they trimmed the Y.U.C.I. 38 to 5. The Brownsville B.C.I. beat the Young Workers A. C. in another hot game, 26 to 24, and in Cliffside I. D. S. beat the Elizabeth L. D. S. 43 to 27.

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## Welcome Delegates to 8th Nat'l Convention!

### GIGANTIC MASS OPENING 8th NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

EARL BROWDER, Secretary of the Communist Party—FORD, STACHEL, MINOR, HATHAWAY, PATTERSON, BLOOR, BEDACHT, AMTER, HIMOFF

MONDAY, APRIL 2nd, 7 P. M.,  
PUBLIC AUDITORIUM—MUSIC  
HALL, E. 6th ST., and ST. CLAIR  
Mass Singing and Chorus of 400 Voices  
Adm.—25c. Unemployed with cards 10c  
On Sale—1514 Prospect Ave., Room 306  
AUSPICES—Central Committee Communist Party and  
Cleveland District.

## Only A Few Days Left!

All Sections and Units Must Hurry Their Orders for  
The Enlarged NEW MASSES  
Quarterly Issue With 16  
Pages Literary Supplement  
Out Mar. 30 (Dated Apr. 3)

This issue, among other important features, will contain the first half of a new, powerful play by Samuel Ornitz, "In New Kentucky"; Earl Browder's comment on Hugo Gellert's "Karl Marx' Capital" in Lithographs; and the opening of a series by Granville Hicks on "Revolution and the Novel."

As explained in a letter addressed to all sections and units, outside of New York bundle orders, accompanied by cash at the rate of five cents a copy, (minimum bundle of 20) must reach us by March 28 at the very latest.

Rush Your Orders Today  
NEW MASSES 31 East 27th St., N. Y. C.

# AUTO WORKERS! UNITE TO STRIKE FOR YOUR DEMANDS!

## Call on Men to Form Strike Committees of All Working in Plants

### Auto Workers Union for a United Front Meet on Demands and Action

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—Circulated by the thousands of copies among auto workers whose sentiment for strike is reaching a high pitch, the following united front appeal, calling for immediate preparations and organization for strike, issued by the Auto Workers Union, is being widely discussed by auto workers:

To all organized and unorganized auto workers!

To the locals and members of the American Federation of Labor! To the executive, shop stewards, locals and membership of the Mechanics Educational Society of America!

To all shop committees and other workers' organizations in all the plants!

Fellow workers:

Now is the time for the automobile workers to strike and win their fight against the miserably low wages, the inhuman speed-up and the oppressive spy system and for the right to organize into real workers' trade unions. Never was the condition so favorable for a victorious strike as at present. Production is high and the manufacturers are in need of automobiles. If we allow this favorable moment to pass without taking action we will be acting against the best interests of the auto workers.

The auto manufacturers know that now is the time that the workers can win their battle. That is why they are doing everything to postpone action and prevent us from striking, so that they can build up a reserve supply of automobiles and prepare their strike-breaking machinery. The N. R. A. and General Johnson who are responsible for the slave auto code, with its starvation wages of 43 cents per hour and the open shop "merit clause," are working hand in glove with the manufacturers to postpone action, to confuse the workers and wear out their fighting spirit. The auto workers can get nothing from the millionaire's government and the N. R. A. If elections are held to decide the question of company unions or real trade unions, these elections will be fake elections such as were held in the steel mills of Weirton, West Virginia, where the workers were forced under company terror and through the pressure of the spy system to vote for company unions.

The A. F. of L. officialdom, instead of using the present favorable moment to call a strike, are playing the game of the manufacturers, giving the bosses every advantage to pile up cars and to demoralize the workers by postponing action, and by creating a false impression among the workers that the open shop manufacturers will be brought to satisfactory terms by the strike-breaking N. R. A. machinery. And Matthew Smith of the M. E. S. A. whose militant membership would warmly support strike action lends a hand to the game of the manufacturers and the A. F. of L. officials by wiring to Washington that a strike at the present time would be a calamity.

A victorious strike, for which all conditions are present, would indeed be a calamity to the profit greedy General Motors, Ford, Hudson, Chrysler and other millionaires, exploiters, but would be of the greatest benefit to the enslaved auto workers.

Fellow workers: Much valuable time has already been lost, but there is still time to strike and win. We propose to all auto workers in all plants to unitedly form strike committees of all working in plants, and to decide upon immediate action for the following main demands, adjusted to the conditions in each plant:

- 1—For the \$35 minimum wage for a 36-hour week (6-hour day, 5-day week). For a 30 per cent increase in wages on all workers receiving above this minimum.
- 2—For the abolition of the murderous speed-up system, for the election of workers committees to regulate production.
- 3—For the right to organize into real trade unions of the workers' own choice, for the recognition of the unions by the employers, for the abolition of the spy system and for the abolition of the company unions.

4—For no discrimination in wages and working conditions for youth and women workers doing the same work as men, for no discrimination against Negro workers and for their equal right to be employed at all jobs and in all departments.

5—For adequate cash relief to all unemployed, to be paid by the manufacturers and city and state governments against the cutting-down and discharge of C. W. A. workers and for the immediate passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

We propose that united rank and file strike committees be organized immediately in all departments and plants to carry through strike action for these demands. We are ready to meet with the locals of the A. F. of L. and the M. E. S. A. executive and locals to work out united action for the successful carrying through of this program. But in view of the fact that there is little time to be lost, we call upon the rank and file workers to proceed immediately to set up their strike committees and to take a strike vote for immediate action.

We are calling a conference for Sunday, March 24, at 10 a. m., in Carpathia Hall, 3500 Elmwood, to which invited delegates from locals of the A. F. of L. and the M. E. S. A. shop stewards, shop committees, department committees and groups, and from unemployed auto workers. Automobile workers: upon you and you alone depends the success of your fight for a change in your conditions. If you strike now, if you unite your forces, if you fight militantly, there is no doubt whatsoever that your fight will be crowned with success. The Auto Workers Union and all militant trade unionists will render every assistance to your fight. Into action for a might strike that will force the millionaires auto magnates to grant decent conditions and wages and your just rights!



PHIL RAYMOND

## Editor of "Railroad Unity News" Tells Facts Behind Rejection of R.R. Pay Cut

### Rank and File Must Act Now to Avert Treachery in Putting Cut Over

NEW YORK.—The action of the Railroad Brotherhood chiefs in issuing a statement rejecting the continuation of the 10 per cent wage cut is an effort to win back the confidence of the railroad men and spike the rank and file movement growing all over the country," said Harry Shaw, editor of Railroad Unity News, in an interview with the Daily Worker yesterday.

"The men are not only demanding a return of the 10 per cent cut," he added, "but are insisting on wage increases to offset the rising cost of living."

Shaw distributed copies of his paper, published by the Railroad Brotherhood Unity Committee at 2003 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill., predicting the action of the Brotherhood Chiefs, and exposing their maneuvers to keep the men from fighting.

"Sections of the rank and file realize," he pointed out, "that this same loud talk of the 10 per cent cut the first 10 per cent cut was put over. It was done in order to hide the real intentions and to prevent the rank and file from mobilizing in time to stop the cut."

"In the last few days, lodges in every part of the country are joining the campaign not only for unconditional return of the 10 per cent, but for an increase of 10 per cent to offset the steeply rising living costs. They are also demanding increases to offset the indirect wage cuts, which amount to over 50 per cent."

"In Chicago, the trainmen's lodges on the Pennsylvania Railroad rejected the circular appeal sent by the Grand Lodge, at this late date, asking for authority to negotiate with the Regional Board order. They have gone on record for the unconditional return of the 10 per cent cut, and for increased pay."

"The Overland Lodge of the Railway Clerks on the Chicago & Northwestern, where the men have just forced a number of concessions on job issues, has gone on record for a return of the 10 per cent cut and for an increase in pay."

Asked what action was being taken to meet the new threat of a continuation of the wage cut, Shaw said:

"Plan conferences, strike plans are being laid in Chicago and other centers for mass meetings and the development and spreading of this campaign in the lodges with the perspective of local conferences to plan a fight, and to discuss a program for strike preparations to force the demands of the men."

"In Cleveland, the clerks' lodge and the firemen's lodge on the N. Y.

## Labor Board Stalls FWIU Demand to Reinstate Workers

### "We'll Investigate," Official Tells Delegation

Washington, March 16.—Six strike delegates of the Food Workers Industrial Union of Pittsburgh, Pa., came to Washington yesterday to find out what the National Labor Board intends to do if the Hotel Pitt management continues to ignore the order of the National Labor Board directing that all striking employes be reemployed without discrimination by March 24. Charles Perraudin, strike chairman, headed the delegation.

The strike was called when the wages were reduced below the code provisions. Three hundred and fifty workers struck. Thereupon the management hired scabs and paid them the wage scale demanded by the strikers.

Mrs. Frankfurter of the National Labor Board told the delegation that if the management fails to comply with the Regional Board order, "the strikers should wire and we'll investigate the case again. Then if they don't comply we'll turn the case over to the Department of Justice." Perraudin informed the Daily Worker. In other words, the usual Labor Board delay which gives employers more time in which to attempt to break strikes.

"We are waiting the expiration of the March 24 dead line, but in the meantime strike activities will continue until the delegation declared in a statement issued to the press just before leaving Washington.

The most vital problems of the workingclass are discussed in the Daily Worker.

The Fractions and Party Units The third reason is that there is too much separation between the fractions and the Party organization. The Party in the last few months has carried through some fundamental political discussions in the units, such as the discussion on the N.R.A., the lessons of Germany, the lessons of the Austrian revolution, discussions on the Negro problem, on the Soviet Union, the 13th Plenum, on the Open Letter, etc. The aim of these discussions is to raise the political level of the comrades and prepare them for better leadership of the masses. However, many of the most active and loyal comrades are not present at these meetings and do not benefit by the training given to the comrades through the Party.

We find a situation, for instance, such as in the furniture workers where the Party fraction secretary had absented himself from unit meetings for more than a year. This is by no means an exception. This isolation from the direct Party life on the part of active trade unionists reacts unfavorably both on the Party and the fractions. It develops a tendency toward pure and simple trade unionism. The active fraction members do not see the broader aspect of our struggle and the unit discussions are very often of an abstract character because of the absence of the real mass workers who could help to concretize these discussions on the basis of their experiences. The fault for this situation does not lie entirely with the fraction. The fact that many of the Party members are not as yet actively involved in trade union work throws the burden on a few who become so involved in the day to day economic struggles that they become isolated from the Party. Many comrades who participate in the discussions rarely consider it their duty to bring these discussions into the mass organizations on the basis of the united front.

The same applies to the question of building the Daily Worker and the distribution of Party literature which could be of direct assistance to the Party fractions in carrying through their daily tasks in leading the struggles of the workers. The Daily Worker in the last few months has been greatly improved.



ANN BURLAK

## 40 Shops Settle In Philadelphia Cleaners' Strike

### 2,300 Workers Will Go Back to Work, Four Demands Won

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Two thousand three hundred drivers and inside workers in forty cleaning and dyeing plants will return to work today according to an agreement signed yesterday. The agreement calls for the re-hiring of all strikers, recognition of the union, extension of the old contract for one year and the appointment of a commission by the National Labor Board to investigate the industry during the next nine weeks to determine how much of an increase it is possible for the workers to obtain.

The strike still continues in the Borno, Virginia Snow, A-C, and Rainbow plants.

The strike was marked by wholesale arrests of pickets, high ball and police brutality. Russell Watson is still in Jefferson Hospital recovering from three bullet wounds inflicted by Barney Shokin, an employer in the trade. A resolution adopted at a mass meeting will be presented to the city officials demanding that Shokin be held without bail on assault charges, that his license to carry a gun be revoked and that all charges against Watson be dismissed.

total number, earned \$75 a month or less. There were over 434,000 employees, 42 per cent of the total, who earned less than \$100 a month. The railway employees who earned \$125 a month or less numbered 749,000 employees, and this group embraced about 72 per cent of all railway employees."

## U.M.W.A. Heads End Ala. Mine Strike; Fear Unity Negro, White

### Few Concessions Gained Endangered by the Loopholes in Agreement; Starvation Wages Remain as Before

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 19.—With remaining mines about to take a secret strike vote which would have brought them out, the three-week strike of over 15,000 Alabama miners was called off yesterday by U.M.W.A. officials over the protest of a large majority of the workers. The majority of strikers were Negroes.

The operators, however, were forced to concede union recognition, and the right to elect pit committees, check weighmen, abolition of the vicious contracting system and the ending of child labor below ground. But the starvation wages remain unchanged.

There are many loopholes in the agreement. The check-off system, also, is so arranged that the miner must individually request the check-off, which amounts to a blacklist. Negroes, who comprise three-fourths of the miners, are especially concerned with this discrimination. The bosses say: "The niggers are striking for their rights," and use this as an excuse to fire them.

The agreement calls for eight hours at the mine face, which means virtually a ten to eleven-hour day.

The state and federal governments played open strikebreaking roles. The union officials, commenting on the agreement, said: "Our agreement is subject to any change made by the bituminous coal code commission or executive order of the President of the United States. We hope the agreement will result in better relations between the operators and miners; and we want to admonish the membership now that illegal strikes will not be countenanced."

The anti-strike agreement remains effective until April of next year. Unity of Negro and White Workers Although betrayed and misled by their officials, the Alabama miners for the first time actually realized solidarity of Negro and white. In 1920 the operators divided and defeated the strikers, but the miners got a glimpse of united fighting spirit and strength.

The influence of the Communist Party and its organization is growing among the miners. Bigger struggles are ahead. A field survey shows that earlier strike figures were understated by the capitalist press. The miners claim that 80 per cent of the 20,000 were out when the strike was called off.

This textile workers paper will be written, distributed and supported by textile workers themselves, Burlak states. It will first be published as a monthly paper of eight pages. Workers in the textile industries are asked to suggest names for the paper. To the textile worker whose name for the paper is chosen by the editorial board, a year's subscription of Labor Unity and one year's subscription of the textile workers' paper will be sent free.

Contributions for the establishment of the paper and suggestions for a name should be sent to J. J. Ballam, editor, 80 E. 11th St., N.Y.C.

## The Work of Trade Union Fractions in the Pre-Convention Discussion

### How We Can Improve the Work of Party Fractions in the Trade Unions

#### Fractions Act in Too Narrow a Fashion in the Unions

By ROSE WORTIS

How Can We Improve the Work of Our Fractions in the Trade Unions? One of the most important problems confronting the Party convention is the improvement of our trade union work. When we read through the weekly Party letter in the New York district we find many fraction meetings taking place. However, when we examine the revolutionary work done by these fractions in the trade unions we find many glaring weaknesses which were particularly manifest in the recent period when real Communist leadership was necessary to counteract the demagogue Roosevelt's New Deal.

In most other trades where we have an organized fraction our comrades were very weak in exposing the real character of the N.R.A., as for instance in the printers, where our comrades working in the left wing permitted an editorial to be printed in the "Printing Worker" which not only failed to clarify the correct position of the N.R.A. but even brought more confusion among the workers. In many trades the Party fractions at times were afraid to fight the illusions that existed among the workers. They were afraid to go against the tide.

Our fractions also underestimated the effect of the subtle propaganda of the renegade Lovestonites and Trotskyists who under the cover of their revolutionary phrases fully cooperated with the bureaucracy in their support of the N.R.A. This underestimation came as a result of our failure to understand the danger of the renegades at this period lies not so much in their organizational strength (which is very weak) as in the reformist ideology which under cover of revolutionary phrases they spread in the ranks of the workers.

Thus we see that the Party fractions have not as yet become a real instrument for bringing the revolutionary policies before the non-Party masses. It is very important for the Party to take note of these weaknesses because we know that in the coming period as the attacks on the workers become sharper the bosses and reformist leaders will resort to even more subtle demagoguery by means of which they will aim to crush the rising revolt of the workers (Detroit strike, etc.). This is already seen in the introduction of the Connery 30-hour bill

and the Wagner bill, which seemingly is against company unions, but in reality aims to strengthen the arbitration machinery and outbid the strikers. Unless we take immediate steps to raise the political level of our fractions we will not be able to give real leadership in the coming struggles of the workers.

The second reason to account for the shortcomings of our fraction is the failure to properly understand their role in the trade unions. While it is true that the life of the fractions is somewhat improved in the sense that we do not occupy ourselves to the same extent as in the past with routine union matters which should be thrashed out in the union, the fractions as yet do not function systematically as an instrument for clarifying the fundamental questions of policy and for winning the mass of workers in the unions for these policies. In most instances this is considered the task of the leadership of the union and not the fraction itself.

We often find rank and file comrades criticizing the leaders for not having correctly brought the viewpoint of the fraction before the union membership but at the same time the individual members consider themselves exempt from this task. A specific illustration we can cite from the shoe workers. At one of the fraction meetings during the strike the comrades severely criticized the leadership for the failure to bring forward the face of the Party. But when the comrades were asked how many of them had recruited Party members, only two or three raised their hands.

Neither do the fractions fully understand their role as the Party instrument for bringing the campaigns of the Party into the unions. The Party undertakes special campaigns such as the campaign against war, the campaign in support of the Communist Party of Germany, in support of the Cuban workers, Scottsboro, press campaign, etc. Since these campaigns involve the most vital interests of the workingclass the Party of course approaches the trade unions and other mass organizations on the basis of the united front.

The same applies to the question of building the Daily Worker and the distribution of Party literature which could be of direct assistance to the Party fractions in carrying through their daily tasks in leading the struggles of the workers. The Daily Worker in the last few months has been greatly improved.

#### Party Does Not Give Sufficient Guidance to the Fractions

between the sections, units and fractions. The following are the proposals:

The Org. Dept. to designate a committee of three developed comrades to be in charge of trade union work. Arrangements to be made for one member to be in the district office every night between the hours of 5 and 7 to take up problems with fraction secretaries.

All fraction meetings to be booked at the district office. Org. Department to work out regular schedule of fraction meetings.

Every fraction to designate a definite day for its leading fraction meeting at least once in two weeks and general fractions once a month.

A brief report on the attendance of the fraction meetings and the problems that come up to be given to the district office each month.

Each fraction to elect a special committee for the Daily Worker. Committee to be responsible for mobilizing the fraction to work in the particular union for increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker and workers correspondence.

Party recruiting to be placed as first order of business at every meeting and a brief check up on progress made.

Fraction secretary to check up on Party standing of members once in two months.

Every fraction to be made responsible for bringing various Party campaigns into the respective unions and to arrange for speakers whenever it is necessary.

Leading members of the Org. Department and District Bureau to attend every fraction meeting at least once in three months.

Org. Secretary to report at District Bureau on fraction work at least once in two months.

Joint meetings of all fraction secretaries with section org. secretaries to be organized once in two months. Important experience in which fundamental policy is involved to be discussed at these meetings and also at the special fraction meetings arranged by the org. committee for this purpose.

If this plan is followed up systematically we will correct some of the basic weaknesses in our fraction work and thus help to root the Party in the masses.

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# Comintern Revealed Trotsky As Counter-Revolutionary

## Fought All Opportunist Attempts to Side-Track Masses from Revolution

By ROBERT MINOR

**Article VII**

The period of relative stabilization was more relative than stable. The mass strikes and revolutionary uprisings that began in India back in 1919-1922, and the mass strikes of that early period in China, proved to be only forerunners of coming storms that would inevitably develop after the successful establishment of the revolutionary workers' republic. The first moment of revolution began to draw irresistibly the whole colonial world to its orbit, in the circumstances of increasing sharpened imperialist exploitation of colonies and semi-colonies — a component part of "stabilization."

The year 1925 of "Dawes Plan" stabilization was not without revolts of the Ruff tribesmen in North Africa against French and Spanish troops and the revolt of Syria against France, and 1926 witnessed the Communist-led revolt in Java and Indonesia which was brutally crushed by Dutch imperialism with the enthusiastic aid of the "Socialist" leaders of the Second International.

In 1926 the Chinese revolution led by a young Communist Party made great advances. From the beginning of the struggle led by Mao-tse-Tung, leader of the Communist Party of China, against Chiang Kai-Shek in 1927, the Chinese revolution has made steady advances, until today there is established a Soviet territory extending over a sixth of China and embracing a population of from 80 to 90 million.

In these same years of relative stabilization of capitalism the revolutionary war of Nicaragua against United States imperialism cast before it a beam of light upon the whole series of competing struggles throughout Latin America, the result of imperialist rivalries.

The British general strike broke through the complacency of the stabilized bourgeois world in 1926, and, together with the lock-out of the coal miners, brought the open betrayal by the British trade union leaders and the Labour Party.

IN THE terrific strain of this period the weaker elements within the Communist Parties, not thoroughly assimilated to the theory and practice of Leninism, were affected by powerful ideologi-

# Gas Fumes A Menace to Life in Mill

## Steel Company Tries to Have Workers Blame Each Other

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—Here in the warehouse of No. 2 Blooming Mill, Wisconsin Steel Co., 106th and Torrence, the gas fumes are killing by degrees, all of us. The company knows about it, but has never tried to do anything. They try to blame us for making too much gas, hoping that we will blame the heaters and then they have an opportunity to carry the fight further between the workers by going to the heaters with the hope that they will blame the rollers or some other workers, thereby making the workers struggle one against the other.

That is what has happened many times in the past when anything was brought up. They like to know that we are calling the other workers dirty names and blaming them for everything because when we do that they know that we are not going to make them pay out any money to make the place a more decent place to live in.

We spend most of our time here, except when we are asleep, therefore it should be made into a decent place.

It is true that the most of us are foreign born, but since we have been in this country many years and have made the company millions where we have only received a measly weekly salary that was only enough to keep us in good enough physical condition to come back the next day and sweat out our last day's pay, we feel that we should have some of the pleasures that go with life, but if we are going to have to spend the rest of our existence in the same way that we have spent the last few years then there is nothing to do but start putting up a fight, for it is not going to do us any good to stay here and breathe these fumes all day and then go home and spend our time off trying to recover from them.

We are asking especially for the support of the workers who are American born, but generally for the support of every worker in the department.

# IMPROVED MACHINERY IS A CURSE AT FORD'S, A BLESSING IN U. S. S. R.

## 35 Percent Output Rise in Detroit Means Only Greater Speed-Up

By an Auto Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—There is no limit to the speed up in the core-room Dept. K in the Foundry Building. Six core-makers working in a gang used to make six flywheel cores in an hour. Later the work was speeded up to 10 an hour, and then to 20 and 30 an hour in a gang of six workers on an average of 450 core boxes in three shifts.

After a general layoff, only 13 workers remained at work. A specially designed machine was installed where one worker now makes 450 cores an hour. Production increased 35 times. Under such condition of speed-up we have no time to go to the toilets for natural relief. With the flywheels are also included 4 to 6 smaller cores to fill the core boxes.

When we worked in gangs of six we had to insert various forms of wire to strengthen the cores. This is now eliminated by the use of a powdered composition which makes the cores strong without the wire. We now must keep up with the speed of the machines, which is wrecking our health.

**Signs of Breaking Down**

About four months ago one of the workers was so exhausted from overwork that he could not get up and start working after his lunch hours. The foreman sent him to the factory hospital, and the doctor after examining him sent him home. Three weeks after, this worker came back to work. He was only able to work one week and then was laid off for good. The strongest workers who are still at work are showing signs of breaking down.

On other makes of cores the work also has nothing new at Ford's. On the water jacket job it required 8 workers in a gang to make a complete core. Now one worker operating a machine makes more cores than previously the eight working in a gang.

The continuous, strenuous muscular movement gets one tired and sore from head to foot after eight hours of slavery.

The workers have been afraid to speak of unionism because of the strong espionage at Ford's. But now the tide is turning where some of the workers are not only talking about the new speed-up but the need of organizing to put a stop to this. The Auto Workers News is finding its way into our department as well as to the whole factory.

The militant workers pasted up notices calling workers to organize against the new speed-up, and demanding \$6 for a 6 hour day; 2 weeks lay-off pay. The foremen and service men scraped the stickers off but others found their place.

We must immediately organize committees of action against the slave driving conditions.

# Workers Council in Spur, Tex., Formed; To Meet March 21

By a Worker Correspondent

SPUR, Texas.—Saturday night, March 10, here, we organized a Workers' Council. I joined. About the 21st we will meet again; more are coming in to the Council.

Conditions are getting serious here. What happened to the \$300,000,000 that Hoover appropriated? F. D. R. appropriated \$3,300,000,000, then \$950,000,000 more. What has become of this money? The working class certainly has not had the benefit of it.

We will have a delegation at the Houston Convention if nothing happens. About two weeks ago the Dallas News gave out these figures: 11,500,000 unemployed and 4,000,000 were turned loose. Already a C. W. A. worker has been threatened with being taken off the C. W. A. rolls, because a farmer wanted him to work 185 acres of crops, or 10 acres, and his wife doing the cooking for this slave-driving man.

Genlemen, if there ever was a time to organize, it is now. Why not do our best to get 10,000,000 voters by the next presidential elections and see to it that the working class has a voice in these problems? From now on, think of the thousands that go to bed hungry every night. I will write more after the Houston Convention.

ANTONIO REA.

# MEMBERS OF M. E. S. A. EDUCATED BY 'DAILY'

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—The resolutions adopted by the Mechanics Educational Society of America's National Convention show the good work of the Daily Worker Trade Union articles, articles concerning the M. E. S. of A. Unemployment Insurance, etc., from the Daily Worker, have been clipped and posted in M. E. S. of A. halls.

Die-makers and associates who would not look at the Daily Worker, for fear they would become acquainted among his farmer acquaintances.

As you know, the farmers' pocketbooks have shrunk to the point where they can't even spend a dollar for the "Daily Worker," but after they read the "Daily Worker" for a while they will be ready for the proletarian revolution.

Comradely, I. B.

## Soviet Union Workers Get Benefit of Every Profit Increase

By a Soviet Auto Worker Correspondent

ROSTOV ON DON, U.S.S.R.—We had a very good harvest, which, of course, means an increase in our standard of living. Our plant director made his report to us last month on the progress of the plant in 1933. According to his report, we made 2,000,000 rubles profit in addition to about 18,000,000 that was paid in social insurance and social improvement around the town.

I am wondering how much profit the plant in which you work in the United States had made last year, and if it went back to the workers. I certainly would hate to return to the States and work for a capitalist firm after enjoying the freedom and pleasure of working for a plant owned and managed by the workers and for the workers.

America seems so far away from me now after working in this country for the past two years and three months. When I read papers about the U.S.A. it seems to me that I am reading the pages out of past history, about a period in which capitalists owned all the land and factories and the workers worked for them like horses and slaves. I feel that I am in a land of sunshine and that America, although the country of my birth and where I lived for 43 years, is a land of darkness.

Life here (U.S.S.R.) is so lively everything and everybody is moving forward with great strides. The center of Moscow now is like Woodward and Michigan Avenue used to be back in 1928-1929. Some day sooner or later the American workers will wake up and take things into their own hands and run the government themselves for the interests of the workers.

My 6-year-old boy is learning very fast in the kindergarten. And I am attending classes to improve my technical education. Every one is urged to attend some educational institution in this country. In the course of the next 10 years this country (U.S.S.R.) will become the most highly educated country in the world.

As you see I am still living in the same place and I can live here the rest of my life if I want to because I shall always have work in the plant. No layoffs and no worry about tomorrow. The food supply is getting better, especially in quality. The clothing and other supplies are becoming more plentiful, and every one is working and has money.

The Communist Party is now holding its convention in Moscow and all the workers are very much interested in Stalin's report, and the report of the other officials of the party. We have discussions almost every day on the report. I am also reporting some of the doings at the convention.

I hope to hear from you soon. Let me know the news from Detroit.

FRATERNALLY YOURS,  
BEN THOMAS

Rostselmash,  
Kombine House 6, Apt. 27  
Rostov-on-Don, U.S.S.R.

# Wages Paid While Under Free Medical Care in U. S. S. R.

By an American Worker in the Soviet Union

DONBAS, U.S.S.R.—Just a few lines to let you know I am very well now, and I start work again. I was in the hospital two months and I had everything free besides 575.50 rubles from the Soviet Government when I came out.

I remember when I was in America I worked and starved. I want to tell you that no matter what office I go into here in the Soviet Union all of the office workers get up, lie down, and give me a cigarette. When I was in the U. S. A. those in the office didn't even look on my face.

When I left Pittsburgh, Pa., to go to the Soviet Union lots of my comrades told me to write, but I couldn't write everyone, so I write to the Daily Worker for my comrades to know what goes on in the Soviet Union.

ANTONIO REA.

# Stickers in Steel Mill Get Results

## Company Gives in Thru Fear of Militant Organization

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—An example of how the Illinois Steel Co. fears organization was shown last week when a sticker was issued in one of the departments where the company had refused to change the shifts. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union local issued a small sticker demanding that all shifts be put on a rotating basis, as was formerly done, and not to keep these men on nights all of the time. The union members took the stickers inside, and results followed.

The boss came around and saw the sticker, and, of course, wanted to know, "Who did that?" No one knew, so he went to the main night boss. This boss came down and asked the men, "What is the matter?" Don't you boys want to work nights? About 20 on the crew yelled, "No." He said: "All right, boys, come out on the 3 p.m. shift tomorrow."

This is not the first time that stickers have gained small demands in the Illinois, as well as other mills in South Chicago.

The steel company does not seem to mind a leaflet as much as they do a bunch of stickers on the inside of their doors. In their previous small stickers were put up, and on the strength of this, steps were taken to remove certain fumes that men had been forced to work in. Also, in another mill, when stickers were put up, even the boss refused to take a chance on removing a sticker, and it was up there until one of the assistant superintendents came in and took it down.

These stickers are easy to make, being made on a hectograph, and, if a certain amount of care is used, they can be made very attractive. The cost is very small, and they produce more results many times than leaflets.

The sticker the union uses here is made in two colors, green and red, and is about 3 1/2 inches that they fit inside of a man's hand.

# Melted Iron Goes In Cranes Overhead Without Warning

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—The Locomotive Foundry here preaches "Safety First" and practices "Safety Last." All vestige of human rights are ignored. Cranes carry ladles

full of melted iron over workers continually, without warning. Men are driven like slaves. Spies investigate all conversations. For the slightest pretext, men are coerced to leave.

This is a pie-in-the-sky shop. Piece workers are driven until the pace is maddening, and they're charged for errors and paid the minimum rate. All kinds of tricks are used to get skilled men to leave. Experience is not considered in this shop and unskilled are given the preference on any work.

Shop Committee Fights Polishers Who Ask Raise

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—The Metal Polishers' Shop Committee at the Douglas and Lomason plant, Lincoln Ave., have a cheap but easy racket. The committee working on day turn have an hourly rate of 90 cents. This committee applies the piece-work rate for the others in the shop, but they do no piece-work themselves.

Last week the afternoon-turn polishers demanded an increase in the piece rate of a Ford job from \$3.12 to \$4.12. The management pointed out that the piece rate was approved by the shop committee and nothing could be done.

The men prepared to walk out. The management then increased the price to \$4 a hundred. Next day the shop committee learned the news and reported the matter to the local for disciplinary action against the polishers, who got a 33 per cent raise without approval of the shop committee.

These shop committees are actually acting as agents for the bosses, and the militant metal polishers should take them off the job. Get the money now. Next month you may be walking the streets.

BUFFER.

# Gloucester Shipyard Layoffs Increasing

By a Shipyard Worker Correspondent

GLOUCESTER, N. J.—There is slackness of work among the workers employed in this district which seems to be increasing daily. Places such as the New York Shipbuilding Co., which are supposed to have large contracts, are laying off instead of employing.

I myself, a shipyard worker, have been out of work for nearly two weeks now, still waiting to be employed.

# PARTY LIFE Building of LSNR Is Problem of Great Political Importance

## Where White Comrades were Active, We Won Confidence of Negro Workers, Says Ford

By JAMES W. FORD, Section Organizer, Harlem.

In line with the Open Letter, the Extraordinary Party Conference decided that Harlem should become a national concentration point. Following this, the Harlem Section Committee undertook as its central task, the building of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, taking into consideration that Harlem is the national center of Negro reformism and that a strong revolutionary liberation movement in Harlem would counteract Negro reformism and thereby help the development of the L.S.N.R. nationally. We understood also that the ruling class tries to block any headway that revolutionary influence makes in Harlem. It is no accident, for example, that along with the support that is given the Negro reformist leaders by the ruling class, we see that the renegade Communist groups find it important to carry out their counter-revolutionary activity in Harlem with gusto.

Every leading and responsible comrade of Harlem and the members of the Section Committee understood from the outset that our task was not simply a question of mathematics, of building so many branches of the L.S.N.R. But that our work involved questions of great political importance in line with the open letter, in the building of the L.S.N.R., was in connection with one of our other concentration tasks, that is, shop concentration and the recruiting of Negro workers into the Party from larger and basic industries. In Harlem, this was the laundry, etc. This was to insure a strong proletarian base for our liberation movement. We knew very well the social character of Harlem and that Negro reformist influence was widespread among honest Negro working people. This was, let us say, the first stage of our work.

Another stage. Each unit of the Party in Harlem had within it an L.S.N.R. group. The comrades of these groups had as their major task the building of a branch of the L.S.N.R. in their neighborhood. The national committee of the L.S.N.R. had already met and revised the program of the L.S.N.R., which was distributed in pamphlet form. This program was a great help towards building up branches of the L.S.N.R.

One difficulty, however, which we frankly face was the following. The National Committee of the L.S.N.R. was an elaborate top heavy list of officers. Many of them residing in New York; they were like generals without armies. It was difficult to get some of the generals to see that they should get down off their horses and help to lay a base for the L.S.N.R. in Harlem by building members. For a time confusion arose between the national officers and local officers. Finally, however, this difficulty was greatly overcome. National officers were persuaded to give some assistance to building up local branches, through day to day activity.

Another stage. During the second Scottsboro trial we had two excellent protest demonstrations in Harlem, involving thousands of workers, and several mass meetings. The indignation of the masses against the second death verdict was very high. These actions brought in several hundred applications for the L.S.N.R. Together with the applications brought in by day to day work of the units and the loyal cooperation of the Harlem branches of the I. L. D. we had a basis for starting to set up branches of the L.S.N.R.

The applications were assorted according to territory or neighborhood. The applicants were visited. There were, of course, duplications (of I. L. D. members); some of the applications were no good. The setting up of branches in given neighborhoods.

NOTE: We publish letters from steel, metal and auto workers every Tuesday. We urge workers in these industries to write of their working conditions and of their efforts to organize. Please get the letters to us by Friday of each week.

Join the Communist Party

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

# Doctor Luttinger Advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
COMPRESSED AIR OR CAISSON DISEASE  
(Continued)

In order to prevent Caisson disease, the decompression must take place gradually. This means that the working-man has to reach the surface in stages. About nine years ago, the Bureau of Mines found that if helium is substituted for nitrogen in the diver's bell, that the danger of "bends" is lessened and that the decompression can take place more rapidly. But owing to the cost of helium, the greedy exploiters under our present capitalist scheme prefer to endanger the health and lives of the working-men, rather than spend a few extra dollars for their protection.

When the symptoms of Caisson disease develop a few hours after the working-man has left the mine, the tunnel, or the diver's bell, he should be taken back immediately to the decompression chamber where he stays until an equilibrium

is established between the internal and external pressures of his body. After this, he may be permitted to pass gradually from one decompression chamber into another. Each of these decompression chambers are designed so that there is a gradual difference in the atmospheric pressure therein. In all places where working men work under increased air pressure, there should be a well-heated medical airlock, furnished with bunks and emergency supplies.

In your case, Mike, we doubt that anything can be done for your chronic headaches and eye disturbances. The X-ray does not show anything you can do to avoid working under air pressure again. Instead of that be as active as possible to bring about a new order of things, where the government will protect its workers from a disease, like Caisson disease, which can be positively avoided. Remember that you are one of the millions of victims of the rotten capitalist scheme of greed and exploitation.



CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

# IF ANY

Comrade Peter Nikiforov, of Bashkiria, U.S.S.R., wonders how the unemployed and half-employed American workers manage to live what are living costs compared to income, etc. A brief reply:

First, as to cost of existence. Food: the leaflet, "The Family's Food at Low Cost," sent out by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, states: "The orders below are suggested for families suffering from shortage of home-grown foods and ready cash. These . . . give good nutrition returns for a limited outlay of money. They are not considered optimum for nutrition, but they are believed to be adequate. Any reduction in the suggested amounts of milk, vegetables, and lean meat must be made with great discretion." For a family of 2 adults and 1 child the weekly rations are as follows:

Bread, 10 to 13 pounds; flour, 1 to 2 pounds; cereal, 3 to 4 pounds; whole milk, 9 to 14 quarts; potatoes, 8 to 10 pounds; legumes (peas, beans, peanuts, etc.), 1 to 2 pounds; tomatoes (fresh or canned or oranges), 4 pounds; other vegetables and inexpensive fruits, 12 to 14 pounds; fats, 2 pounds; sugar and molasses, 2 1/2 pounds; lean meat (liver, fish, eggs, cheese, etc.), 3 to 5 pounds; addition eggs for younger children, 3.

Figured approximately at lowest discoverable prices, this grocery order costs over \$5. If there is another adult, as in Comrade Nikiforov's family, another \$2 at least will have to be added. This is the price of a diet which the U. S. government admits is on the ragged edge of starvation.

What about housing? Well—in New York City, a cheap 4-room apartment, heated, costs from \$30 to \$40 monthly, according to locality.

There's between \$15 and \$20 weekly for the barest living expenses, to mention shoes, soap, carfare, stamps, newspapers, insurance, doctor bills, and such!

And the codes set the "minimum" wages around \$12 or \$13 weekly! So what do the workers do?

First of all they worry. They all worry. Day and night. Nice deep-voiced politicians and clergymen tell folks over the radio that worrying never solves any problems. It is bad for the health, and stands in the way of success; that confidence and faith, glorious faith are all that are needed to bring back that joy and recalcitrant prosperity. Somehow, the workers don't listen. They go right on worrying.

Then they "double up"—move together, two or more families, into an apartment meant only for one family, and sleep packed so close together there's scarcely room to breathe.

Often they are evicted. They move around from pillar to post and back again.

Many foraged the garbage cans for food and the ash cans for cast-off clothing. Many are long since without homes of any sort, and sleep in the parks and in doorways in the summer and ride the subway all night in winter.

When they just can't stand it any longer, they commit suicide.

# Letters from Our Readers

A CORRECTION ON THELMA MANN PROTEST IN CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Ohio.

The March 10th issue of the Daily Worker, reporting on the demonstration called in Cleveland for the release of Ernst Thaelmann reported absolutely false information. It reported that thousands of Cleveland workers participated in this demonstration called by the Young Communist League. The facts are that the demonstration was a failure, due to lack of serious preparations on the part of the League and failure of the Party to mobilize any of its forces in support of this action.

The statement appearing in the Daily Worker can only tend to discredit us before those Daily Worker readers who are in Cleveland. We feel it necessary that the Daily Worker immediately print a retraction of its previous statement, pointing to its error, and also using this failure on our part to stress the need of careful and thorough preparation in mobilizing the masses of workers in actions for the freedom of Thaelmann.

Furthermore, we would like to learn from the "Daily" as to how it was possible to print such erroneous information. Such practices must not be allowed in the future.

Comradely yours,  
DISTRICT ORGANIZER,  
Young Communist League.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The report of the Cleveland demonstration was inexcusably written by a member of the staff on the basis of the announced plan for it, without confirmation that it had taken place. This is absolutely contrary to the policy of the Daily Worker, and steps have been taken to make sure that it will not occur again.

**MUST DEFEAT ATTEMPT TO MILITARIZE CHILDREN**

Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Comrade:

Enclosed herewith is a marked article from the Hudson Evening Register, which I thought might interest you. This is concrete evidence of how the war mongers, a N. R. A. wessie, their way into Wall Street's Public School system. In view of Ralph Easley's great concern for the American public schools, he might direct his professional patriotic activities against this vicious attempt to militarize public school children in preparation for finance-capital's next imperialist slaughter.

There is slight chance, however, that the man, Easley, who was on Henry Ford's pay-roll a few years ago, and boasted that, "in one year he had written two books that would do the Jews more injury than 10 pogroms," would do anything to interfere with the hand of Wall Street which keeps him well-fed.

(Signature authorized.)  
GEORGE C. MARCLEY.

**DISTRIBUTES 6 'DAILIES' AS HIS 'BIT'**

Conneaut, Ohio.

I am a man whose 91st year begins next May 1. I therefore cannot do the things you want me to do, but what I do for socialism is the following. Five families read the "Daily Worker" which I receive every day, and during the week all six papers come back to me and a farmer, who lives out of town (Conneaut, Ohio) comes to see me and takes the six papers with him.

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1680

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

IN ITS current issue the New Masses, revolutionary weekly, continues to unmask the pretenses and reveal the anti-Communist motives of a group which about two weeks ago addressed an "open letter" criticising the Communist Party in connection with the Madison Square Garden meeting called by the Socialists ostensibly to protest against Austrian fascism.

An assorted group of 25 writers and college teachers, including individuals of varying degrees of obscurity, had signed this letter protesting against "the disruptive action of the Communist Party which led to the breaking up of the meeting called by the Socialist Party in Madison Square Garden."

Now we know how to differentiate between a sincere request for clarity on a situation and a poorly disguised factional document. And this so-called "open letter" is clearly in the latter category.

"Speakers were howled down, fists flew, chairs were hurled, scores were injured." This description could have been taken bodily from the lying, sensationalized "news" reports which appeared in the capitalist press immediately following the Garden meeting. Whose fists flew? Who hurled the chairs? Who injured whom?

### The Issue Re-States

WHAT was the frame within which all these events took place?

A mass of workers coming to make the united front in action provoked by police searching, stripping of banners carrying revolutionary slogans by police acting under Socialist Party orders. Add to this the fact that the note insistently sounded from the first by the Socialist Party leaders was a note of calculated insult and provocation.

Against this the workers reacted with sound, proletarian instinct! By the actions which the signers of the "protest letter" found so disagreeable, the thousands of assembled workers accomplished one magnificent result: they showed that the workers of New York will not tolerate the presence of such advance agents of fascism in America as Matthew Woll and LaGuardia to defile a meeting dedicated to the heroic Austrian workers.

And seated on the platform, trying to cover their own reactionary deeds in this country by the glory of the Austrian workers, were the Dubinsky and Schlossberg. Ladies and gentlemen of the "protest letter"—do you find fault with the class instinct of the workers as revealed at Madison Square Garden whose hatred can not be so easily restrained within the polite limits of academic "radicalism"?

JUST what, then, is the purpose of this "open letter" to the Communist Party? Its purpose is crystal clear.

When the Socialist leaders, by their treachery everywhere, are being completely discredited before the masses—individuals tied to the kite of Trotsky's little group in America, to Muste's founding (the American Workers Party), to the Lovestone renegade group—at such a time, the sponsors of the "protest letter" seek to bolster up the waning influence of the Socialist Party and halt the movement of the workers toward the Communist Party.

The Socialist Party in every country goes over openly to the camp of fascism. (See Otto Bauer's recent statements.) In the United States, for example, it is vividly exemplified by the support given the N.R.A. by Norman Thomas, and to his statement—made only the other day—calling for support of the Wagner Bill, which would force militant unions and all workers' actions under the domination of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

"We do not approve the Socialist leadership in Austria or the United States," say these signers of the "protest" letter to the Communist Party. But their action is precisely calculated to maintain the waning influence of these leaders, and to cloak the political meaning of the "united front" which these Socialist leaders tried to make with Woll and LaGuardia.

WHO are some of the signers of this document? Some of them are sentimentalists like Louis Berg, John Henry Hammond, Jr., Greenwald Village revolutionists whose guiding star has been Elliot E. Cohen, the former associate editor of the Zionist publication, "The Menorah Journal," who himself signs the letter. Cohen, Berg and a number of others demonstratively resigned from the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners at the most crucial stage in the fight to save the Scottsboro boys because they disagreed with the policies followed by the organization conducting the defense.

There is Felix Morrow, Sidney Hook's unctuous undercover man among the "literary" radicals—politically shifting and double-dealing. There is John Chamberlain, whose interest in the "Left" is such that the highly class-conscious owners of the New York Times find his social and literary criticism not only not objectionable, but valuable to their reactionary class purpose.

There is James Rorty, whose years of experience in writing lavish advertising for soaps, perfumes and Scott Tissue, equip him admirably—in his own opinion—to pass judgement on the united front tactics of the Communist International. Years of training have taught Rorty how to pass from one political camp to another as handily as he passed from writing advertising panegyrics for toothpaste and patent laxatives.

There is Clifton Fadiman, book commentator of The New Yorker, spicy organ of middle-class sophisticates, seeking to enjoy vicariously the life of the leisure class. Fadiman takes exception to our united front tactics!

There is Edmund Wilson, who justifies his acceptance of Trotsky's counter-revolutionary program by saying that he finds Trotsky's prose style more elegant than Stalin's.

There is George D. Herron, one of the pro-war Socialists who served Woodrow Wilson faithfully as an unofficial Administration agent in Europe during the war.

These people, who in their daily life are continually making concessions to the bourgeoisie, dare give us lessons in united front tactics! Because of their class nature, they instinctively seek to pull the revolutionary movement in their direction.

There are such nonentities as John McDonald, who acts as time-keeper and water-carrier for the more prominent in the group. And who, pray, is Will Gruen, Robert Ford, Diana Rubin, George Novack, Meyer A. Girschick? Are they intellectuals? Are they revolutionaries?

### Strange Company for Some

IT IS surprising to find the name of Meyer Schapiro signed to this "protest." For Schapiro, as an able art critic, has frequently aided the activities of the artists of the John Reed Club. Quite recently he and an associate made a valuable study of housing conditions in New York City and placed their findings at the disposal of the Unemployed Councils of New York.

It is much more surprising to find the name of John Dos Passos signed to this "open letter." And the sponsors now announce that Theodore Dreiser, too, has affixed his name to the "protest."

In its Open Letter to John Dos Passos, the "New Masses" eloquently called his attention to the strange company in which Dos Passos finds himself in.

As for Dreiser—assuming that it is true that he has signed this curious "open letter"—it is not so surprising. He has recently come out staunchly for the wage-cutting codes of the N.R.A., and his public declarations of late have revealed a man unable to shake off the individualistic intellectual habits of a lifetime.

The Communist Party is the defender of everything that is vital and honest among American intellectuals. The rigors of the crisis are separating unerringly the honest elements among American intellectuals; those whose loyalty to the revolutionary movement is real and courageous, from those who are already beginning to rationalize their fear of the realities of class struggle by seeking any convenient pretext for isolation from the struggle—and clothing their cowardice in the tattered cloak of Trotskyism.

We Communists have been building the united front of the workers; we shall continue to build the united front of all genuinely interested in waging a revolutionary struggle for the needs of the workers, and against fascist reaction. In this effort all sincere intellectuals will be convinced of the correctness of the policies and tactics of the Communists, and will turn away with contempt from those groups who today serve the advancement of fascism by attempting to rally opposition to the only force that can prevent the introduction of fascism in America!

## GERMAN NOTES—By An American Seaman

SETTING in a cafe one night in Hamburg a middle-class citizen told me the following joke:

"Goering died and went to heaven. At the pearly gates St. Peter stopped him and said, 'Goering, you must make a complete confession of all the evils you did on earth before you can enter!' Goering made a confession. St. Peter said, 'You haven't told all.' Nero waddled up and inquired as to the trouble. Leaning over he whispered in Goering's ear, 'Tell me what you did.' Goering whispered, 'I burnt the Reichstag, Nero ran off shaking with glee. Is that all?' I burnt Rome!"

A grim worker once told me in Hamburg that if it was proved that the Nazis burnt the Reichstag that the German workers would tear them to pieces overnight. The comfortable middle-class gentleman got a cynical kick out of the joke. When the conviction grows among the workers that the Nazis burnt the Reichstag, much can be expected.

A FEW nights after the sailing from Baltimore there was a very hot argument in the steward's stowery. Several strong German nationalists were arguing as to whether Hitler was or was not a friend of the working man. Finally one of the Hitler men got up angrily and walked out of the fo'c'sle. Thimm

was the man's name. The ship arrived in Hamburg, stayed four days and sailed. One night on the way back to the States, Thimm walked over to me and started talking. "I don't feel so good," he said. "There's something wrong. Hitler is still the workers' friend, but there is someone behind him. Look, prices are going up, relief is not enough to keep you alive, unemployment is increasing. The papers don't tell you these things, but I can see and my friends tell me how things are with them."

"Schacht," he continues, "is the worst crook that Germany ever had as a Finance Minister. And Goering is always making trouble. I hear that Goebbels, Goebbels, and Goebbels, are fighting among themselves, trying to get Hitler's place. Something is wrong." He started out on a long eulogy on the "honesty" of Hitler, but said their must be crooks in the background. There was a doubt in his praising, as if he expected me to assail Hitler and show him where Hitler, too, was one of the gang of adventurers put in power by the big capitalists. He felt something was wrong, but he wasn't able to put his finger on it.

IN HAMBURG there is a feeling of deep dissatisfaction with the Nazis among the workers. One night while the ship lay in Ham-

burg, the Nazis had a march of 30,000 storm troopers through the streets. A very thin crowd lined the sidewalks. I distinctly heard one man say to a woman walking with him, 'Let's walk slowly. We won't have to give the salute then.' Thirty thousand storm troopers and not a worker among them. Very young boys in their teens marched, showing their embarrassment with sidelong glances and sheepish grins at the people watching them. Young men from the offices and schools by the thousands, with smooth, full faces and dangerous glitters in their eyes, put on for effect. No sure courage and definite awareness of why they marched. To show their bright uniforms, to show their belief in the 'New Germany.' Not sufficiently to risk their skins, the old fighters of the Nazis are now fighting the Nazis, the new and all friends and sympathizers are urged to bring their donations to 1524 Prospect Ave. The Spring Term in Cleveland begins this week, and all students who intend to register are urged to do so immediately.

Blohm and Voss, one of the largest machine shops in the world, in Hamburg, is working day and night shifts turning out military airplanes. The Hitler government uses and drives the workers towards war.

A GERMAN sailor told me of an experience in his neighborhood in Hamburg. The focal point of the men was the barroom. Sitting all evening over a glass of beer and talking. The proprietor is an old Stahlhelm man, a strong nationalist up to now a shrewd fellow. Every week the local Stahlhelms met at this bar. To a man they were strong Nationalists. But of late, the last few weeks, there has been a change among them. Something is up, they feel. The gradual worsening of conditions around them has been in strong contrast to the tales in the Nazi press, to the speeches of Hitler. The food prices going up has caused them to ask questions. The proprietor shows his feelings most expressively. He is now entirely against the Nazis. 'They try to get the young fellows in their party. They know they can't fool us old workers anymore.' There was this fact the Nazis were a workers' party. Now they are beginning to find out, to wake up to what is up.

The sailor, incidentally, had mentioned the fact that narrow streets in the working class districts were being ripped up, the houses torn down. For the workers could hold off thousands of police by barricading both ends of these narrow streets. The scene is being laid out for the revolutionary battles in Germany.

### Many Features in New Issue of 'New Theatre'

The current issue of "New Theatre," organ of the League of Workers Theatres of the U. S. A., section of the International Union of Revolutionary Theatres, contains many features of vital significance in the revolutionary theatre.

Glenn Hughes, Hiram Motherwell, Lison M. Oak, Franchot Tone, Mordacai Gorelik, and John Wexley, author of "They Shall Not Die," discuss in questionnaire form the "Prospects for the American Theatre," a symposium which "New Theatre" has been running as a special feature for the past few months.

The feature articles include a discussion of the sound film, by V. I. Pudovkin, film director of the Soviet Union; an article, "Massacre in Hollywood," by Robert Gessner, who tells how this story of the American Indian was distorted on the screen; an account of the preparations for the forthcoming National Theatre Festival of the League of Workers Theatres to be held in Chicago next month; an inside story of conditions in the bourgeois theatre world, "A Chorus Girl's Lot," and many others.

I. L. D. Benefit of Play on Scottsboro

NEW YORK—A benefit performance of John Wexley's play "They Shall Not Die," produced by the Theatre Guild, will be given under the auspices of the New York district of the International Labor Defense March 26.

Tickets for this benefit, as well as for the benefit under the auspices of the American Indian, was distorted on the screen; an account of the preparations for the forthcoming National Theatre Festival of the League of Workers Theatres to be held in Chicago next month; an inside story of conditions in the bourgeois theatre world, "A Chorus Girl's Lot," and many others.

### TUNING IN

#### TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

- WEAF—660 Kc.
- 7:00 P. M.—Mary Small, Songs
- 7:15—Billy Batchelor—Sketch
- 7:30—Green Bros., Orch.; Arlene Jackson, Song
- 7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
- 8:00—Reisman Orch.; Phil Dury, Baritone
- 8:15—Hayes Sing Orch.
- 8:30—Bertha Orch.
- 8:30—Ed Wynn, Comedian
- 8:45—Cruise of the Seth Parker—Dramatic Sketch
- 9:00—Beauty—Mme. Sylvia
- 9:15—Robert Simmons, Tenor; Sears Orch.
- 9:30—John B. Kennedy
- 9:45—Newly Rusedy Orch.
- 11:30—Whiteman Orch.
- 12:00—Vallee Orch.
- 12:30 A. M.—Denny Orch.

#### WOR—710 Kc.

- 7:00 P. M.—Sports Reunite
- 7:15—Comedy, Music
- 7:30—Footlight Echoes
- 8:00—Grofe Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
- 8:30—Borrah Minchewitz Harmonica Band
- 8:45—Morris Musical
- 9:30—Suzanne—Harvey Balkin
- 9:45—Eddy Brown, Violin
- 10:00—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Queen, Soloist; Marie Quartet
- 10:15—Current Events
- 10:30—Variety Musicale
- 11:00—Moonbeams Trio
- 11:30—Dance Music

#### WJZ—760 Kc.

- 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
- 7:15—Ohio Fencing Ahead—R. C. Altkinson, Director Ohio Institute; Leyton E. Carter, Director Cleveland Foundation; W. M. Cotton, Assistant Director Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research
- 7:45—Grace and Eddie Albert, Songs
- 8:00—Tough Baby—Sketch
- 8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bunden
- 8:45—Bavarian Band
- 9:00—The Mock, Soprano; Edgar Guest, Poet
- 9:30—Duchin Orch.
- 10:00—Gala Page, Songs; Stokes Orch.; Ray Johnson, Edmond Lowe, Actor
- 10:30—Mario Cozzi, Baritone
- 10:40—Hilbilly Heart Throbs
- 11:00—Renaissance Songs
- 11:15—News Reports
- 11:20—Anthony Frome, Tenor
- 11:30—Harris Orch.
- 12:00—Masters Orch.
- 12:30 A. M.—Kemp Orch.

#### WABC—860 Kc.

- 7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
- 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—Serenaders Orch.
- 7:45—News—Boake Carter
- 8:00—Philosophic Studio Orch.
- 8:30—Voice of Experience
- 8:45—California Melodies
- 9:00—Philadelphia Studio Orch.
- 9:15—Ruth Etting, Songs
- 9:30—Minnesota Symphony Orch.; Eugene Ormandy, Conductor
- 10:00—Cray Orch.; Stoopnagle and Budd, Comedians; Connie Boswell, Songs
- 10:30—100th Anniversary of Birth of Ch. Williams; Speakers: Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court; Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and Others
- 11:00—Masters Orch.
- 11:15—News; Nelson Orch.
- 11:45—Light Orch.
- 12:00—Renaissance Orch.
- 12:30 A. M.—Marche Orch.
- 1:00—Robbins Orch.

## What's Doing in the Workers' Schools of the U.S.

THE LOS ANGELES Workers' School, had 100 students already registered when we last heard from them. The students are industrial, agricultural, and domestic workers, as well as clerical and professional workers, Japanese, Mexican and native, both Negro and white. Such enthusiasm is being shown for the school that plans for a larger school are being made right now. All those who can help either by giving money, secretarial work, or teaching, are urged to communicate with the director of the school, Miriam Bonner, at 224 So. Spring Street.

In the far northwest, in the town of Eugene, Ore., we may have a Workers' School soon. "In this section of the country," the comrades write, "there is beginning the first faint glow of class-consciousness and we hope that with the use of the Workers' School we can blow it into a blaze. . . . If there is any information or advice on the conduct of a school, we would appreciate it very much." We have written them at length and hope to see some results soon.

### On Funds for Libraries

In connection with the discussion on libraries that has been going on in this column recently, we have a letter from Louis Joel, Chief Librarian of the Ruthenberg Library of the New York Workers' School. Regarding funds for the library, he says:

"At the time of registration for the school classes, we inform the registrant that there is a library registration fee of 10 cents for the purpose of improving and expanding the functioning of the Ruthenberg Library. Very few students object to this charge, so that a steady income is available for the needs of the library. This fund should be set aside for the use of the library only. In this way you are assured of a minimum income for the purchase of those books absolutely necessary for the students attending the school.

We also use library cards to those workers who do not attend the school, but who make use of the library. These cards are issued for a period of six months, with the fee of ten cents charged to those who are employed."

On the question of librarians, he advises that they be recruited from the student body. We want to add that these volunteers do not have to be experienced librarians or office workers. Any worker who is willing to give the time can do this work. For the chief librarian, it is advisable to get a professional librarian, if possible, or at least one who is familiar with filing methods, etc.

The Cleveland Workers' School, by the way, writes in that they are beginning to get a response

to their appeal to build their library. A great many more books and material are still needed, however, and all friends and sympathizers are urged to bring their donations to 1524 Prospect Ave. The Spring Term in Cleveland begins this week, and all students who intend to register are urged to do so immediately.

### Drive by Harlem Workers' School

The Harlem Workers' School, 200 W. 135th St., is also starting a drive to build up its library, and they urge all who can to send them books dealing with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, books on economics, history, the problems of the Negro masses in the U.S.A., etc. They also want to acknowledge the receipt of some books and pamphlets from an anonymous comrade in Milwaukee.

### IMPORTANT

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party has decided to have a Commission on Schools at the time of the convention. Three main phases will be discussed:

- (1) Problems of the Workers' Schools throughout the country.
- (2) Inner Party Education (full time training schools, national and district).
- (3) The problem of texts.

Comrades in charge of schools throughout the country should prepare reports and material to be presented to the Commission.

The Workers' School in New York is featuring in the Spring Term a special course on the History of the Communist International, by Sidney Bloomfield. In this course the background and crystallization of the revolutionary forces in the period of the collapse of the Second International will be discussed, the successful struggle for Bolshevik principles and organization in the formative period of the Communist International, the many movements, currents and tendencies in the various sections and organizations in the labor movement, and the development and consolidation of the Communist International, and the material of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism. Registration is now going on at 35 E. 12th St.

Registration for the Spring Term of the Brownsville Workers' School, 1855 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., is now being taken. Their curriculum includes courses in Principles of Communism, Political Economy, Marxist-Leninism, History of the Russian Revolution, Trade Union Strategy, Negro Problems, Russian, English and others.

This column is published every Tuesday. All news and comments on workers' schools throughout the United States should be addressed to A. Markoff, Workers' School, 35 East 12th St., N. Y. C.

### Stage and Screen

#### Dan Toherok's Bronte Play "Moor Born" Here In April

"Moor Born," a new play dealing with the life of the Bronte sisters by Dan Toherok, is to be produced here by Toherok and John Turk, with Helen Gahan, Frances Starr and Edith Barrett as the Bronte sisters. Glenn Anderson will have an important role in the production which is scheduled for April.

Frederick Jackson's comedy "Wide Insurance," opened its off-town tour in Philadelphia last night. The premiere here next week. Basil Sydney, Ken MacKenna, Walter Abel and Lillian Emerson play the leading roles.

Tom Murray Anderson has been engaged by the Playwrights to stage "The Family Album," a new musical production with music and lyrics by E. Y. Harburg, Harold M. and Ira Gershwin. Ray Bolger and Louella Gear head the cast.

#### Anna Sten In "Girl With The Bandbox" Coming To Acme

"Following the run of the Soviet picture, 'The Show-Off' at the Acme Theatre is now in the last four days, the Acme Theatre will present another Soviet film, 'The Girl With The Bandbox,' in which Anna Sten plays the chief role. B. Barst, director of 'The Patriots,' produced the Sten film. In this same program will be another Soviet picture, 'Tepenna,' a story of the life of the Siberian River Amur. This film has an all-native cast and was directed by Amo Bek-Nazarov.

Short subjects on the program at the Acme Theatre this week include "The Wild West," a musical comedy with Janet Read, Olive Borden and Paul Keady; "The Orient," a travel film; "Giant Land," a Mickey Mouse cartoon and the Newsworld feature "The Palace is Now Showing 'Spitfire' with Katherine Hepburn and Ralph Bellamy. The stage show is headed by Buster Shaver and George Beatty.

"Death Takes A Holiday" is the screen feature at the Center Theatre, Fredric March and Evelyn Venable are featured. "The Show-Off" with Spencer Tracy is at the Capitol Theatre this week. Jimmy Durante, Polly Moran and Lou Holtz are featured in the stage show.

Evynia Siday and Fredric March are starred in "Good Dame," the new picture at the Paramount.

### WHAT'S ON

#### Tuesday

WORKERS SCHOOL SPRING TERM, 35 E. 12th St., New York. Second week of registration. Register now before it is too late.

ALL WORKERS Book Shops are now conducting a 20 to 50 per cent Discount Sale. Also Circulating Library at New York Workers' Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St. "NORMAN" H. TALLENTINE speaks on "Tom Mooney and the War Dancer" at the Open Forum of Irish Workers Club Branch 2, 384 St. Ann's Ave., Bronx, 8 p.m. Admission free.

#### Milwaukee, Wis.

TWO SOVIET FILMS "Men and Jobs" and "Three Comrades and One Invention" at the Columbia Theatre, 1029 W. Walnut St., starting at 7 p.m. continuous, Friday, March 23. Benefit Communist Party.

#### Boston, Mass.

LEO GALLAGHER and Mother Wright will speak at the Mass Meeting arranged by I.L.D. on Wednesday, March 21, 8 p.m. at Repertory Hall, Huntington Ave., near Mass. Ave.

### Set Up Vigilantes In California to Destroy Labor Organizations

SAN FRANCISCO.—Santa Clara and Contra Costa counties have been added to those in the southern San Joaquin valley where are forming extra-legal vigilance committees in anticipation of labor trouble during the next crop-picking season.

In Santa Clara county the county seat of which is San Jose, scene of the recent lynching—the organization frankly states that wages must be set by employers alone, and that any worker who will not accept whatever rate is offered will be "considered as an agitator and malcontent who has come into the county for the purpose of making trouble, and will be treated accordingly."

That means an overt threat of violence against any worker who is not willing to be a contented slave. The defense committee of the new association is empowered "to use any necessary means to protect workers and prevent sabotage"—and the ranchers have already shown what they consider "necessary means."

## Only 3% of New Orleans Jobless Given "Work"

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

NEW ORLEANS, La.—With all the cash poured into this city and state by the federal government ostensibly to "supply work" for the unemployed, only three out of every hundred registered as unemployed have been placed on temporary or more-or-less permanent jobs.

Ninety-seven out of every hundred who have been out of work for years are still out of work. These are not my figures. These are the figures given me by John W. Wentz, statistician for the United States Department of Labor.

Mr. Wentz and his office staff handle federal unemployment statistics for the Louisiana Department of the National Employment Service. This three per cent which has been given jobs applies not merely to this city alone with its population of 460,000 but to the entire state of Louisiana.

It is the function of the statistical department to find out the number of unemployed (which it has not done) and the number which has been put to work by all government bureaus like the C.W.A., C.C.C., F.W.A. and the rest of the alphabet. This department gathers reports from the 63 offices established by the government in this state to find jobs for the unemployed; and having received these reports the records show that not quite three per cent of the unemployed registered with the government have been found jobs.

It must be remembered that those registered with the government as unemployed do not make the total of unemployed in this state or city. No one actually has any idea here of the actual figures of unemployment. I am beginning to think that the Department of Labor figures on the total number of unemployed in this country are just guesses. There are no figures for this state, nor were there any in the other states I've been in. Officials simply guess and they usually guess very conservatively. American Federation of Labor figures on unemployment are as inaccurate as the government's.

Mr. Wentz is a very discouraged man. He looks at figures all day long and when I asked him whether he concluded from all these figures that things were better he almost exploded. "I don't see any improvement," he exclaimed testily. "Looks to me like things are getting worse."

I am inclined to think that the government's realization that all these millions are not really employing any appreciable number of men and women, is behind, first, the order to cut working hours on C.W.A. jobs so as to make room for more jobs, and second, the decision to liquidate the C.W.A. I am getting a little suspicious about government statements. The N.R.A. was supposed to have done wonders and so far where I've been, it has done exceedingly little and the public was never told about it. The C.W.A. also carried with it vast blasts of front page propaganda but no one ever gave any actual figures of how many people were employed by this scheme.

If the assumption that the C.W.A. is being liquidated because it has not produced the employment expected is correct then the other government projects will probably be liquidated before long—if the percentage of employment throughout the country are anywhere near what they are in Louisiana.

The statistical department of the national re-employment office has been functioning only since the first of January, 1934. What happened before, how many were absolutely destitute, what they did or how they ate occasionally, no one knows. But for the whole state of Louisiana, with a population of a little over two million, only 20,000 persons have been found jobs, since this record started. About 17,000 are placed in the "permanent" category; that is, jobs that last 30 days or longer.

This 20,000 includes some 15,000 that were put to work within two weeks after the new year stated when a fresh batch of C.W.A. money came in. Otherwise the total would be around 5,000.

These week-to-week figures that the government is collecting so laboriously do not give any indication of how many recorded as having been given jobs were also listed several weeks previously as having been given jobs.

"The number of repeats in this list of persons put to work is unknown," the government statisticians said. "What's the use of keeping figures on that? We have all we can do to keep figures on jobs."

"What's the average wage these persons are getting?" "The government does not know. 'Anywhere from 30 cents an hour up,' Mr. Wentz says after studying vast numbers of sheets and data. "For how long a work day or job? If a man gets even \$1 an hour and only works three hours for one day a week, that is only \$3 a week."

"I know," says Mr. Wentz, "but we have no records on that." "How about those who get private jobs. What do they earn?" "I don't know. There are no records available. I don't believe anyone could give these figures to you."

And those figures are not available in other government branches, no records available at the Association for Commerce, organized labor or charity organizations.

After hunting for information of this character and seeing every office busy with records and statistics, you still find that the most important information, the basic information which you and I and the government should have to have a clear understanding of what has happened, is not known to anyone.

Everybody's busy though. They rush around furious. You walk into a government office here and feel that the whole place has gone mad. Everybody sits around with a worried look. They never know when their own salaries are going to be cut again; some have already been fired by the C.W.A. liquidating process and the rest know they will be fired before long. So the file papers and write letters and keep statistics and when you boil it all down no one knows what it is all about.

The white collar class is the largest individual group in the city and these have been affected most by the depression—especially the women. In most instances the effect upon the white collar class has been even more keen and sharp here than upon longshoremen, power trust employees and unskilled workers generally.

Clerks, stenographers, teachers, salesmen, minor business executives, etc., are being put to work at manual labor chiefly. There is apparent a change in the drift of employment from the "white collar" to the manual laborer, which is noticeable not only here but in the other areas I visited. Men who once had nicely manicured finger nails now leave a pick and shovel; and when, down here, when the government cannot find pick and shovel work for them, they set them to catching rats. I met one salesman who used to earn \$500 a month and expenses who now walks around the streets of New Orleans with a bag of rat traps. He places them in homes and stores and if any rats are caught he collects them the following day. For this the government pays him \$9.40 a week—the average wage of a C.W.A. worker here.

Women teachers, clerks, stenographers, etc., since they cannot do manual labor, are sent to C.C.C. camps or other places—anything to make a makeshift job; and the work these men and women frequently do is absurd.

"What did these people do before the government put them to work? What did they do before the depression?" The government statistician shakes his head and shrugs his shoulders.

"We have no records except on the application cards and we are not tabulating this kind of information. What's the use of tabulating that? Does it make much difference whether a man was an engineer and now is now a school man or a school teacher and is now wielding a pick?"

"It doesn't make any difference but we would have a better idea of what class of work was the most hard hit."

"They are all hard hit," Mr. Wentz growls. "We have applicants for the \$9.40 a week from salesmen, school teachers, business executives, manufacturers—or former manufacturers, to be exact."

(To Be Continued)

## AMUSEMENTS

# Daily Worker

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

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TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1934

## Auto Workers! Strike!

EVERY auto worker in the United States is now faced with the most momentous decision. The class battle lines are being drawn for the most gigantic strike struggle the auto industry has ever seen in this country. The bosses have mobilized their forces. Helped by the criminal delays of the A. F. of L. leadership, they are striving to gain the advantage through the N.R.A. and with the aid of the Roosevelt government.

With tremendous strides the auto workers are moving into action. Almost unanimously 4,000 Chevrolet Motor Co. workers in Flint on Sunday voted for strike. The Hudson A. F. of L. local in Detroit on Sunday voted to strike Wednesday at nine o'clock. Tens of thousands of more workers all over the auto industry have already expressed their firm determination to strike. Over 250,000 workers are involved in this industry, and are in a position to win their demands by the proper action, and by avoiding the pitfalls set for them by the treachery of the A. F. of L. officialdom.

Now is the most favorable time to strike. That is why the bosses with the help of the government and the A. F. of L. leaders are so frantically trying to stop the strike or to stall it along to a time more favorable for the bosses. Action to be victorious must come now. The height of the season is here. A stoppage would hit the bosses when they do not want to be hit. This is the trump card in the hands of the workers.

With this favorable situation, united action is imperative. The A. F. of L. leaders are following the policy of trying to split the workers' ranks. The Auto Workers Union has warned the workers against this policy. They point out that in every auto plant, every worker, regardless of whether he is in the A. F. of L., Auto Workers Union, or the Mechanics Educational Society must knit his force along with his fellow worker in one united struggle. All workers must act together, and not allow their power, their mighty struggle to be split along organizational lines. Strike committees should be set up in every plant, with representatives from every department, unifying the workers, and representing their interests, preparing to lead them into the great battle that will win them the victory of higher wages and a real union recognition.

THE A. F. of L. leadership is trying to build up all sorts of illusions about what President Roosevelt will do for the auto workers at the critical moment, at the zero hour. The very sharp and bitter attack of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, supposedly against the A. F. of L. leaders, is one of the tricks of this game. It is made especially sharp in order to give room for apparent bargaining and later conciliation—which would leave the workers nothing.

The auto workers must beware of the usual talk and proposals for an election. This is defeat for the strike; it is defeat for the workers' demands. Remember Budd, remember Ford, remember Weirton. These workers got "elections." And with what results! The workers were driven into company unions. They were fired. They are now worse off than ever before. "Elections" under the N.R.A., with the bosses fortified by the "merit clause" of the N.R.A. code, is playing into the hands of the bosses. Only strike can win what the workers want; and every step should now be taken for this road, for unifying the workers for action.

The A. F. of L. leadership is ditching the workers' real demands, such as higher wages, against speed up. William Collins declared to you that a strike would not "fundamentally be for better working conditions or pay increases, but for the enforcement of Section 7a of the N.R.A. code." This is a ghastly piece of treachery. The bosses were able, through Section 7a to build their company unions. Collins does not want the workers to strike against the rotten conditions imposed on the auto workers by the auto code, and kept shackled on them by Section 7a.

Not only should the immediate action be the setting up of strike committees, composed of those workers in your shops you have confidence in, but all auto workers, in every factory, in every union local should send delegates to the huge united front conference called by the Auto Workers Union.

THIS conference, already endorsed by thousands of auto workers regardless of their union affiliations will take place in Detroit on Sunday, March 25, at 10 a.m. in Carpathia Hall, 3500 Elmwood Ave. The purpose of this conference is to rally all auto workers, whether in the A. F. of L., Mechanics Educational Society of America, or the Auto Workers Union, to discuss their demands, to get down to real action, to take up the actual questions of forging a united front of all workers which will be the guarantee of victory in the strike.

Every auto worker should make himself a fighter for the conference. Bring it up in your

plant. Take it up in your union. Demand the election of delegates to this conference. Spread the call for this conference and discuss it with your fellow workers.

IN THE pending auto strike, which will have its echoes in all the basic industries throughout the country, members of the Communist Party in the automobile factories bear the greater responsibilities. They must take the lead in forging the united front. They must be in the forefront in exposing the A. F. of L. leaders, the N.R.A., in their negotiations with the bosses. The Communists, the most militant and trustworthy leaders of the working class, must now show their mettle in this tremendous battle. In the Auto Workers Union they must devote the greatest energy in helping build the united front. In the A. F. of L. and M.E.S.A., they must build the rank and file oppositions to win favorable action for the united front, for the building of strike committees, and in preparing for strike action. They must answer the "red" scare, and combat the illusions of the N. R. A. and Roosevelt.

Auto workers! Now is your golden opportunity to smash back the miserable conditions under which you have been slaving. Now is the time to win wage increases, to defeat the savage speed-up that is tearing you to pieces. Now is the time to win organization! Do not let the bosses and their agents, no matter whether they are disguised as A. F. of L. leaders or not, grasp this opportunity from your hands.

Act now! Form your strike committees! All auto workers! Unite! Prepare for the struggle and strike!

## Who Is Responsible for the Tenement Fire Deaths?

THE lives of over three and a half million working-class men, women and children, living in old-law slum tenements throughout Greater New York, are daily menaced by horrible death by fire.

Fully 75 per cent of the workers' dwellings in New York City are miserable fire-traps, which can be turned in a few minutes into blazing ovens.

No one actually knows how many fires occur in the city every single day of the year. No one knows how many fires are discovered just in time—discovery of fire a few minutes later in most of these cases would result in the charred bodies of dozens of workers who are crowded into these filthy tenements, which Commissioner Post has admitted are "unfit for human habitation."

Who is responsible for the fact that workers are forced to live in these inhuman holes, forced to fear annihilation of themselves and their families at any moment? Revelations of the past few weeks have shown that the owners are the wealthy and aristocratic families of New York—the Stuyvesants, the Astors, the Ham Fishes. Other interests whose incomes are swelled by the rent which workers are forced to pay for the privilege of living in constant fear of fire are the wealthy churches, the theological seminaries. Wealth and the religious interests go hand in hand in victimizing the working class.

But no worker can forget that the primary fault for the 33 fire-deaths which have occurred in the last two and a half months rests directly on the shoulders of Mayor LaGuardia and the Fusion administration. The glowing promises of LaGuardia during the election campaign that he would raze the slums and build modern sanitary apartments for the workers at nominal rentals have not materialized. Instead we have witnessed the horrible deaths of 33 workers, their wives and their children. The city government is directly responsible for these deaths. All of Fusion's promises, its smoothly-worded statements, are just so many words when the wealthy tenement owners, Wall Street banks and LaGuardia weigh their profits against the lives of 3,500,000 people, and prefer their profits. LaGuardia's demand that the landlord's "repair" these hopeless firetraps is a fake; this is not being, nor will it be enforced. It would, in any case, be insufficient, since most of these buildings are beyond the stage where repairs might do any good.

THE Unemployed Councils proposed an extensive Public Works program, part of which is the razing of slums and the building of modern sanitary homes for the workers. This would put thousands of jobless men to work as well as provide safe homes for fire-menaced families.

LaGuardia, it might be pointed out, is not alone in his empty promises; Roosevelt also spoke grandly about model-housing projects a year ago. But today, a year after Roosevelt assumed office, and almost three months since LaGuardia became Mayor, the early campaign promises are just so much words; joblessness continues to be widespread, and workers still rot in slums, not only in New York but throughout the United States.

New York workers must remember these empty promises and declare emphatically that these promises will not blind them to the fact that the city administration is responsible for the deaths of workers and their families.

Organize in every block. Set up committees in every slum block. Demand that all tenants, Negro and white, in firetrap buildings be moved at once into safe and sanitary dwellings; that the Home Relief Bureaus assume responsibility for moving expenses and rent payments for all unemployed families; that all workers' families living in firetraps be given preference in all city dwellings, in all city apartment houses now in existence and those to be built.

Fight against any form of discrimination against Negro tenants; for the right of all tenants to choose themselves the section in which they wish to live. Demand that LaGuardia immediately carry out his campaign promises.

Demand that the slums be torn down and that fireproof sanitary apartment houses be built—the rentals to be from four to six dollars per room maximum!

# German Workers Win Strike Against Nazi Pay-Cut

## Cleveland Workers Win Meeting of Hungarian Fascists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 19.—Workers preparing to celebrate next Wednesday the anniversary of the Hungarian Soviets yesterday marched and overtook a nationalist Hungarian celebration led by the Cleveland agents of the Horthy government in front of the statue of Kosuth.

The workers seized the platform, and John Roman, co-editor of UJ Elore, Hungarian revolutionary newspaper, spoke. The workers carried placards with the slogans, "Down with the Horthy government!" "Amnesty for political prisoners in Hungary!" "Free Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney!" "Fight Hungarian and American Fascism!" "Workers rule for Hungary!"

The Hungarian fascists were surprised and helpless. No arrests were made.

## Chicago I.L.D. Plans Tag Days in Aid of Austrian Workers

Collections Mar. 24, 25; Copper Miners Hold Protest Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill.—Tag-days for the benefit of the victims of Austrian fascism will be held here by the International Labor Defense, March 24 and 25.

Thirty-four workers arrested for protesting against Hitler fascism and for the release of Ernst Thaelmann and the Reichstag fire trial defendants, before the German consulate last fall, have been discharged here following a militant mass and legal campaign by the I. L. D.

Ryan of the Red Squad, in the first trial, unable to confuse the defendants into waiving their right to a jury trial, threatened to "get the American Legion boys down here to help us."

HANCOCK, Mich.—A mass meeting at the Labor Hall, Sunday night in this copper-mining center was held on the situation in Germany and Austria. William Schneiderman, Minneapolis District Organizer of the Communist Party, was the speaker. A resolution was adopted protesting against the fascist terror in Germany and Austria, and demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann, Ernst Torgler and all other class-war prisoners, and was forwarded to Hans Luther, German Ambassador in the United States, at Washington, D. C.

## Japanese Spy Ship Near Vladivostok Soviet Patrol Drives Schooner Away

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 19. (By Radio).—The Soviet press reports a new instance of Japanese provocation in the Far East. A frontier patrol found a Japanese motor schooner, the Totsuma Maru, near the island of Osokid in the entrance to Vladivostok bay, on March 10.

The captain said his vessel was engaged in "scientific fishing," and had been forced to berth near the shore because of motor trouble. The ship was found to be equipped with short-wave and long-wave radio installation. The ship was ordered to leave at once. The opinion of the patrol is that the schooner was a reconnoitering craft which was carrying out a specific espionage commission.

British Fascists Afraid of Bottles

LONDON.—(FP)—British Fascists are now using motor vans proofed against bottles and other missiles for traveling to their meetings. The vans carry 30 persons and their speed is 60 miles an hour.

# Enthusiasm Grows for National Party Convention

## Cleveland Workers Are Mobilizing for the Opening Meet

CLEVELAND.—The struggle against war and fascism, and the revolutionary solution of the crisis will be the first point on the agenda of the Eighth National Convention, which takes place in Cleveland, Ohio, April 2 to April 8.

Earl Browder will deliver this main report, it was announced yesterday. Later it will be discussed by the rank and file delegates and leading functionaries of the Party from all over the United States. On the basis of these discussions a program of struggle will be drawn up by the convention.

One hundred and fifty thousand leaflets have been spread all over Cleveland, the concentration district of the Party, and in the industrial towns nearby, calling the workers to participate in the opening meeting. Posters announcing the opening of the convention are being placed all through working-class neighborhoods.

"The significance to Cleveland and to the whole Party in holding the Convention in this center of industry and basic mass struggles is great enough to warrant the greatest and most intensive mobilization of Cleveland workers," the Central Committee stated yesterday. "All the revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm of the Cleveland Party members, members of the organization and sympathizers, must

## THE BLUE-EAGLE CAB COMPANY



# Spread Half-Million Copies of May 1 Daily Worker to All Corners of U.S.!

"The first hundred years are the hardest," is an old bourgeois saying, to be taken with the customary proletarian grain of salt.

In the same way, the first 100,000 copies ordered by the districts of the special half-million-copy May Day edition of the Daily Worker, might be called the hardest too. If this is true, then the hard work of achieving this first 100,000 in orders has already been accomplished. Here's how:

Chicago has ordered 35,000 copies. Cleveland has asked for 20,000. Both Detroit and Philadelphia have equalled Cleveland's total by ordering 20,000 copies each. And Boston has come through with an order for 10,000 copies.

That makes a tentative total so far of 105,000 copies already ordered of the special 24-page May Day edition.

And it leaves 395,000 to go! Judging by this initial response,

and by the unusually excellent line-up of contributors and articles to appear in the May Day special, the full quota of 500,000 should easily be reached if real effort is displayed by comrades in all districts.

Where Is the West Coast?

So far only Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Boston have come through with orders. Only five out of a total of 19 districts. The West Coast has not yet been heard from. Other districts of the country have until now been silent.

We should receive word from these districts without delay! Some of the articles to be featured in the May Day edition have already been announced. It would be impossible to enumerate them all in this space, particularly since the Daily Worker staff is at work every day arranging for newer and more valuable features.

Some of the special contents which have not as yet been announced are:

"Social Insurance and May Day" by Harry Gannes; "May Day and Trade Union Struggles" by Jack Stachel; "War and Fascism" by Sam Don; "A Year of German Fascism and the Growth of the Proletarian Revolution" by Milton Howard; "Youth and May Day" by Gil Green, and many others.

This list could be added to considerably. And it will be multiplied in forthcoming announcements. On the basis of these features, as well as the special district pages which will be included in this huge special May Day edition, all districts should immediately get on the job to arrange unprecedented distributions.

Remember our slogan: Double the Tenth Anniversary Edition orders! Spread the half-million copies of the May Day edition to every corner of the United States!

## Dollfuss, Gombos Conclude Alliance With Mussolini

ROME, March 19.—An agreement for common political action was signed here Saturday by Premier Mussolini of Italy, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria, and Premier Julius Gombos of Hungary.

The pact was signed in the name of the three governments, not of the three states, and is thus not binding on the successors of the three men who signed it.

It is signed by the heads of the three countries, most sharply opposed to the Versailles treaty, leaving out the fourth chief victim of that treaty, Germany, against whom this new agreement is chiefly aimed.

The three agree to consult together at the request of any one of the three—which means a virtual though temporary alliance of the three countries. The agreement also contains general provisions for economic cooperation, but the actual details are not worked out.

The agreement accentuates the political and economic isolation of Germany, transferring Danubian

## Language Groups Contributed \$1,000 to 8th Convention

NEW YORK.—More than one thousand dollars has been contributed to the Communist Party by national committees of language organizations throughout the country for the carrying out of the Eighth National Convention, since the call for their support was sounded, it was announced today.

A donation of \$150 by the Finnish Workers Federation was the first donation turned over to the Central Committee for the convention.

Much more money is needed to carry on the work of this historic convention. All individuals, all local branches, are urged to help the work of the Communist Party's Eighth Convention by sending their donations to Earl Browder, P. O. Box 87, Sta. D, New York City, now. Locals and branches are urged to send a \$2 minimum.

Trade from German to Italian ports, and setting up one more obstacle to Hitler's ambition to win Austria and bring it into the Nazi front.

## France, Germany Seek To Pass Buck For War Programs

PARIS, March 19.—France and Germany have both published new notes in the maneuvers of the capitalist powers to put on their rivals the responsibility for the feverish armament preparations in which they are all engaged.

The French note, sent to London in answer to the British proposals brought by Capt. Anthony Eden, declares that France will oppose all attempts of Germany to rearm, and insists that Germany's demand for rearming makes it necessary for France to arm itself to the hilt for "security."

The German note insists that unless the other powers disarm, Germany must arm. (Germany has been energetically rearming in secret for many months.) It accepts "in principle" the French demand for international supervision of armaments, but insists that the other powers must also be "supervised."

## More Housing Needed in Cleveland for Delegates

be put into preparation of this great Convention. What the Communist Party decides here, will have deep going results on every struggle of the American workers.

Cleveland workers are urged to get in touch with the Cleveland District Office of the Communist Party, to tell how many worker and farmer delegates can be housed by them at once. This is one way of helping the work of the Convention.

Mass organizations throughout the country, are being called upon by the Central Committee of the Communist Party to give immediate response to the requests of their National Committees that they send a \$2.00 minimum donation to help the Communist Party go through with the Convention. The expense is a tremendous one and all workers supporting the Communist Party are urged to take part in the problems of the Convention by sending their donations at once to Earl Browder, Central Committee, P. O. Box 87, Station D, N. Y. C. Organizations sending guest delegates are asked to send donations to be presented at the Opening Meeting, the night of April 2nd.

## Metal Workers Force Bosses To Drop Slash

## Jobless Strike Against Forced Labor Near Hamburg

BERLIN.—Strikes against attempted wage-cuts under the new Nazi "labor law" are reported in the illegal "Rote Fahne," central organ of the German Communist Party.

In the Noiding machine building works, at Mannheim, the management attempted to cancel the wage agreement, basing its action on the proclamation of the "labor law." It proposed a piece-work rate which would make it impossible for the workers to get as much as before.

The Nazi shop stewards refused to call a meeting at the plant, to protest, and a number of workers called a shop meeting at which a delegation including two members of the Nazi shop council, was elected to present the demands of the workers to the management.

The manager refused to negotiate. When the delegation reported this, the workers stopped work. Next morning, all the workers showed up, but did not stir a finger.

The next morning, the management posted a notice that the new regulation was withdrawn and the workers would be paid under the old agreement.

The Rote Fahne, commenting on this strike, warns the workers that the attack will be renewed after the slave "labor law" is made effective on May 1, and calls for the building of a powerful illegal shop organization and independent class unions to lead the resistance to the bosses' offensive.

Similar strikes occurred in the great Spindler cleaning and dyeing works in Berlin, and in the Chemnitz textile factory.

Strike Against Forced Labor HAMBURG, March 19.—Fifty unemployed workers being transported to a forced labor camp near Verden went on strike yesterday, shouting their protests against the hard work and starvation pay.

Three were arrested, but the strikers marched back to their home town.

## Fascization of Austrian Unions Meets Setbacks

## Not Enough Heimwehr Workers To Carry Out Reorganization

VIENNA, March 19.—The fascization of labor organizations in Austria is not going forward as fast as the Heimwehr would like, because there are not enough fascist workers to supply the needed functionaries and shop stewards.

Strong pressure is being put on factories to discharge workers to make room for "patriotic" elements. Many employers are resisting, however, because the "patriotic" Heimwehren are unskilled, and poor workers.

Shortage of Fascists In many plants the program of replacing elected shop committees with fascists has had to be abandoned as there were no suitable fascists available.

The Christian trade unions are opening a national congress this week, at which the main question will be the influx of workers whose "free trade unions" have been dissolved. They are swamping the old membership, with the result that the "Patriotic Front" has not been abandoned, and all officials are to be appointed, for fear the workers will transform the unions into militant organizations.

The Viennese demonstration of the "Patriotic Front," which was to have taken place early this month was cancelled, because the "Patriotic Front" has no real basis in the factories, and the fascists rightly feared their demonstration would turn out a failure.

A government decree gives the banks and other financial institutions the right to make new agreements with their employees, raising their maximum work-week from the previous 48 hours to 56.

The shop stewards of the disbanded free trade unions have been carrying on their work and collecting dues despite the government ban. A government decree has been issued providing fines up to 1,000 shillings, and six weeks' imprisonment for any shop steward who does not turn over the funds and equipment of the unions to the municipal authorities.

VIENNA, March 19.—An international group of lawyers, including members of the international commission of inquiry which investigated the Reichstag fire, has arrived in Vienna, seeking to defend the hundreds of workers held in jail since the anti-fascist fighting.

Most of the prisoners, however, have not yet been charged, and not even the names of many of them have been made public. They are crowded, as many as nine together in a single cell, and given insufficient food.

So many anti-fascists are held in jail that special buildings have been put into service, an abandoned factory in St. Polten, a movie house in Bruck, where the prisoners are crowded together without elementary sanitary arrangements, with Heimwehr fascists armed with rifles and machine guns on guard. Many are allowed no more than 10 minutes' exercise a day.

## Rush Orders for Saturday's Ten Page 'Daily'

Will Contain Full Text of Manuilsky's Report on Communist Internat'l

The full text of Comrade Manuilsky's report on the work of the Communist International at the 17th Party Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. will be published in this Saturday's, March 24, issue of the "Daily."

Comrade Manuilsky's report will take up close to two pages; the Saturday issue therefore will appear in 10 pages. This report is highly instructive, and every reader of the "Daily" should be acquainted with its content. Get your friends to read it.

The District Sections and units of the Party are urged to rush extra orders for Saturday's 10-page "Daily."