

## TAXI STRIKERS REJECT LAGUARDIA'S FAKE VOTE TERMS

### 9,000 at N.Y. Madison Sq. Garden Meeting Endorse C.W.A. Protest Strike Mar. 29

## Call Nation-Wide One Hour Protest Strike; Demand C.W.A. Jobs

Speech of Mary Van Kleeck for Social Insurance Is Broadcast

TAXI MEN CHEERED Benjamin Exposes War Budget of Roosevelt; Relief Cuts

By CARL REEVE

NEW YORK.—Nine thousand C.W.A. workers, employed and unemployed, at Madison Square Garden yesterday, amidst tremendous enthusiasm issued a call upon all C.W.A. and shop workers to lay down their tools at 3 P.M., one hour before quitting time next Thursday, March 29, in the nation-wide protest strike against Roosevelt's liquidation of C. W. A. jobs. The workers decided to mass at the City Hall on Thursday at 3:30 p.m., to demand extension and continuation of all C. W. A. jobs. A motion was also passed in support of the striking taxicab drivers of New York City.

The meeting showed the deep growing demand of the workers of New York City for security, the speakers being constantly interrupted with prolonged applause and cheers as the call for a nation-wide strike was given. The full program was to have been broadcast over station WNYC, but Mayor LaGuardia, at the last minute, made a ruling that only Mary Van Kleeck's speech would be allowed over the air, and after her speech the city-owned radio station was turned off.

There were 19 speakers representing many unemployed organizations, trade unions and C. W. A. projects, including Mary Van Kleeck of the Inter-Professional Association for Unemployment Insurance; Herbert Benjamin, National Organizer of the Unemployment Councils; Richard Sullivan, secretary of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York; Alex Taylor and Jules Korchein representing the white collar unemployed organizations, Emanuel Levine of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Ben Gold of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Louis Weinstein of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, workers on C. W. A. jobs, etc.

Mary Van Kleeck Speaks

Mary Van Kleeck in a brilliant speech broadcast over the radio declared that the first act of her organization was the endorsement of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. There was prolonged applause when Mary Van Kleeck said "the program for the unemployed is not to be made

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## "Red Herring" In Fascist Sauce Is Served in House

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A large red herring, soaked in semi-Fascist sauce was dragged out yesterday in the House Committee hearings on the proposed regulation of the New York Stock Exchange. It was in the form of a letter said to be written by Dr. William W. Wirt, of Gary, Indiana, in which he quotes one of the members of Roosevelt's so-called "Brain Trust" saying:

"We believe that we can keep Mr. Roosevelt there until we are ready to supply him with a Stalin. We all think that Mr. Roosevelt is only the Kerensky of this Revolution."

This was read yesterday to the Committee of the House by James Henry Rand, Jr., as part of his evidence for opposing the Fletcher-Rayburn bill to regulate stock exchanges.

On the basis of this letter, Rep. A. L. Bulwinkle, of North Carolina, who represents the textile manufacturing interests of Mecklenburg and Gaston counties, (scene of the Gastonia strike of 1929) proposes to introduce a sweeping resolution calling for an investigation of the "brain trust," Bulwinkle, it will be recalled, led a mob on Sept. 10, 1929 against organizers and workers of the National Textile Workers Union, kidnapping and flogging Ben Wells, an organizer, and two other work-

## Auto Conference Mobilizes Men in 3 Unions for Action Against Sell-Out

Auto Workers Union Puts Demands to Roosevelt's Sec'y

FOR UNION, PAY RISE Hits Roosevelt Actions for Auto Manufacturers

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, March 25.—Phil Raymond, National Secretary of the Auto Workers Union, the oldest auto workers organization fighting for the demands of the rank and file, arrived in Washington yesterday to advise President Roosevelt of the main demands of the workers. He declared that the present strike-stalling delays "were requested by the President and eagerly acceded to by American Federation of Labor leaders subservient to the interests of the employers," in a statement given to Marvin MacIntyre, one of the Presidential secretaries.

The militant auto workers' leader demanded a \$35 minimum wage for a 30-hour week, abolition of the "murderous speed-up system" recognition of the "right to organize into real trade unions of the workers' own choice," and, among other things, abolition of Negro discrimination and the spy systems.

Raymond returned to Detroit last night. The text of Raymond's letter follows: The Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, White House.

Dear Mr. President: The current conferences with the President on the struggle of automobile workers for decent wages and conditions in the industry and for union recognition are strike-breaking conferences. They once again put the seal of Presidential

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## Roosevelt Signs Independence Bill For Philippines

Leaves the Wall Street Grip Tighter Than Ever Before

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The McDuffie-Tydings Bill giving the Philippines their formal independence in 1945 was signed yesterday by Roosevelt.

The bill gives the Philippines the appearance of independence. Actually, it strengthens the hold of American imperialism on the sugar investments of American imperialism in the Islands. Philippine sugar competes duty-free with Cuban sugar, and is able to undersell domestic production. The granting of formal independence will permit certain domestic sugar interests to fight for a tariff on the importation of Philippine sugar. Already there is a bill up in the House for a tax on Philippine coconut oil, which competes with domestic oil.

At the same time, Roosevelt's action gives American imperialism a bargaining point in its present diplomatic discussions with Japanese imperialism, while in no way lessening the grip of Wall Street on the island through financial monopoly. In addition, the Roosevelt action is intended to serve as a damper on the growing struggles of the Philippine masses for real independence from Wall street domination.

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WILLIAM GREEN President of A. F. of L. working overtime to prevent the auto strike.

## A. F. of L. Heads Fear Failure in Strike Stall

Hope for Last-Minute Face-Saving Maneuver

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, March 25.—The top leadership of the American Federation of Labor, having surrendered every major demand of the auto workers and facing a revolt by their own lower leaders now in Washington, today admitted to the Daily Worker that their only hope of preventing a strike tomorrow was to reach some face-saving formula for the sell-out by tonight.

Meanwhile the manufacturers, enjoying poker games in swanky hotel quarters, stood pat, promising nothing, insisting that the A. F. of L. identify its members direct to the employers in connection with any fake collective bargaining promise.

Asked by your correspondent whether he would agree to a strike if no agreement were reached tonight, President William Green replied: "Something has to be done tonight. Otherwise something will break tomorrow."

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward McGrady, former A. F. of L. leader who is ready to rush to Detroit to repeat the strike-breaking "President's promise" maneuver by which he broke the Pennsylvania coal strike last summer, told newspapermen today: "William Collins and these fellows claim they're afraid they can't hold the men back if they don't get a decision tonight."

Collins, the national A. F. of L. auto organizer, admitted "I say that the local leaders 'want to go back,' and might leave today."

The threatened revolt of the lower A. F. of L. leaders participating in the conference with N. R. A. Administrator General Johnson became more menacing to Green today as President Roosevelt issued no summons and General Johnson calling the A. F. of L. in without having made any new proposal. The revolt was staved off yesterday only on assurances that some agreement would be forthcoming today, that probably Roosevelt would act. The bitterness of the leaders, who must get back to Detroit to face the men, increased when Johnson declared at

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Call for United Struggle of AFL AWU, MES Rank and File

70,000 REPRESENTED Point to Strike as Only Way to Win Demands

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Roosevelt, realizing how near the auto workers are to striking against the orders of their top leaders, and how near some delegates in the Washington conference are to revolting against further strike-stalling, late today called the union conferees to the White House.

Some characteristic N. R. A. formula for strike today is expected, but officials refuse to predict anything.

By A. B. MAGILL

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—"Fight the sellout!"

This is the call ringing through the united front auto conference now in session challenging the double-crossing maneuvers of the A. F. of L. officialdom working with the government and the millionaire auto magnates in Washington.

The conference meeting in Carpathia Hall, 3500 Elmwood, and called by the Auto Workers Union brought together delegates from the Mechanics Educational Society, and rank and file A. F. of L. members as well as representatives of unorganized workers from practically all important shops. The conference was filled with the determination to unite the forces of all auto workers for immediate action to defeat the A. F. of L. leaders' betrayal and force the manufacturers to grant their demands.

There were present 146 delegates, representing nearly 70,000 auto workers. Delegates include 23 A. F. of L. members, 24 from the Mechanics Educational Society of America, and about 65 from the Auto Workers Union, the rest being from unorganized groups of shop workers.

The keynote of the conference was sounded by Earl Reno of the Auto Workers Union who gave the main report. He said "The time has come when the workers must take matters in their own hands. The Auto Workers Union and the Mechanics Educational Society rank and file, and unorganized workers must unite their forces for an immediate fight against the sellout, for immediate action to win the demands of the automobile workers."

"We will have nothing to do with the A. F. of L. officials who are betraying the auto workers. We carry on the fight against the leaders who sell out the workers, or refuse to answer the call for united action." Reno proposed as concrete steps for united action: 1. City wide mass meetings, within the next few days to be called jointly by the Auto Workers Union and the Mechanics Educational Society; 2. a joint appeal for united action in A. F. of L. locals and unorganized shops; 3. a fight against the sell out, through

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## 20,000 Miners Prepare to Strike in England

SWANSEA, Eng., March 25.—Twenty thousand Anthracite miners prepared to strike today after one of the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries refused to pay the minimum rates to 28 men employed in the mine.

Two thousand workers have already been striking for a week.

## Mass Meet Unanimous for Vote of All With Strike on

## New York Communists In Convention; Browder And Krumbein Report

Oil Magnate Secretly Made \$19,000,000 in Fleeing Small Buyers

WASHINGTON, March 25.—While hundreds of thousands of professionals, etc., were losing their life savings through investments in the stock of the Cities Service Company, the President of the Company, Henry L. Doherty was reaping a fortune of \$19,000,000 in secret stock operations in his own company's stock, it was revealed today before the Federal Trade Commission.

## West Virginia Coal Miners Respond to 8th C.P. Convention

Many Will Attend Opening Meet in Cleveland April Second

CLEVELAND.—Delegations of coal miners from Logan and Mingo counties, West Virginia and workers from the steel controlled Lorain, Ohio, are among the workers from all over the country, who have sent requests to the Cleveland District Office for tickets to the opening mass meeting of the Eighth National Convention where Earl Browder and other outstanding national leaders of the Party will speak.

Factory gate meetings and widespread leaflet distributors are two of the methods used to tell Cleveland workers of the Opening Meeting on the night of April 2nd, at the Music Hall of Public Auditorium in Cleveland. Special leaflets have been issued to the steel and metal workers on the convention. Fifteen thousand copies of a special convention appeal have been issued by the Communist fraction of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Ten thousand leaflets are being distributed in the neighborhood in which the Negro comrades, Rayford and Jackson, were murdered.

The arrangements committee in Cleveland announces that all ads for the Journal of the Convention, which will have important political documents in it, must be in at the latest, Tuesday, March 27.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party appeals to all organizations who have not yet donated, to do so as quickly as possible, since arrangements for the feeding, rent for halls, etc., for the Convention must be made at once. Local organizations and branches have responded wholeheartedly to the call for support, sending in many instances more than the \$2.00 minimum requested. Average donations from local branches have amounted to \$5.00. All organizations and individuals, are urged to send funds for the Convention to Earl Browder, P.O. Box 87, Sta. D, New York City.

Every workingclass organization is urged to elect 3 delegates to the United Front May Day Conference.

The conference call is supported by 35 workers' organizations, including the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment In-

urance, the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, A. F. of L. Local 2090; Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, A. F. of L. No. 107; Bricklayers Union, A. F. of L. No. 37; Anti-Racketeering Committee in A. F. of L. Unions, Trade Union Unity Council, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, United Show Workers Industrial Union, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, Marine Workers Industrial Union, Food Workers Industrial Union, Amalgamated Rank and File, International Workers Order, Communist Party, Young Communist League, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, National Students League, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Rank and File Painters, A. F. of L., etc.

## Demand Owners Accept Results of the Election Under Union FORCE NEGOTIATION

Men Incensed Against LaGuardia's Trickery

By HARRY RAYMOND

NEW YORK.—Several thousand striking taxi drivers, at a meeting in St. Nicholas Arena, 65th St., yesterday afternoon voted against accepting Mayor LaGuardia's proposal for a plebiscite to be conducted Tuesday, after the strike-breaking nature of the Mayor's plan was revealed.

According to the Mayor's plan, the majority of the drivers in the city would be denied the right to vote in the plebiscite. It was pointed out by Samuel Orner, President of the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York, that only those who were on the payroll of Parmelee, Terminal and Radio companies on January 30th and 31st would be allowed to vote. Such a plan includes only 5,000 of the 16,000 cabs in the city and would eliminate one half of the drivers.

The striking drivers unanimously passed a resolution agreeing to hold a plebiscite for the entire industry and remaining on strike until results of the plebiscite are accepted by the operators.

Opening the meeting yesterday afternoon in St. Nicholas Arena Herman Goldstein, President of the Brooklyn local of the Taxi Drivers Union said: "We want a plebiscite for the whole industry not for Parmelee, Terminal and Radio drivers alone."

Samuel Orner, President of the union, in his report to the drivers pointed out that the union had gained a great victory insofar as they had forced the fleet owners to sit with them in the same room. "Most of the boys think that this plebiscite is a wonderful victory," said Orner, "but I have always said that I will not give my approval to anything that smacks of treachery. Every cab driver has a full right to vote in the plebiscite. We will submit to a vote but we want every taxi driver in New York to cast his ballot."

Vote to Continue Strike The strikers voted unanimously to continue their militant strike until they forced the companies to recognize the union.

The drive for relief was intensified yesterday. A decision was made by the strike committee that all garage stewards in the five boroughs are to send delegations to all labor meetings throughout the city to collect funds for the strike, and get further support of the labor movement.

The first major victory of the strike was scored Saturday when the fleet owners were forced to meet with the taxi drivers representatives.

Backed by Delegation. Backed by delegation of 600 strikers, union leaders went to the City Hall Saturday where they met for the first time with the fleet owners. Previously the operators had emphatically insisted that they would not meet with the representatives of the strikers. The militancy of the strike, the mass picketing and demonstrations, however, forced the fleet owners to change their minds.

Reluctantly these owners of the Parmelee, Terminal and Radio fleet

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## "Get Out!" Taxi Men Tell Reporter of the Scab World-Telegram

NEW YORK.—"I'll give you a statement," Samuel Orner said to a World-Telegram reporter whom he ordered out of the union headquarters at 233 W. 43rd St. "I'll give you a statement—it will be a real one. Here it is: Samuel Orner, militant president of the Taxicab Drivers' Union, realizes that the World-Telegram is doing its utmost to break up our strike. The cartoon printed in today's (Saturday's—Ed.) paper makes us look like a bunch of damned anarchists."

The cartoon was labeled: "To hell with the public."

Joseph Gilbert, union organizer, turned to the World-Telegram reporter and said, "Get out."

"Wait a minute," Orner said, "all I have to say to the World-Telegram from now on till the day I die has been said. Get out."

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## Call N.Y. Workers to United Front May Day Conference to Battle Fascism

### 35 ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE RINGING CALL FOR MIGHTY UNITED FRONT MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION AGAINST N. R. A. ATTACKS

NEW YORK.—The urgent need for a solid proletarian front against the growing danger of imperialist war and increasing fascist attacks on the American workingclass, directed with savage vehemence, particularly against the Negro masses and the foreign born, is stressed by the May Day Arrangements Committee in a call issued yesterday for a United Front May Day Conference, looking toward one united May Day demonstration in this city.

The Conference is called for Saturday, April 14, at 1 p.m. sharp, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. The call is directed to all trade unions, workers' fraternal, cultural and social societies, Negro workers' organizations, young workers' clubs, all organizations of working women

and the workers in the shops and neighborhoods. The call cites the heroic struggles of the workers of Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, etc., against fascism, and declares that the situation, nationally and internationally, demands this May Day the greatest unity of all workers in support of the German and Austrian workingclass, in the struggle against Fascism, imperialist war and for the defense of the victorious proletariat of the Soviet Union and its successful Socialist construction.

The call urges all workers in the shops to down tools on May Day and turn out with the unemployed masses on May Day, the great fighting day of the international working class. It states, in part: "This May Day (1934) finds the bosses and their New Deal furiously driving down the living standards and attacking the rights of all workers. "Wage-cuts, speed-up, compulsory arbitration, company unions,

the black list, a wave of strike-breaking injunctions and police terror—growing unemployment. This is what the N. R. A. has brought to the employed workers. The call points to the growing wave of fascist terror: police attacks on the Negro workers of Harlem, on the taxicab strikers, on tenants fighting against fire-trap conditions menacing the lives of themselves and their children, as demanding the greatest unity of the working masses.

Every workingclass organization is urged to elect 3 delegates to the United Front May Day Conference. The conference call is supported by 35 workers' organizations, including the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment In-

## May Day Edition Order Swells To 350,000; Half Million, Goal

NEW YORK.—The half-million copy May Day edition of the Daily Worker is meeting a ready response with orders coming in from all parts of the country. The latest order of 200,000 copies by the New York District of the Communist Party has boosted the total to 350,000 copies already ordered.

To date, Chicago has ordered 35,000; Cleveland, 20,000; Detroit, 20,000; Philadelphia, 20,000; Boston, 10,000 and Denver, 10,000. Indications are that every copy of the half-million will be circulated. It is up to the districts all over the country to put this issue into every worker's and famer's home.

# New York Communists In Convention; Browder And Krumbein Report

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there is very little time for it. This is the kind of crisis that we would like to see, a crisis of growth."

**Discussion Concentration**  
On Saturday Charles Krumbein, district secretary of the Communist Party, in a report which lasted over two hours, had dealt vigorously with the concentration problem of the district, giving an extended report on achievements as well as shortcomings, and stressing the tasks which now face the Communist Party. He singled out for greatest attention, in a report which was noteworthy for its completeness, the questions of Negro problems and the Negro work of the Party; of the railroad, marine and transport workers; of the metal industry; of the struggle of the recruiting of 1,500 new members for the Party in the last period and of the role which the Daily Worker had played in this, as well as in other achievements.

He stated that the revolutionary trade unions had led 65,000 workers in struggle and that the Trade Union Unity Council had a membership of 45,000, not counting 100,000 in independent unions. In stating that an opposition center had been established, thus greatly improving the work of existing opposition groups among the carpenters, painters, needle trades, etc., Krumbein also pointed out that the party's work had been exceedingly weak in several such groups in concentration industries—the International Longshoremen's Association, the International Machinists Association, the railroad brotherhoods, etc. In the company unions, which have greatly increased in number since the N.R.A., Krumbein declared that there had been practically no work done.

Rank and file delegates centered their remarks around the new wave of strikes which is arousing the workers in New York, parallel with those throughout the country, into greater struggles and ever-increasing militancy. Speaker after speaker stressed the ripeness of the present period for decisive action, led by the Communist Party, among the workers in New York and throughout the country.

Delegates from a score of different nationalities—Negro and white, native American and foreign born, Puerto Rican and Italian and many others—riveted their attention to the platform as speakers reviewed the activities, both achievements and failures, of the Party in recent struggles in the metropolitan district. And this engrossing attention from every corner of the hall, remained steadfast as new tasks, new perspectives for successful struggles, were enumerated and discussed.

**Ready for Struggle**  
The extension of the District's perspectives was in every case made specifically. Earl Browder again made a vital and leading contribution to the discussion when he stated, in connection with the beginning that the Party has made among the longshoremen, that:

"From this point of view, the development of the taxi drivers' struggles and the building of their union has a larger significance than merely the taxi section of the transportation industry. It should serve to us as a sign that what we have been able to do in a few short months among these thousands of taxi men, who a year ago did not know us from Adam, we can also do among the subway and elevated traction men."

The discussion of recent struggles in New York's industries during which much attention was paid to the militant strike of the taxi drivers and the struggles of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union to penetrate the heavy section of the metal industry, were greeted with loud and protracted applause.

"The Party, now more than ever before," declared Rose Worsley, must prepare to take leadership in New York strike movements since the desire to strike and to engage in struggle is growing. New York workers, in common with others throughout the U. S., no longer have the confidence in the N. R. A. which Roosevelt's campaign slogan demagogued instilled into their minds last year.

In describing the progress which has been made during the past period, many delegates at the same time criticized the party's work in many fields and phases, pointing to weaknesses which must be overcome by greater understanding of the Party's problems and more consistent work. As Browder expressed it:

"Anybody that reports stagnation and no change today must at the same time explain why, because everywhere the conditions are favorable for progress. Wherever we have had serious work we have had progress. We have gotten away from the old method of what we used to call self-criticism, which was in the nature of wailing about how little we had done and how weak we were. Now we understand a little bit more, and we see how self-criticism must be. We begin to learn how to overcome these weaknesses and to put achievements in their place."

**Fight for Negro Liberation**  
James W. Ford and Steve Kingston dealt with the question of Negro liberation, pointing out the life and death necessity of strengthening the struggle against white chauvinism, while at the same time fighting vigorously against any aspect of petty bourgeois nationalism which crops up.

Kingston stressed the importance of carrying on a consistent campaign in Harlem and other Negro neighborhoods to make known to the Negro workers the methods by which the oppression of national minorities has been feverishly established in the U.S.R. He emphasized, and other speakers, Negro and white, re-emphasized, the importance of showing up the split-

# 9,000 at Madison Sq. Garden Endorse CWA Protest Strike

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ting and reactionary role of the Negro reformists of the N.A.A.C.P. In connection with this important phase of the Communist Party's activities, the convention voted unanimously to send a protest telegram to Governor Miller in Birmingham, where five of the Scottsboro boys have been placed in solitary confinement.

An accurate view of the broad working class character of the convention can be gained from a glance at the official composition of the 194 delegates present. There were 154 men and 38 women; 134 employed workers and 58 jobless; 22 Negroes and 170 white workers, with one Chinese worker, officially present. Seventy-two of the delegates were native Americans, while 118 were foreign-born. Sixty-three of the delegates were members of the Trade Union Unity League; 37 belonged to the American Federation of Labor; 151 were members of mass organizations.

Of this total, it is significant that fully 55 were elected directly from shop units. Other delegates, although they were members of shop nuclei, were elected to be delegates to the convention by their sections, etc.

**Growth of Shop Nuclei**  
One delegate, in discussing the splendid advances in shop work, said:

"It is only this type of Bolshevik work carried on now, which can swell our chests with pride." The announcement that shop nuclei in the New York district had increased during the last period from 39 to 85—more than a 100 per cent increase—brought forth loud applause and the realization of the delegates that this was but the beginning of continued and consistent concentration in the shops and factories.

**8,000 Greet Opening**  
NEW YORK.—Eight thousand workers greeted the opening of the District 22 Convention of the Communist Party Friday night at the Bronx Coliseum and heard Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; Charles Krumbein, district organizer; James W. Ford and others, speak on the role of the Communist Party.

Browder, reviewing the tasks of the Communists in the rapidly sharpening revolutionary struggles, emphasized that "the only way out of the crisis for the toiling masses of the revolutionary way out is the establishment of a socialist society through a workers' and farmers' government."

At one point in Browder's speech he was interrupted by the entrance of about 50 taxi strikers led by their organizer, Joseph Gilbert, preceded by a band. Wild cheers greeted their arrival. Workers stood up on their chairs and for several minutes nothing was heard except the cheering of the workers, who broke into the "Internationale" as a sign of revolutionary solidarity with the delegation of taxi strikers.

After Browder had finished speaking, Gilbert greeted the convention in the name of the taxi strikers.

"The taxi drivers today realize that the Communist Party is the leader of the working class in all of our struggles," he said.

# Over 12,000 Ballots Cast in Local 22 Elections Thursday

# Left Wing Believed To Have Made Big Gain; 2,000 Ballots Void

NEW YORK.—Despite the vicious campaign carried on during the pre-election of the Dressmakers Union, Local 22, by Lovestonites, together with the right wing, the left wing candidates polled 35 per cent of the workers vote, an increase over their vote in the last elections. Although some of the left wing candidates got into office, Krawetz polled 4,233 votes against Goldstein's 7,155 for the executive board office. At the election for the manager's office, Stamper, left wing candidate, polled 2,599 votes while the right wing candidates polled from 3,000 to 4,000 votes for each office.

NEW YORK.—Over 12,000 dressmakers turned out at 12 different polling places to cast their votes in the Local 22 (International Ladies Garment Workers Union) elections on Thursday, according to reports yesterday.

In these elections, despite the systematic intimidation of the entire Joint Board, the Lovestonites (who had their representatives from different trades on hand at the polling stations) the Left Wing opposition was believed to have gained a substantial percentage of the votes, as well as a considerable gain over their total vote during the last elections.

Final results were not yet tabulated yesterday. The large number of votes cast will probably take several days more to count, and final results will be available. Over 2,000 void ballots are among those which were cast. Local 22 members declared yesterday. This is due, they said, to the large slates and to the fact that many newcomers, voting for the first time in the dressmakers' elections, were unable to follow perfectly all the intricate directions of the ballot.

# ATTENTION! SEC. 15 MEMBERS!

NEW YORK.—All members of Section 15 are instructed to report to the Section Headquarters at 2075 Clinton Ave. on Monday, March 26, at 8 p.m. for very important work.

# A.F.L. Heads Fear They Will Fail In Stalling Strike

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the end of yesterday's futile contention, increased wages, decreased hours from 90 to 62, and no layoffs without consent of the Union. The strikers are receiving great support from the neighborhood.

**Want Face-Saving Offer**  
It is generally understood that Green and Collins are pressing not only for the face-saving agreement for "collective bargaining"—without union recognition and with provision for "collective bargaining" by representatives of company-union minorities as well as by bona-fide union representatives—and for "mediation boards" to arbitrate cases of discrimination against union members.

It is for these "concessions" that the manufacturers are demanding, in return, that the A. F. of L. hand over for reprisals the names of every union member. Green has agreed to hand these names over to a "government agency" but the manufacturers want them direct.

Every major workers' demand already has been surrendered by the A. F. of L. leadership. They dropped demands for wage increases, here entering into the conferences. Hardly had they met President Roosevelt when they dropped the demand, voted for by their own membership, for full union recognition. Then Green said he only wanted recognition of "collective bargaining representatives," and the establishment of "neutral boards" to settle cases of discrimination.

Just yesterday the A. F. of L. leadership and the manufacturers shadow-boxed around these points. They didn't even meet together.

Last night the local leaders were corralled in a room adjoining General Johnson's office, where the manufacturers were seated. The local leaders sat there for some time until the manufacturers left—in fact, until a newspaper man poked his head in at the door and told them the owners had departed quite a while before. "How do you like this?" the reporter joshed about the stalling. There was no answer.

It is generally agreed even among the 20 or so newspapermen following the dickering that should the strikers obey the no-strike order, the manufacturers will be very expensive for them if they do. We can stop lay-offs and reverse the program of Roosevelt and defeat the paupers' oath. We will not accept Roosevelt's principle that we will get relief only when destitute. It is an insult and a personal challenge to say that we are not entitled to eat when we are jobless and hungry.

# Veterans Pledge Support

A high point of the meeting Washington for the repeal of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League pledged the audience that in its campaign for the unemployment insurance, payment of the bonus and against the Roosevelt Economic Bill, the veterans will not allow the Roosevelt government to split them from the rest of the working class. He said "I pledge you that in the carrying through of our mass movement back to when Emanuel Levin of the Economy Bill, we will fully support the fight for C. W. A. jobs for the unemployed and for the workers' non-striking throughout the country against wage cuts.

# Acclaim Taxi Strikers

Joseph Gilbert, organizer of the Taxi Drivers Union, was cheered by the enthusiastic workers as he rose to speak. Gilbert told the story of the taxi drivers strike and its significance to the entire working class. "We are demonstrating on the streets," he said, "against being herded into company unions. Today we taxi drivers have a militant organization, and we are not going to permit anyone to break it up," Gilbert pointed out that only the militant organizations of the workers were supporting the strike.

Amid great cheering the meeting unanimously passed a resolution in support of the taxi drivers strike, stating that the unemployed would not in any case take scab jobs on the cabs.

# To March from Jobs Thursday

Michael Davidov, President of the Relief Workers League, emphasized the work that must be carried out on the jobs this week to insure the success of the one-hour C.W.A. strike Thursday, and the demonstration before the City Hall.

Addressing the workers, Davidov said: "Tell the reporters if you are going to support the strike and demonstration on Thursday." A mighty roar rose from the auditorium as the workers shouted their approval of the strike. On March 31 delegations from C. W. A. jobs and from the demonstrations will present their demands for C. W. A. jobs to Roosevelt at Washington.

# T.U.U.L. To Support Strike Call

Ben Gold, national secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, stated that the entire membership of the Trade Union Unity League supported the strike for the continuation of C.W.A. jobs, and will strike in unison with the workers on C.W.A.

"The workers in the T.U.U.L. Gold said, "want unity with the workers in the A. F. of L. and Socialist unions. This meeting is the beginning of a great united front of the employed and unemployed, Negro and white. Unity will be established in spite of the A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders."

# Benjamin Outlines Struggles

Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils, spoke on the \$10,000,000 Roosevelt budget for war. "If Roosevelt can give ten billions for war," Benjamin said, "the organized pressure of the workers can force the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. This meeting is proof that the workers of America will not accept the April 1st paupers' relief and starvation plans of Roosevelt. This meeting and the organized national strike will show that the Roosevelt hunger government will not dare to liquidate the C.W.A. program.

its struggles. We feel that we can turn at all times to the leadership and support of the Communist Party. Thirty-five thousand determined drivers are battling not only against fleet owners but against LaGuardia's police for a militant rank and file union, a union of their own choosing.

# Brooklyn Workers Hold Solid in Fruit Strike

NEW YORK.—In spite of 57 arrests to date, eleven workers of the Karl Brothers Fruit Market, 2221 65th St., Brooklyn, are still holding their strike strong under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union.

They are striking for Union recognition, increased wages, decreased hours from 90 to 62, and no layoffs without consent of the Union. The strikers are receiving great support from the neighborhood.

An attempt by the A. F. of L. local 338, to obtain an injunction against the pickets and to terrorize their families, has failed.

The Food Workers Union is also leading strikers in the Zion Grocery Corp., and the food market at 298 Albany Ave., where workers are keeping picket lines solid.

# United Front Meet Rallies Auto Men For Strike Action

(Continued from Page 1)

strikers and stoppages; 4 setting up of united action committees in every shop.

In his report, Reno analyzed the situation facing the auto workers, showed how real wages had been cut sixty-five per cent while speed-up had increased 165 per cent since 1929.

"The struggle of the auto workers against the employers' attacks on living standards was started over a year ago in strikes led by the Auto Workers Union which had won better conditions and increased wages for thousands of auto workers."

Reno pointed out the significance of the militant strike of the tool and die makers organized in the Mechanics Educational Society last fall, as well as the Ford, Chester and Edgewater strikes. He also referred to the strikes in Toledo and Wisconsin, and the wave of department strikes embracing practically all plants including Fords.

He took up concretely the present strike situation and showed how the treacherous A. F. of L. misleaders helped the manufacturers and the government to halt strike action, ditching the demands of the workers. He exposed the Washington maneuvers as meaning no recognition, by putting the stamp of approval on company unions and on the open shop auto code with its vicious merit clause.

"What did we get from Washington?" Nothing but sellout in the biggest capital letters! The A. F. of L. leaders may claim the A. F. of L. is recognized but we know the manufacturers will bring economic pressure to bear to drive workers into company unions. The grievance board means representatives of the manufacturers of the N. R. A. headed by open shop employers such as Swope and Teagler—that is two representatives of the employers—and a so-called labor representative. The agreement to hand over the names of the A. F. of L. members means a blacklist for militant workers.

"It is clear the cards are stacked against the workers. The only way to fight this sell-out is to unite all auto workers for action now!"

Reno exposed the role of President Roosevelt, who approved the auto slave code, and did the work of the manufacturers in delaying the strike when the workers were ready to go out.

The conference elected Robert Eicher of the Auto Workers' Union as chairman; Bernert of the Mechanics Educational Society shop stewards as vice-chairman, and a worker of the A. F. of L. as secretary.

The conference was stirred by a fiery speech calling for united action by John Anderson, delegate of the M. E. S. A., organizer of Local 7 of that organization and one of the rank and file leaders of the tool and die makers' strike. Steve Anderson, who was frequently interrupted by applause, supported the proposals that the A. W. U. and the M. E. S. A. jointly organize action of the auto workers against the sell-out.

"Workers want unity. Any individual or group of individuals who stand in the way of unity are enemies of the workers, and are all tarred with the same brush. We of the M. E. S. A. extend our hand to the A. W. U. as a fighting union. The A. W. U. led the auto workers of Detroit in the Briggs' strike to better conditions."

"The bosses have not only pilfered our chains. They have silver-plated them. But they are chains still the same. Give me the fighting men and to hell with the bosses. Give me the fighting men of the working class and by god we will win!"

A call for unity was also echoed by Bernert of the M. E. S. A., who pointed out the mistake made in the tool and die makers' strike in falling to unite with the production workers. Bernert called for a solid front of all workers to defeat the A. F. of L. leaders' betrayal and win better conditions.

# Taxi Strikers Vote Down La Guardia Election Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

systems agreed that a poll shall be held on city property while the drivers are still on strike.

**Company Union Head Protests**  
Irving Robbins, leader of the company union, protested against holding the plebiscite while the men are on strike.

George E. Kamm, president of the Terminal company union also fought against the plebiscite. He said his organization wanted no vote and asserted that Mrs. Elinore Herrick, chairman of the Regional Labor Board, had approved of the Terminal Association, the company union.

Kamm then proceeded to heap insult on the leaders of the Taxi Drivers Union, "Supposing we win," he said. "How will we know we won't be attacked by these hoodlums and gangsters," pointing at Orner.

"Must we," Orner shouted, "be insulted by this lickspittle of the Terminal Cab Company?"

# Auto Wrkrs. Union Spokesmen Put's Demands in Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

approval upon the slave code of the manufacturers for the automobile industry.

Successive delays in calling for the strike which was voted for by the automobile workers resulted in the workers missing the opportunity to strike during peak production, when the strike is most likely to be successful. These delays were requested by the President and eagerly accepted by the American Federation of Labor leaders subservient to the interests of the employers. Further delays enable the employers to pile up stock, supply their markets, and be fully prepared to crush the resistance of the workers at a time chosen by the automobile manufacturers.

The Auto Workers' Union, the oldest union in the industry organized in 1893, is bitterly opposed to this process and feels confident that the great mass of automobile workers will break away from all those who have thus shamefully betrayed them. We wish to inform you, Mr. President, that we call upon all honest rank and file members of the American Federation of Labor, the Mechanics Educational Society of America, and all other unions in the automobile industry to unite with us in taking the only step that has proven effective in defending the interests of the workers—immediate strike action.

Mr. President, we earnestly call to your attention the vital necessity of having the following demands of the automobile workers met immediately in order to remedy the unbearable conditions outlined in our statement before the National Labor Board during its recent hearing on the automobile situation:

1. \$55 minimum wage for a 30-hour week and a 39 per cent increase in the weekly wages of all workers receiving more than the minimum.

2. Abolition of the murderous speed-up system through the election of workers' committees to regulate production.

3. Recognition of the right to organize into real trade unions of the workers' own choice, abolition of servileism and all spy systems, and abolition of company unions.

4. Eliminations of discriminations against youth and women workers doing the same work as men, particularly the abolition of discrimination against Negro workers, to guarantee them the right to be employed at all jobs in all departments.

5. Adequate cash relief to the unemployed to be paid by manufacturers and city and state governments; cessation of discharges of C.W.A. workers; and enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

The American Federation of Labor leaders have dropped demand after demand voted for even by their own membership. They have dropped the demand for increased wages. They have recognized the demand for outright dropping of the workers' own unions. They are ready to barter away the right to strike and are eager to shackle the workers in the meshes of compulsory arbitration. These American Federation of Labor misleaders can not bind 250,000 workers in the automobile industry against taking their destiny into their own hands and resorting to the only weapon they have to effectively defend their interests, namely, strike action.

Phil Raymond, Nat'l Secretary Auto Workers Union  
PHILADELPHIA PA.

**MOVIE SHOWING**  
"Ten Days That Shook the World" and "Bread"  
TUES., MAR 27, 8 P. M.  
312 So 2nd Street  
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# SPORTS

SAM ROSS

# A Basket for the Nine Scottsboro Boys

WHILE final preparations are being made for the Renascence—All-Star basketball game to be held at the S. Nicholas Arena on March 29th, both teams of players are slowly winding up their cage season—to be climaxed when they play against each other for the Scottsboro Defense Fund.

According to all indications, the stars will be in fine shape despite the hard season that lays behind them. Climaxing the season ought to push them in fine mettle for the contest.

As I look once more over the galaxy of cagers that'll don uniforms I again become cage-drunk with the thoughts of what a game they'll put up.

ALTHOUGH, on the whole, the former collegians and present professionals present a more formidable lineup of stars who've made their mark as stellar performers, they will be opposed by a team who have played together for years. It's always hard to beat a smooth-running outfit who know each other perfectly, who run plays

AND opposing them will be the undisputed world's Negro champions, who are considered as a team to be one of the finest to ever appear on a cage court—the Renascence Club. They'll have the advantage over the stars insofar as they've worked as a team for years.

On the whole, any way I try to dope it, it's hard for me to decide a winner. Perhaps in the near future, before the game starts, I'll go down in history as picking a winner—or loser; but, no matter which, I'll have my excuse. So far as I can see now, there's going to be a bang up game where these Negro and white stars get together, and maybe William Patterson, national secretary of the I. L. D., will help them along with a few extra baskets for the sake of the Scottsboro Boys, after his stirring talk in between halves.

AND here I have just received a press release that the Gilbert won the Midwest L. S. U. district basketball tourney. The Superior "Sky Rockets" won the girls' championship. From a list of 36 entries, these former lads fought their way to the top to vanquish their opponents for the right to represent the Midwest district in the regional championship games in Chicago on March 21.

This sort of news makes me kind of anxious to see the final play-off between all these district and regional champs when they bump up against the best the Eastern district has to offer on April 15. I'll be there, too. I know I'm going to see some good performances by these worker and farmer athletes.

**CORRECTION**  
Due to technical errors the results of last Sunday's preliminary basketball games in the New York District tournament need correction. The correct scores are Young Workers A. C. beat the Brownville Y.C. team, 28 to 26. Kay Tee second team lost to Newark L.D.S., 21 to 20.

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**IN MEMORY OF MORRIS LANGER**  
Organizer of the N.T.W.U.  
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Prominent Chinese Speakers on the Latest Events in China—Chinese Sword Dance—Recital of Chinese Revolutionary Poems—Chinese Soviet Songs (By Daily Worker Chorus)—"Guard Duty," a Play (By Workers Lab. Theatre)—Negro Orchestra—Concert

**SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 6:30 P.M.**  
**MANHATTAN LYCEUM**  
66 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
Chinese Refreshments from 6:30 p. m.; Program 8 p. m. Sharp; Tickets in Advance 35c.—at the Box Office 45c.; on Sale at the Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street (B'way and University Place).

# Nash Motor, Seaman Auto Strikers Reject Firms' Truce Terms

## Socialist Mayor Wants To Stave Off Action by Workers

By E. G. CLARKE  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—The workers on strike at the Seaman Body Corporation, Milwaukee, and the Nash Motors Co. at Racine, Wis., have rejected the "un-factory and unacceptable" terms under which the companies Monday offered the strikers and under which they announced they would rehire them.

The strikers renewed their demands for a 20 per cent wage increase, union recognition, establishment of seniority rights and abolition of group production. In the reply of the bosses, mentioned above, they evaded the issue of collective bargaining and proposed dealing with indefinite groups and individuals. They admitted no minimum standards, but instead tried to place a bludgeon in their hands to further beat down the rising standards of the workers. They refused the 20 per cent wage increase, which they said they couldn't afford it or even the demand for a 60-cent per hour minimum.

In reply to the demand for seniority (security in jobs) "in employment to protect every employee against discharge or demotion without good cause and providing for a hearing on the question of justification of any case of discharge or demotion," the companies replied: "We expect to follow the merit clause in the automobile code and to select, retain or advance employes on the basis of individual merit, without regard to their membership or non-membership in any organization."

### Thank Bill Green

The workers have Bill Green to thank for the "merit clause" of the N. R. A. slavery code. Every noble magazine is clubbing and shooting down workers with it.

In regard to the demand that preference be given to union members the Case Co. made its most "brilliant" reply: "Inasmuch as it is contrary to law to discriminate for or against an applicant for work on account of his membership or non-membership in a union, we cannot comply with this request."

The unions involved in the Seaman and Nash strikes are the United Auto Workers' Local No. 18785 of Racine; United Auto Workers' Local No. 19008 of Kenosha, and United Auto Workers' Local No. 19059 of Milwaukee; Tool and Die Makers of the International Association of Machinists; Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers Local No. 62 of the International Union of Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers.

In the Seaman strike there have been serious battles between scabs and strikers and police. Four scabs were sent to the hospital on Wednesday, after their car had been stopped by a hundred workers who were covering an exit gate. Another car full of scabs was stopped by a group of 400 pickets who outnumbered the police, who were trying to help the scabs to get into the plant—instead the workers helped the scabs to the hospital.

The Socialist Party leaders have been busy organizing meetings in front of the plant and doing some early electioneering for two more years of "socialism in Milwaukee." Morris Stern, the Socialist attorney who is running for judgeship; Robert Buech, Socialist supervisor and former sheriff; Mayor M. V. Baxter, Socialist Mayor of West Allis, a suburb (Allis-Chalmers Corp.), all have spoken. Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee spoke to the strikers there a few days ago—the highlights of his speech are worth recording to expose his treachery and chameleonism and what we mean when we use the term "social-fascism."

### For the N. R. A.

Silver tongue Hoan speaking: "Keep on fighting for your rights. This is a fight for Section 7-A of the recovery act, but there must be no disorder." (It is not a class struggle, it is not a struggle for food and shelter, it is not a "fight for Section 7-A of the recovery act!" Let scabs come and go, let the police tell you to picket on the other side of the street and beat you up, "but there must be no disorder.")

"If you have any complaints to make about the police, make them to Chief J. G. Laubenehr personally, as he is always ready to discuss matters with him man to man." (If cops start beating up your fellow worker—let them, don't interfere, take a taxi to the Safety Building and talk like a man to the chief, he'll listen to you and maybe tell the cop to stop by telegram.)

Hoan, whose police just clubbed a worker, Piaschki, to death in the Luther demonstration, whose police have beaten up, terrorized, framed, hundreds of Milwaukee workers under the direct orders of Laubenehr, asks the workers to talk to him personally, etc., and all that rot. He calls the workers to action then by saying: "Take a tip from Lincoln and compel the industrial lords to understand that you can't fool all of the people all of the time." No one questions that the industrial lords already understand this; they also understand, however, that you can fool some of them some of the time—and that's what they're doing as well as Daniel-the-chicken-hearted Hoan.

Hoan then defends his playmates, "The automobile industry kings have branded the American Federation of Labor as un-American." The fact is that the American Federation of Labor is typically American, and was in existence as an

American institution before the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce was thought of." Bill Green should send Hoan a bouquet when he reads this spew of his. Hoan powerfully concluded: "We must demand our rights. God bless you; I hope you win." What a magnificent conclusion! Demand your rights, workers, but don't fight for them. "There must be no disorder." Pray to God and he will bless you and with his blessing and Hoan's "I hope you will win," you are sure to smash the capitalist system. These are the words and tactics of the leaders of Social-Democracy in Germany and Austria that led to the betrayal of millions of sincere and honest workers in their struggle against capitalism. American workers must profit by the lessons of their comrades in Europe and militantly fight the treacherous leaders of social-fascism.

# St. Louis Auto Men Ready For Strike

## Greet T.U.U.L. Leaflets Calling for Strike Organization

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Every effort is being made by A. F. of L. leaders to keep the 3,000 workers in the Chevrolet and Fisher body plants from striking. There is a tremendous spirit for struggle among these workers.

On Wednesday, the day the A. F. of L. leaders stopped the strike and went to Washington to continue to postpone action, the Trade Union Unity League here distributed leaflets at the factory gates calling for immediate strike action. The leaflets which exposed Green and Collins were eagerly taken by the auto workers. The local A. F. of L. leader was at the factory gate, derby, spats and all, watching seven or eight rank and file A. F. of L. members distribute the T.U.U.L. leaflets.

The workers who missed taking leaflets were told about them by the others who got the leaflets. When they heard of the leaflets they came back. "Get one of those leaflets. That's got the real stuff in it!" many declared.

A large number came over to the workers distributing the leaflets, which answered the full page advertisement of the bosses against the workers. "Say this is that Detroit bunch," some of them said. Mostly sort of Communist, isn't it? But Jeze, they sure put up a swell scrap up there last year, didn't they? Well, we need more of that stuff here."

The 3,000 St. Louis auto workers have been suffering particularly from the worsening conditions. Over 400 were fired for union activity. Speed up is terrific. Negro workers in the plants are especially maltreated, bullied and discriminated against.

Meanwhile, the company has tried to terrorize the workers into a company union, but this was so strongly resisted by the workers in the plant, that the only ones they could get in were a few professional scab foremen and stool pigeons furnished by "industrial detective" organizations.

The rank and file members of the union are, and have been, very militant. The A. F. of L. leadership here playing its usual role of stalling and collaborating with the bosses and the National Labor Board. The indignation of the rank and file grew to such an extent that a number came to the T.U.U.L. headquarters to ask advice on how to defeat these stalling and betraying tactics. Unfortunately, there is as yet no organized rank and file movement in the union, but even the unorganized anger of the workers is beginning to make things "hot" for the A. F. of L. leaders.

It is up to the rank and file to force action in the situation here. Only a complete shut-down of the factories will make the automobile manufacturers accept the just demands of the workers. Any hesitation to use the weapon of the strike will only help the employers in their merciless drive to keep the intolerable open shop conditions. All the negotiations in Washington and New York will bring no satisfaction to the workers unless the strike is used and the real strike leaders are the workers' representatives.

Workers of Chevrolet and Fisher Body in St. Louis! Strike is our only weapon now! We must strike now! Let the rank and file decide its course and not the handful of officials! Elect large strike committees in every department from the ranks of all men regardless of union membership or craft. All power to negotiate, to lead the strike, and to make settlements must be in the hands of the joint strike committee of the workers!

Have the strike committee call a city-wide conference of all labor organizations, unions, political and fraternal organizations to secure the greatest public support striking workers ever had in St. Louis!

**PLAN SECRET POLICE**  
BOSTON.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has been asked by Governor Ely to create a secret police for the state to "coordinate the activities" of the various police departments, municipal and state. The governor declared that an "emergency" existed because of the epidemic of serious crimes committed recently and declared that this "Bay State Scotland Yard" was necessary.



UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATE IN LONDON  
Workers from all parts of England converged on London in a Hunger March recently, and after repulsing the repeated attacks of the police, demonstrated on Trafalgar Square. C.W.A. workers in the United States are now preparing similar huge demonstrations against ending of the C.W.A.

# Strike of 600 N. J. Loggers Win 22 pc. Increase After 12-Day Struggle

## Embroiderers Is Solid in 2nd Week

## Strikers Appeal to I.L.G. W. U. Members to Support Strike

UNION CITY, N. J., March 25.—Between 500 and 600 Schiffli embroiderers, under the leadership of the Schiffli Embroidery Workers Industrial Union, have been on strike in Union City and West New York, N. J., since March 21st. About 50 per cent of the industry is completely tied up by the strike.

In a statement yesterday, the leaders of the Schiffli Workers Industrial Union stated that if the strike is not spread at once, there is the greatest danger that the strike will be broken. The strikers appeal to every member of the International Ladies Garment Union to take the floor in their union and demand that support be given to the strikers, and that the entire industry be completely tied up by a general strike.

The strike is aimed directly against the N. R. A. slave code in the industry. The workers have put forward the proposed code of the workers to apply for the entire industry.

The strikers are demanding a 35 hour week with guaranteed wages from \$18 to \$40; the abolition of the stretch-out; the abolition of home work in the entire industry; the recognition of the union and elected shop committees of the workers; the right of the workers to belong to any union; and no victimization of any worker for union activity.

# Canadian Lumber Men Solid as Strike Enters Fifth Week

## Other Unions Giving Strikers Strong Support

VANCOUVER, Canada, March 25.—Fifteen hundred loggers, under the leadership of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, are still out as the strike in the British Columbia lumber camps entered its fifth week. The strike is spreading to other camps, and the men are solid in their demands after all attempts of the government to head the strike had failed.

The workers voted 809 to 49 against the government proposal for a \$2.45 wage, and demands are coming in from all over the province for a \$3.20 a day minimum wage. The men are demanding the \$3.20 a day minimum wage, recognition of the union, and the settlement of local grievances. Other unions are giving the men strong support.

# Crippled Worker in Endicott Tells How He Gets "Daily" Subs

"Despite the fact that I am crippled and have to walk around with a cane, I find it very easy to get new subs for the Daily Worker," writes Anthony Korbel, of Endicott, N. Y.

He has already obtained 11 new subscribers, and expects to get still more. Here is how he goes after new subs: "I take old copies of the Daily Worker and give them to workers to read. In a day or two I come back to their homes. I have discussions with the workers on conditions in this country, in the Soviet Union, about the speed-up in the local Endicott-Johnson shoe shops, and about the conditions of the shoe workers in the Soviet Union. I explain the difference between the bosses' press and the Daily Worker. In this way I have gotten 11 new daily subs, and I will get more, in spite of the fact that I have to limp along with a cane."

Good work, Comrade Korbel! You are setting a fine Bolshevik example!

**TO DEPORT ALIEN CONVICTS**  
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Governor George White last week advocated the deportation of all aliens in Ohio penal institutions. The governor's plan would make parole for these prisoners based upon their immediate departure for the country of their birth.

# 14 Die, 75 Injured As Fire Sweeps Lynchburg Jim-Crow Transient Home; L. S. N. R. Scores City Firetrap Houses

## City Frames Up Tenant Victims of Local Fire-Traps

NEW YORK.—The attempts of city authorities and the courts to frame-up tenant victims of fire-trap tenements and thus absolve the landlords of responsibility for fires which have taken scores of lives of tenants and their children within the past weeks are denounced in a statement issued yesterday by the city committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

The statement exposes the frame-up of Mrs. Nelle Marable, Negro woman, as typical of the new role adopted by the city in the fire-trap situation. Mrs. Marable was charged with arson, after the fire at the tenement at 45 Prince St., Brooklyn, on Feb. 21, causing the death of a child and an adult. The judge who heard the case, admitted that there was no ground for holding Mrs. Marable, but held her nevertheless.

The City Committee calls for the widest support of the campaign launched by the Boro Hall Branch of the L. S. N. R., supported by the International Labor Defense and the Unemployed Council, to smash this vicious frame-up and for the abolition of the hundreds of Brooklyn fire-trap tenements. A meeting has been called for tonight at 132 Myrtle Avenue, at which a delegation will be elected to see Tenement House Commissioner Post, who has admitted that "there is not one old law tenement in the city which is not a fire-trap."

Six fires causing 11 deaths have taken place in the last month in Brooklyn. Many of the Brooklyn tenements, especially those to which Negroes are restricted under Jim-Crow conditions, are not fit for dogs to live in. Some have no toilets, the tenants being forced to use unsanitary outhouses in the backyards. Others do not even have these outhouses. Many of the houses have no janitors, and the halls are in a filthy condition. Many have no electricity or gas, and are lighted by kerosene lamps, a constant fire menace. At 39 Prince St., a kerosene lamp, with no chimney, and a small flickering light, is the only lighting for the three floors of the house. At any moment, it may topple over, causing another fire, and killing the children and their parents in the house.

Many of the houses have no plaster on ceilings and walls—the bare lathes being exposed. Many are practically without light and ventilation—one four room apartment having only 2 windows for the four rooms. The tenants are often without water. For these unseemingly miserable dumps, Negro workers are forced to pay from \$15 to \$20 a month for three or four railroad rooms.

As a result of the fight organized and led by the Boro Hall branch of the L. S. N. R., several tenants have had increases in the relief allowances for rent.

Petitions to Mayor La Guardia are being circulated demanding that all tenants living in fire-trap buildings, be removed at the expense of the city to safe and sanitary apartments, with no increase in rents, and the right of Negro tenants to choose where they wish to live, with no discrimination against them. Demands are also being made on La Guardia that he carry out his election promises to tear down the slums and erect model fire-proof homes for workers, to rent at \$6 a room, the funds for this to be made available by the City Administration.

**WORKERS' ENEMIES EXPOSED**  
FRED G. WEISS, of St. Paul, Minn., formerly (at the beginning of 1933) connected with the unemployed movement, has been found out to be a stool pigeon. Besides some incriminating notes, there were found in his hand, also an identification card issued by the St. Paul Police Dept., as also a special letter head reading: "Fred G. Weiss - Paul - Fred C. Reinfeld, Hotel Blackstone, St. Paul, Minn."

His photograph is published herewith, and his description is given as: about 27 years old, about 6 feet tall, 190-200 pounds in weight, eyes blue-grey, hair dark blond, complexion medium build heavy set, wears glasses, speaks in a boastful manner, is of untidy appearance, and claims to be a musician.

SOLOMON H. DEISCHEN, of New York City, has been expelled from the Communist Party and from Workers Ex-Servicemen's League (Post 191) for appropriating funds belonging to the last named organization (representing collection at an open-air meeting) and for swindling a worker out of \$11, under the despicable pretext that he needed this money for stopping an eviction.

Description: About 5 feet, 10 inches, tall, heavy set, weighing about 200 pounds, has a chubby face and a shifty look in his eyes, is a fair speaker on the platform. All workers and workers' organizations should beware of this swindler, as he may attempt to continue his thievery elsewhere.

**La Guardia Silent On Workers Social Insurance Bill**  
Does Not Answer Letter Of Fraternal Federation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance, 80 Fifth Ave., has received no reply to its letter to Mayor F. La Guardia, demanding that the Mayor endorse the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (HR 7598). The letter, dated March 15, and signed by George Primoff, secretary of the federation, calls attention to La Guardia's statement of March 12 that he favors "a permanent system of unemployment insurance."

The letter of the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance, representing organizations with more than 25,000 members, declares that with the liquidation of C.W.A. on April 1, the burning need of the starving unemployed for unemployment insurance is even further increased.

# Anti-Fire Trap Meet Tonight To Aid 6th St. Rent Strikers

BULLETIN  
NEW YORK.—Tenants of 139-145 Houston Street, and sympathizers, will form a mass picket line this morning at 9 o'clock before the landlord's office at 156 Second Avenue. From there the demonstrators will march to the Essex Market court, 2nd St. and Second Ave., to answer the summons of the landlord against the tenants. M. Richards, a candy store owner, who several months ago placed a Nazi coffin in his window, symbolic of the death of culture under the Nazi regime, is one of the tenants summoned to court by the landlord. The window was smashed by local Nazis.

By CYRIL BRIGGS  
NEW YORK.—For protesting fire-trap conditions, menacing the lives of workingclass tenants and their children, at 221 E. 6th St., three of the tenants have been charged with "disorderly conduct," as leaders of the protest rent strike which has been in progress at the building for several days past.

In the Magistrate's Court at 2nd Street and Second Avenue, last Friday, the trial magistrate openly advised the landlord, Abraham Goldberg, of 271 Gerard Street, Bronx, and his attorney son, who proceeded to smash the strike, while completely ignoring the tenants' protests against law violations by the landlord. Upon the magistrate's advice, the landlord got out dispossessing notices for two of the three defendants, including Miss Evelyn Hamilton, whom the landlord considers to be one of the "ringleaders."

The magistrate also told the landlord to call in the police if the tenants continued their picketing of the fire-trap building, and to have them arrested, intimating that the courts would then do the rest. The magistrate's actions were vigorously protested by attorneys for the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union, who defended the three tenants.

A Tenants' Committee, organized by the striking tenants, has called a protest meeting for tonight, 8 o'clock, in front of the tenement, 220 E. 6th St. The Committee has issued an appeal to tenants in the block and to the workingclass generally for active support to the fight to bring pressure on the city government to force the landlord to remove the fire-hazards and obey the existing laws.

The Committee points out that in addition to lack of fire-proof stairs and hallways and fire-escape stairways, the stairway and enclosing walls leading from the cellar to the first floor have not been fire-proofed. A fire starting in the cellar would rapidly spread to the upper floors. The landlord has not only refused to heed the complaints of the tenants, but has disregarded notices from the Tenement House Department, which has taken no steps to enforce the law.

In addition, the roof is not kept in repairs, so that when it rains, the water leaks through the ceiling, walls and halls, endangering the health of the tenants as well as ruining their furniture. The sky-light is in a dilapidated condition, so that rain floods the hallways. While these conditions breed vermin, as well as disease, the landlord refuses extermination service. The flats are not steam-heated, and the chimneys are broken so that coal gas fumes are forced back into the apartments, further endangering the health of the tenants and their children. The landlord removed the door-bells, rather than repair them, thereby depriving the tenants of the bells as a warning signal during fires.

Brooklyn Workers Hit Fire Traps  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The East New York anti-fire trap committee held a mass protest meeting last week at which delegates were elected to visit the Mayor and Alderman Morris of the 56th Aldermanic district to demand that the city remove all fire-trap tenements, and provide modern fire-proof buildings at a rental of four to six dollars a room and finance small home owners to make necessary repairs to their homes and meet mortgage payments.

The delegation will report back at a mass meeting this Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock at 333 Sheffield Avenue.

**RUPPERT'S BOCK BEER**

★ IN BOTTLES - ON DRAUGHT ★

STARTING WITH March 26th and continuing while the supply holds out, you will find Ruppert's Bock Beer wherever Ruppert's is sold.

● For many people, 1934 marks the first taste of this grand old beer . . . for countless more, it brings back old time memories . . . to everyone it brings the friendly greeting of

**JACOB RUPPERT BREWERY NEW YORK**

Fred G. Weiss

Description: About 5 feet, 10 inches, tall, heavy set, weighing about 200 pounds, has a chubby face and a shifty look in his eyes, is a fair speaker on the platform. All workers and workers' organizations should beware of this swindler, as he may attempt to continue his thievery elsewhere.

# Windows Boarded; Fire Extinguisher in Locked Room in Fed'l Firetrap

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 26.—At least 14 homeless unemployed workers were dead, and 75 seriously injured as fire swept through the Jim-Crow Federal Transient Relief Bureau fire-trap here at dawn Saturday. The floors of the building in which the jobless workers were housed, a fire trap of the worst sort, collapsed within ten minutes after the fire started.

Eight of the victims of the government fire trap were white, five were Negroes. The race of the other charred victim could not be determined. No fire escapes were on the government fire-trap in which 190 homeless unemployed workers were housed: the stairs were rudimentary, the fire extinguishers in a separate room. Upstairs, where the men slept in cots a few inches apart in Jim-Crow dormitories with separate entrances for Negroes and whites, the windows were boarded.

The fire started in the morning as a pool of grease which the cook was making into "cravy" boiled over. The flames swept upward, quickly igniting the timbers and floors of the old three story building.

Panic stricken, the trapped workers sought to tear down the high board wall that blocked exit through the windows. The men leaped from the windows, their bodies already scorched by the flames, and scores broke arms and legs on the snow-covered pavement below. Others grasped sheet-covered wires that swung to the streets. Still others fell on the trolley and telephone wires, were suspended for a moment, and crashed to the pavement. Naked and barefooted, the workers burned, bled and with broken limbs awaited the arrival of the inadequate number of ambulances and trucks which carted them to the hospitals.

One hospital where 70 were admitted for treatment reported that at least one-third were seriously burned, although the full extent of injury could not yet be determined. Seventy of the victims of the government housing were taken to Lynchburg, and fourteen were carried to Virginia Baptist Hospital. At the other hospital power was off and the injured could not be treated.

In addition to those taken to the hospital, practically all who made their way down the wooden stairs suffered minor burns.

# STRUGGLE FOR MASSES IS STRUGGLE FOR SOVIET POWER

## Manuisky's Report of Activities of C.I. Delivered at 17th Congress of C.P. of U.S.S.R.

We publish here the concluding portion of the masterly report on "The Advance of the Revolutionary Crisis," made by Comrade D. Manuisky at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The first portion dealing with the maturing of the crisis of world capitalism into a revolutionary crisis was printed in Saturday's Daily Worker. (In the introductory note it was erroneously stated that the speech was made at the 13th Plenum of the E.C.C.I.)

In this report Comrade Manuisky, in his brilliant fashion, deals with the decisive questions of the rise of the revolutionary crisis and the tasks of the Communist Parties. In view of the forthcoming 8th Convention of our Party, a study of Comrade Manuisky's speech will help greatly to clarifying our Party, on the struggle for the masses, the struggle for Soviet Power.

The concluding section of the previous installment dealt with the Second International—the main bulwark of world reaction. Comrade Manuisky dealt with the decay and growing disintegration of the Second International.

In the present concluding installment, Comrade Manuisky shows that this decay in the Second International does not operate automatically, but that it is the untiring task of the Communist Parties to rally the forces of the workers for a united struggle to give the death blow to capitalism and its bulwarks and achieve Soviet Power.

Comrade Manuisky makes a detailed study of the shortcomings of the Communist Parties and the specific deeds necessary for their overcoming. The rich experiences of the Communist Parties in all countries treated by Comrade Manuisky will be of the greatest help to our Party Convention. Every Communist should make these experiences his and utilize them for raising the political level of our Party and of our forthcoming Convention.

(Continued from Saturday's Issue)

Roosevelt's programme is my programme, says the Second International.

Roosevelt's programme is the programme of Italian fascism, answers Mussolini.

At the present time the immediate question is not one of reforms but the question of power, threatens the Second International.

We are ready to take power if the President of the Republic called upon us, answers the French socialist party. (Laughter.)

We are for the building of socialism in one country, but not unless it includes the Congo, proclaims the party of Vandervelde in Belgium. The Belgian de Mann adds: We differ from the Bolshevists in advocating a N. E. P. under capitalism. We are in favor of the N. E. P. before the seizure of power, under the reign of the Belgian king. (Laughter.)

And finally, the English Laborites declare: We are for socialization, but we will not encroach upon the prerogatives of the King of England. (Laughter.)

### III. The Condition of the Comintern Sections

Comrades, the confusion and crisis of social democracy are not proceeding automatically like the operation of the blind forces of decaying capitalism, but in an untiring daily struggle of the Communists for winning over the majority of the working class. The crisis of social democracy is above all the result of many years of struggle on the part of the Comintern and its sections against the Second International.

And nevertheless, if the Communist Parties have not yet downed social democracy in the present conditions when the era of social reforms has come to an end, when bourgeois democracy in Germany has proved bankrupt, when there is an intensification of world reaction and when an imperialist war is imminent, then this shows the weak work of the Communist Parties, who have not taken advantage as they should of the world economic crisis to undermine the influence of social democracy and to consolidate their positions in the world labor movement. If the Communist Parties had not lagged behind in the winning over of the majority of the working class, the tempo of the development of the world revolutionary crisis at the present time would be different and the whole course of events in Germany and throughout the world would have been different too.

Comrade Stalin has taught the Bolshevists fearlessly to reveal all shortcomings in order to raise the quality of our work to a great height. Both at our Plenums of the E.C.C.I. and in all our daily work the Comintern subjects the weaknesses, errors, shortcomings, and blunders of its sections to the most merciless criticism. It is true that the Communists have been the inner driving force in all revolutionary movements, that they have been the only Party which has headed the movement of the unemployed; they took upon themselves the volleys of fire at Geneva and the whole weight of the repressions which have been dealt out after the movements.

But it is also true that the Communists frequently have not led these movements, and the reason why they have not led them is because they have not previously carried on day-to-day routine work in collecting and organizing the forces of the working class for great mass movements. Great events have frequently taken the Communist Party by surprise. In a number of cases the Communist organizations have been reminiscent of the first aid ambulance which rushes in hot haste to the spot where the proletariat needs help. When the movement is over, the ambulance has driven away, and the influence of the Communist Party which has grown in the process of the movement has not been consolidated in an organized way.

#### Lack of Mass Work in Trade Unions

What Comrade Stalin has said about the views of certain Communists regarding the spontaneous victory of the revolution just hits the nail on the head in the case of some comrades in our fraternal parties. And in the sections of the Comintern there are some Communists who are no strangers to such sins as those of the "honest chatterboxes" whom Comrade Stalin has castigated here. This sin makes

its appearance with special frequency among a number of Communists of the Latin countries, who suffer from great organizational shortcomings.

Many Communists are ready at any minute to die heroically on the barricades, but they cannot understand the heroism of everyday tedious work. It is easier to mobilize them for an uprising than to compel them to work from day to day in a reformist or fascist trade union, when they have to carry on a prolonged siege rather than a sudden assault.

For years the Comintern has been battling with the Italian Communist Party in order to break down the resistance of the Italian comrades to work in the fascist trade unions, and it has not attained a complete change in this respect even now. Only with great pressure has it been possible to get the Chinese comrades to work in the yellow Kuomintang trade unions. The young cadres of the Communist Parties prefer the most severe conditions of illegality to being in one hall together with a fascist commissar and breathing the same air as he. They find the atmosphere stifling in a fascist trade union, for there it is necessary to dissimulate with the fascists, to observe the rules of conspiracy, to resort to maneuvers in order not to let yourself be seen through at once. They have not mastered the secret of using that language of Aesop which, without diminishing its revolutionary class content, may stir and capture the imagination of the workers. Such language seems to them degrading, unworthy of that Party which not long ago during its period of legality was still speaking to tens of thousands of workers in open Bolshevik language. In countries where the Communists have their open or semi-secret organizations, they prefer to shut themselves up in them rather than to go into other organizations in order to spread the influence of the Party.

After all, it is easier to work in your own organization where everyone is like-minded; here you have your own Communist environment, here all are "our own people," here the position is clear, here is a definite line of demarcation between the Party organization and the non-Party masses. Here no one is watching to entrap you, to hunt you down, trying to compromise you in the eyes of the workers as political opponents do in an alien organization.

In France the Communists have not yet penetrated into the reformist trade unions. In Spain after the formation of the All-Spanish Confederation of Red Trade Unions the work of the Communist Party in the reformist and anarchist trade unions has considerably weakened.

#### Need for Fundamental Discussions With S. P. Workers

Let us take our Young Communist International. For a number of years the Young Communist International, under the leadership of the Comintern has trained a splendid generation of young Bolshevists who more than once have proved their absolute devotion to the cause of Communism. But it has not penetrated deep into the masses of working youth. Nor has social democracy got this youth behind it. The youth in the capitalist countries are embraced by the million-strong sport organizations created by the bourgeoisie, by its military staffs, by its clergy.

In Germany a certain section of the unemployed youth have gone into the fascist barracks. But the Y.C.I. members have not fully grasped this lesson. They have fought courageously against the fascists in Germany; in a number of countries they are developing quite good work in the army, receiving sentences of many years' hard labor for this work, but they find it as difficult to enter, let us say, a Catholic sport organization, where there are tens of thousands of working youth, as it would be for the Pope to join an atheist league in order to carry on propaganda in favor of Catholicism. (Laughter.) But then the members of the Communist Party and the Y.C.I. are not bound by considerations of prestige similar to those of the Vicar of Christ. The Communist and Y.C.I. organizations must be mobile; they must be everywhere where there are workers, they must be in the sport organizations, in such organizations for workers' reaction as the Dopolavoro in Italy, in the forced labor camps, but above all they must be in the factories.

During all the 15 years of the Comintern's existence the years of the crisis have been the hardest years of work of the Communists in the factories. The employers have taken advantage of the crisis in order to rid the factories of Communists. And despite this, during the past year the Comintern has achieved great success in work in the factories in Germany and Japan. But this cannot be said of other Communist Parties, which have not yet overcome their weaknesses in this sphere. And, comrades, we must bear in mind that there is no place like the factories for undermining the influence of social democracy and winning the majority of the working class away from it. But even in those places where the Communists are waging a struggle in the factories for winning over this majority, they are not always doing so satisfactorily. The Communists are filled with the most sincere organic hatred for social democracy as the agency of capital within the labor movement, but it is necessary to know how to communicate this healthy revolutionary hatred to the social-democratic workers.

It is necessary that the treacherous role of social democracy, which is clear to the Communists, should be clear to the social-democratic workers also. For them this is not yet an axiom, but a theorem which has to be proved. We must not talk to them in the language of our theses nor in polished ready-made formulas; it is often necessary to explain the most elementary simple things, doubt in which would cause Homeric language at one of our Party meetings. The honest Communist worker is revolted at the idea of having to refute the villainous sophisms of social democracy; he has refuted them long ago in his class consciousness, but he demands the same resolute consistency from the social-democratic workers too, who are only just beginning to waver.

He knows that waverings are impermissible in the Party, that they are nothing but manifestations of opportunism, that waverings in the Party must be exposed as persons who retreat from Communism; it is difficult for him to grasp that he must know how to win over the

waverers beyond the bounds of the Party, or those who are only just coming to Communism, to make them strong, reliable adherents of the proletarian dictatorship and the Communist Party, adherents who will never waver.

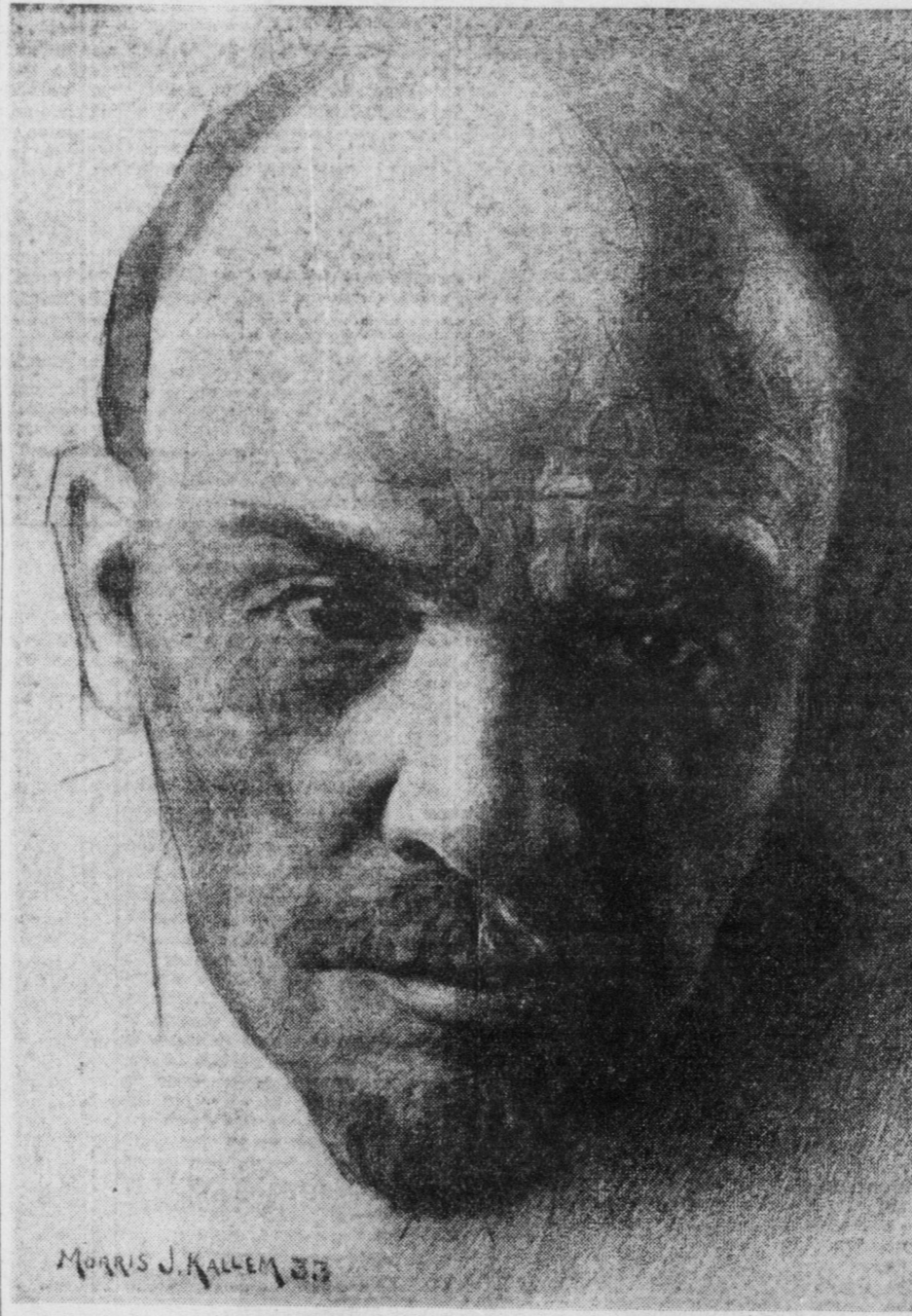
And in the shape of social democracy we are faced by a cunning and insidious foe which has at its disposal a whole staff of parliamentary orators, crafty journalists, lawyers skilled in verbal duels, who are ready to prove any piece of sophistry and with an oratorical tremor in their voice, to represent the most supreme villainy as the height of virtue.

In Norway, for example, Tranmael, the leader of the so-called Labor Party, is pressing our honest Norwegian Communists hard with "Left" phrases and pseudo-oppositional maneuvers in relation to the Second International, while our Communists in Norway allow the feeling of indignation to overcome sober political judgment. In France the Communist workers only split in the faces of the social-fascist provocateurs and vow to hang them when they insinuate that the Soviet Union is betraying the cause of democracy by prolonging the trade agreement with Germany in 1933.

#### Manoeuvres of Social Democracy Require Persistent Exposure

Our Communists are not always up to the subtleties of the artful manoeuvres of social democracy, especially its so-called "Left" section, and in carrying out the tactics of the united front they often fall into the trap which has been laid for them. The French comrades, for example, fell into such a trap at the beginning of 1932 when they engaged in nego-

V. I. LENIN



"We conquered because Lenin fostered those Bolshevik cadres, the concentrated embodiment of whose best qualities may be expressed in the one word—Stalin." —Manuisky.

Drawn by Morris Kallem

tiations with the Blums regarding discussions on the abstract theme of "unity" instead of realizing this unity of the working class in actual fact in a common struggle of the workers of all tendencies against the offensive of capital.

The French Communists did not notice that by these negotiations they were weakening the Party's onslaught on social democracy, and that at the moment, when German social democracy had opened the doors wide for fascism and when the whole Second International was in a state of utter confusion. If the Geneva organization of our Swiss Party has not been able to consolidate its influence among the working masses, which has grown as a result of the Geneva shootings, it is because it did not give a timely rebuff to the line of the Right opportunist, Humbert-Droz, who was dragging the organization towards a weakening of the struggle against the "Left" social democratic Nicole. But this Right opportunism represents the main danger all the more at the present time because the "Left" groups, who have branched off from disintegrating social democracy, are trying to hold up the revolutionizing of the social-democratic workers with "Left" reformist, intermediate platforms, such as that of the English I.L.P. member, Brockway.

#### The Communist Party of China

And if the present crisis of social democracy has not taken on sharper forms today, that is because in the spring of 1933 after the bankruptcy of the German social democracy the sections of the Comintern did not go over with sufficient energy to an offensive against the Second International, because they did not take sufficient advantage of the rejection by social democracy of the Comintern's proposal of March 5 in order to rouse a wave of indignation among the workers of all countries, who are

longing for unity in the revolutionary struggle against capital.

But, comrades, these weaknesses cannot eclipse those achievements which the Comintern has attained since the time of the Sixteenth Congress during the past three and a half years, in broadening the mass basis of its sections.

First place in these achievements belongs without doubt, after the C.P.S.U., to the Chinese Communist Party, whose fighting activity is playing a very big part in accelerating the maturing of a revolutionary crisis. The Communist Party of China has won over not only the majority of the working class but also the majority of the toilers of the Soviet districts. Its influence in the non-Soviet districts over the proletariat of industrial centres and over the peasantry is growing with every month and every week. This growth of Communist influence in China has found its expression in the numerical increase of the Chinese Communist Party which has grown by 120,000 during one year and numbers at the present time 416,000 members. (Applause.)

Comrade Wang Ming, the representative of the Chinese Communist Party, will speak here and tell you about these successes in greater detail. I will only mention that the circulation of the central organ of the Chinese Communist Party, which is published in the central Soviet district and reprinted in other Soviet districts and also illegally in non-Soviet China, has frequently, as Comrade Wang Ming has told us, reached the figure of half a million copies—(applause)—a circulation which was never dreamt of by the fascist Angriff or the Volkischer Beobachter in Germany. The Communist Party of China in the non-Soviet districts with its 60,000 members is at present the

most powerful underground Party excepting the German Party, and has grown by 40,000 members during the past year. (Applause.) This Party is already governing a Soviet State which comprises a territory of 700,000 square kilometers—more than that of France or Germany, or of any other imperial power with the exception of the U.S.A. It has at its disposal an armed force in the shape of the Chinese Red Army which numbers 350,000 fighters in its regular detachments—(applause)—and about 600,000 in armed guerrilla detachments. (Applause.) This army which, according to the confession of its worst enemies, is the best army in China, consists of 30 per cent workers and has 50 per cent of Communists in its model detachments. (Applause.)

But the only result of this campaign so far has been that the Red Army has occupied 15 new districts in Szechwan, and the Chinese comrades are convinced that this campaign will end with the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek and the technical re-equipment of the Chinese Red Army at the expense of the enemy. (Loud applause.)

It will end with the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek because the Communist Party and the Chinese Red Army is equipped with something the enemy has not got—namely, the all-conquering power of Communism and the self-sacrificing support of the toiling masses of China. (Prolonged applause.)

In the districts where the most stubborn fighting is taking place the Red Army is supported and cared for by the whole population—workers, coolies, peasants, commercial employees, fishermen, the poor of the street, women and children.

"At the first glance," said Chiang Kai-shek in one of his interviews, "it might seem that there are no patrols around for a distance of a hundred li, but in actual fact the whole locality is bristling with them, a one-legged beggar—a perfectly harmless personage, it would seem—actually has the task of transmitting secret signals and messages. A peaceful angler sitting on the bank of a pond suddenly turns out to be an armed partisan." The guerrilla detachments envelop the enemy on all sides, carry out diverse actions, perform reconnaissance work, disorganize the enemy's rear; those fighting against the Red troops are surrounded by a fiery ring of revolt.

"One of the difficulties about fighting the Reds," writes an American newspaper published in Shanghai, "is that it is impossible to distinguish an honest peasant from a Communist. (Laughter and applause.) It sometimes happens that a detachment of government troops falls in with a group of peasants and, taking them for real peasants, permits them to enter the territory occupied by the troops. Suddenly, at a given signal, the peasants are transformed into Communists and open fire on the soldiers. The government troops have more than once suffered defeats as a result of such treachery." (Laughter.)

They will continue to suffer defeats in the future, too, because the broadest masses of the toiling population of China are already seeing the advantages of the Soviet system by the concrete experience of the Soviet districts.

The Chinese Communist Party has won over these masses by carrying the agrarian revolution to its completion, confiscating the land and stock of the landlords, gentry and kulaks for the benefit of the people, by doing away with that ulcer of the Chinese countryside, the usurer, by strictly regulating trade and handicrafts without, however, socializing them, by organizing state and public aid for the peasants who have no cattle or seed, by developing industrial and credit cooperation, by raising education and health protection to a level unprecedented in China.

#### The Communist Party of Germany

This is that Party and that power for which the Chinese coolie and the Chinese peasant has been waiting for thousands of years. This is not yet a proletarian dictatorship, but it is a special form of the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry during the epoch of the general crisis of capitalism. It is a dictatorship carried out under the hegemony of the proletariat and with a monopoly of political leadership by the Communist Party which is carrying the bourgeois-democratic revolution to its completion and carrying out a number of measures of a socialist character during its process; and all this taken together insures the rapid growing over of this revolution into a socialist revolution, provided the power of the Soviets is extended over industrial centers.

The Chinese Bolshevists are teaching a lesson to the European proletariat, and especially to the Spanish workers, on how to carry out the bourgeois-democratic revolution, eliminating the economic basis and political power of the counter-revolutionary classes, who, unless this is done, will eventually come in fascist garb, as the experience of Germany has shown.

Next after the Chinese Communist Party for having made a step forward in winning over the majority of the working class, comes the Communist Party of Germany.

Never before has the German Communist Party approached so closely to the social-democratic workers as at the present time. Never before during the whole post-war period of development of social democracy have the workers devoured every Communist leaflet with such eagerness as now. Never before in Germany has there been such a profound urge towards the united front of struggle of the working class as there is today. And this has enabled the Communist Party of Germany to spoil the plans of the fascists for capturing the trade unions.

Thanks to the rebuff they have received from the working class headed by the C.P.G., the German fascists have not been able to base themselves on the reformist trade unions, nor to create their own trade unions as the Italian fascists have done. The fascist factory organizations hastily created by them have either turned into opposition centers of struggle against the employers and fascism or they are in the process of complete disintegration.

The law just passed in Germany on the abolition of trade unions and factory committees, creating as it does a regime of serfdom for the German workers, is tearing the mask of social democracy from the face of the fascist counter-revolutionary gang. The increased influence of the C.P.G. permitted it, after the blow sustained in March, to go over as early as May to a type of scattered demonstrations which the fascists answered with a new wave of terror and public executions.

In August-September the revolutionary trade union opposition developed a series of successful strikes in the Lower Rhine, in Haagen, in Dusseldorf, Remscheid, Wuppertal, Solingen, and other places.

In November it headed a demonstration of German workers comprising 5,000,000 people,

according to the figures given by the fascists who either voted against fascism or refrained from voting in order to express their protest against the fascist dictatorship.

#### The Condition of Other Communist Parties

The Communist Party of Poland has also made progress in winning over the majority of the working class. This fact has found its expression, firstly, in the numerical growth of the Party and the Y.C.I., which now number as many as 30,000 members, i. e., as many as the legal Polish Socialist Party (P.P.S.); secondly, in the independent organization and independent leadership of a series of powerful strikes.

In France, after a number of years of stagnation and even of a certain decline in the numerical growth of the Party and the Red Com Federation of Labor, the last year has been marked by a definite shifting in the direction of the further increase both of the Party, which now numbers about 40,000 Communists, and of the Red Trade Unions, which at the present time number about 275,000 members.

In Czechoslovakia, despite the fact that the Party has been driven underground, it numbers 55,000 members at the present time, together with 90,000 members in the Red trade union.

The heroic workers' Party in Bulgaria has won over the majority of the working class in 1932 it captured the municipality of Sofia which brought in its train the cancellation of elections and a rapid wave of repression, against the Communist Party. Great successes have been gained by the Communist Party of Spain, which has grown from 800 members three years ago to 30,000 at the present time which is leading about 300,000 workers organized in trade unions and which received about 400,000 votes at the last elections. (Applause.) The Young Communist League is growing and numbers 15,000 members at the present time; its influence is growing in the army and the influence of the Party over the peasantry is steadily increasing.

At the present time there is hardly one section of the Comintern which has not broadened its mass basis during the past three and a half years. The American Communist Party has doubled its membership, numbering at the present day upwards of 20,000 members. An especially sharp upward curve is to be seen in the numerically small Communist Parties, such as the Dutch Party, which has doubled and trebled the number of its members. These Parties are already becoming serious antagonists of the big social democratic parties; they are now not afraid of great tasks, they boldly penetrate into every mass government; they are snatching the leadership of these movements out of the hands of the social democrats. The Comintern now numbers 860,000 Communists in the capitalist countries. But it is not only a question of the numerical growth of the Communist Parties; it is also a question of the growth of their influence. Such a small Party as the Communist Party of Australia, which has only a thousand and a half members, is able to have its second secretary elected general secretary of the All-Australian Federation of Miners. Three thousand five hundred Communists in Belgium impress the striking miners of Borinage by their courageous behaviour more than does the party of Vandervelde with its many thousand members.

The English Communist Party has hardly increased numerically during the last few years. But if the students of the two most aristocratic universities—Oxford and Cambridge—strike horror into the whole of the English bourgeoisie by passing a resolution that they will not defend either king or country in the event of war, that is the result of many years of anti-war agitation by our Party. If the workers of the Independent Labour Party are now knocking at the doors of the Comintern, despite the sabotage of their leaders, that is, above all thanks to the consistent Bolshevist line pursued by English Communists.

#### The Difficulties of the Revolutionary Struggle

Meanwhile this growth of the influence of the Communist Parties is going on in a situation where the overwhelming majority of the sections of the Comintern are already in an illegal position, and only fifteen sections, including Soviet China, are still able, to a lesser or greater extent, to carry on open work.

In the majority of the capitalist countries the Communists are working under conditions of the cruelest persecution, going far beyond the repression of tsarism. During eight months of 1933 alone 238,000 members were arrested, 46,000 killed, and 160,000 wounded and maimed. Hundreds of thousands of Communists are imprisoned in capitalist jails out of whom a magnificent fighting Party consisting of the most devoted and well-tried fighters of the proletarian revolution could be formed in twenty-four hours in any individual country. In Germany alone about 60,000 Communist workers are incarcerated in concentration camps. The illegal Communist Party of Poland numbers 15,000 Party members who are at liberty, while the number of its active members who are in jail reaches the figure of 10,000. There has been a marked growth during recent years in the number of those killed without a trial in comparison with the number of those condemned. In China Communists who fall into the clutches of Chiang Kai-shek are beheaded on the spot. Hardly a day passes without the Comintern sustaining a new and severe loss in some capitalist country or other. In the so-called "advanced" bourgeois democracies such as the U. S. A., Communists are shot from ambush by hired bands.

In the Southern States, in the "black belt," they are subjected to lynch law. The leader of a strike in any capitalist country lives under the menace of being struck down by the bullets of fascist scoundrels. There are some Parties in which the whole active has been physically exterminated, as for instance in Bulgaria after the September uprising in 1923 and after the explosion in the Sofia cathedral. In the colonial countries Communists are kept in cages chained to an iron post, just as the Roman patriots chained their runaway slaves.

The burning of the Reichstag by fascist provocateurs shows to what depths of villainy the expiring classes descend in the struggle against

(Continued on Next Page)

# "Stalin Taught Bolsheviki Fearlessly to Reveal Shortcomings, Thus to Raise the Quality of Our Work to a Great Height"

(Continued from preceding page)

the proletariat, shows that these classes will be capable of in the moment of war, by what monstrous iniquities they will try to maintain their rule.

What is happening at the present time in the fascist prisons of Germany puts in the shade all hitherto existing forms of white terror. The fascist Storm Troopers and their methods are an exact replica of the brutal whiteguard rascals and their drunken savagery as displayed by Denikin's intelligence service.

During the so-called "national revolution" in Germany over 2,000 Communists have been killed, tens of thousands of workers' houses have been sacked, hundreds of thousands of workers suspected of sympathy for Communism were deprived of work and relief.

Under these conditions the German Communist Party has not only kept 100,000 of its members but is growing still further. (Applause.)

Every Communist of such an illegal Party represents pure proletarian gold. In the scales of history he weighs more than the tens of thousands of those who voted until recently for social democracy. All honor and glory to the German Communist Party and its Central Committee and to its leader Comrade Thaelmann, who have fostered such cadres! The Communist International, comrades, already has many tens of thousands of such Communists in the capitalist world. And these tens of thousands of Communist rank and file members, who will rally millions around them in the process of the revolutionary battles, are more feared by the world bourgeoisie than the millions of members which social democracy now has. The conduct of George Dimitroff has won the admiration of the world. (The delegates rise and applaud. Cries of "Bravo!")

The conduct of George Dimitroff is that conduct worthy of a Communist which in other and more obscure circumstances has been displayed by thousands of Communist rank and file members in all capitalist countries, a conduct which Lenin and Stalin have taught the Bolsheviki Party and which other sections of the Communist International have learned from it. (Applause.) Is not the Hamburg worker, Luetsgens, who died under the fascist axe with the cry: "Long live the world proletarian revolution!" a man of the same Bolsheviki stamina as Dimitroff?

### The Bolsheviki Stamina of the Communist Party

The importance of the path travelled by the Comintern consists in the fact that the voice of Liebknecht is not a solitary voice, as it was in 1914. Thousands of Liebknechts in the capitalist countries are now holding high the banner of world proletarian revolution to-day and will hold it yet more strongly to-morrow in the event of a new imperialist war. (Applause.) And here, comrades, it is not a case of the testing of individual people. Whole parties have already stood this historical test. Is not the conduct and the work of the Communist Party of Germany under the conditions of fascist terror—is not this the truest test of the Bolsheviki stamina of the Communist Party of Germany? The Party, three members of whose Central Committee have been killed, every leading worker of which is virtually a "condemned man," more than 10,000 of whose members were arrested in one week in November

last year, has not discontinued its work for a single minute. Since the time when the fascist dictatorship was established, it has distributed about two million printed publications. Its illegal central organ, the Rote Fahne, although appearing irregularly, is read by a far larger circle of people than at the time when the Rote Fahne was published legally. (Applause.)

Tens of thousands of nameless heroes—German Bolsheviki who risk their lives every minute—are printing and distributing leaflets, carrying on agitation in the factories which the Party has now made the chief arena of its activity. People are dying for a free Communist world with the same courage with which the Bolsheviki died on the fronts of the Civil War. In Thuringia an inconspicuous worker member of the Party, having barricaded himself in his room, throws open the windows and transmits a speech from the Moscow radio before the assembled crowd, until the fascist beasts break down the barricade and murder him on the spot.

Under conditions of most severe illegality the initiative of the lower Party organizations is being broadly developed, quickly and independently reacting to every event in the country; new Party cadres are growing, a fact which has permitted the Party on four occasions after great losses to replace the arrested comrades by new ones. It is not a proof of the Bolsheviki stamina of the Party that out of 60,000 Communists imprisoned in concentration camps in Germany, out of all the 150,000 prisoners the fascist police were unable to find even one "witness" for the Leipzig trial and were compelled to operate with pseudo-witnesses hired from the criminal world? (Applause.)

### Parties Fight Heroically for Internationalism

Such a Party cannot but win the confidence of the workers, such a Party will gather millions around it. And of those five million who, according to the fascist statistics, voiced their protest against the fascist government in November of last year, the overwhelming majority are without doubt Communists, for only Communists could be unafraid of receiving a fascist bullet in return for their vote or refusal to vote.

Has not another Communist Party which is playing an important part—the Communist Party of Japan—already stood this Bolsheviki test? During the nine months alone, according to the extremely incomplete figures which find their way into the bourgeois press, about 8,000 Communists and Y. C. L. members were arrested in Japan. And none the less dozens of new Communist forces are rising up in Japan to replace each arrested Communist. The Japanese Communist Party is training up a steel Bolsheviki generation.

Here is one example for you: a young girl, member of the Y. C. L. who was subjected to tortures for six weeks, not only did not give information but, to the astonishment of the fascist hangmen, did not utter a groan, did not pronounce a single word.

Only the Communist Party of Japan is conducting a courageous struggle in the country against the war in China under conditions of chauvinist intoxication, at a time when the Japanese social democracy is proclaiming that socialism is being built in Manchuria.

It is giving to all sections of the Comintern

a model of mass Bolsheviki work, reproducing down to the smallest details the methods of work employed by our Party when it was illegal—the same urge towards the factories, the same ability to get hold of the most everyday needs of the workers, in order to put before them the main questions of the class struggle, the same clear, precise and simple style of proclamations and articles, the classic masters of which were the Russian Bolsheviki. During recent times the active work of the Communists has been intensified to an extraordinary degree in the war factories. During several years, despite huge losses, the central organ of the Party, Sekki (The Red Flag) has not ceased to appear. The Communist Party publishes a paper for the soldiers, The Soldier's Friend, a paper for the sailors at Kobi,

hand of brotherhood and proletarian solidarity. (Loud applause.)

Comrades, has not the well-organized and well-conducted transition to an illegal position of the majority of our sections during the last few years been a Bolsheviki test of the stamina of the sections of the Comintern?

But if the sections of the Comintern have stood this historic test, then it is just because they have learned from our great teachers, Lenin and Stalin, and from the model Party, the C.P.S.U., to observe Bolsheviki irreconcilability towards every kind of opportunist vacillation and deviation.

When a group of rank and file comrades in Germany meets in the woods some dozen times in order to satisfy themselves that no political mistakes or deviations have crept into a num-

### LEADERS OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION



The group picture of Lenin, Stalin and Kalinin was taken during the stormy days of the establishment of Soviet Power in the U. S. S. R.

ber of the newspapers which they are publishing, such an action means something. People fear a deviation more than they fear death. In the struggle against the Right deviation as the main danger, and against the Left deviation, the Comintern has grown, strengthened and become Bolshevized during the 15 years of its existence and during the ten years since Lenin's death.

Brockway of the I. L. P. reproaches the Comintern for the fact that the Communist Parties of the capitalist countries have fought together with the C. P. S. U. against deviations in our Party. But the questions which have been decided by this struggle were questions upon which the fate of the whole world labor movements depended. In this struggle against deviations on two fronts the Comintern has achieved a rock-like unity and solidarity of its ranks which no power can shake. (Loud applause.)

### The Fight on Two Fronts Against Opportunism

"Those whom they call Manchurian bandits are our brothers, Chinese workers and peasants who are fighting against the intervention of Japanese imperialism. Japanese imperialism is making an onslaught on the Soviets which have already been formed in China and plotting an attack on the Soviet Union—our proletarian fatherland. . . . But an attack on the country of Soviet workers and peasants means an attack on ourselves, the Japanese workers and peasants." (Loud applause.)

There are tens of thousands of such letters and articles. And this is the genuine voice of worker and peasant of Japan, to which the toilers of our Soviet country stretch out the

would lie at the present time if we had permitted in its ranks freedom of factional groupings and that "freedom of opinion" which was demanded at one time or another by Frossard, Trotsky, Hoeglund and others.

The "Left" reformist leader of the English I. L. P., Brockway, in his correspondence with the Comintern also proposed that we form a renegade outcast groupings with whose help the bourgeoisie is trying to pulverize the forces of the working class. The path taken by these groupings leads into the camp of the bourgeoisie, and we do not need a new International, for we are not going to exchange Leninism for Brockwayism. (Applause.)

The way to the unity of the working class does not lie in the creation of new, intermediate Internationals, but in the political liquidation of social democracy as the Party which betrays the working class, and in the strengthening and consolidation of the Communist International. In this alone lies the salvation of the working class from fascism and imperialist wars. And the Seventh Congress of the Comintern which is being convened this year must become a Congress of the gathering together of the revolutionary forces of the working class for the struggle against fascism, imperialism and capitalism.

### Party of Lenin, Stalin Leads Masses To Soviet Power

Millions of the social-democratic workers, viewing with bitterness and anguish the bankruptcy of their mass organizations, are asking themselves ever more frequently the agonizing question—where is the way out?

And the Seventeenth Party Congress, the Congress of the leading section of the Comintern, to whose voice the whole world is listening, gives its answer to this question. Yes, comrades, we know this way out, the way out of the threatening catastrophe. This way out was shown to the toilers of our country seventeen years ago by Lenin, who ranks beside Marx and Engels as a supreme genius of human history. This way out is October, it is the victory of the workers and peasants over the forces of the old world. We know the means, tested already by the experience of a great people, by which to put an end to wars and fascism and to capitalism which breeds them. This means is Soviet power, the slogan of which is now, in accordance with the decision of the Thirteenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I., becoming the central slogan of the whole mass work of the Communist Parties. We know the way which leads to victory. It is the united front of the proletariat under the leadership of the Communist Parties in the individual capitalist countries, it is the united front of the world working class under the leadership of the Comintern, the front which, in union with the U.S.S.R. and Soviet China, constitutes an invincible force.

Taking this path, we conquered in October, because Lenin had forged a Bolsheviki Party with which the world Party of Leninism—the Communist International created by him—is now allying itself. He not only armed this Party with the theory of revolutionary Marxism; he enriched and developed this theory for the new epoch of proletarian revolutions and wars. We conquered because he fostered those Bolsheviki cadres, the concentrated embodiment of whose best qualities may be expressed in the

one word—Stalin. (Prolonged applause. All rise.)

We not only conquered, but we have maintained and consolidated this victory, because the genius of Lenin guided the toilers of our country through the most difficult moments of our revolution, through the war against the expiring classes whose resistance grows more frenzied as they perish, through the war of international intervention. But we have not only maintained and consolidated our victory, we have extended it, strengthening the proletarian dictatorship in every way and victoriously building the socialist society under the masterful leadership of Lenin's successor, Comrade Stalin.

Under the Leninist leadership of Stalin, the U.S.S.R. today, after ten years without Lenin, not only represents the armed section of the proletariat, but is armed moreover with the most modern technique. Under the leadership of Stalin, the U.S.S.R. today is not only the state organization of part of the world proletariat, but also a state organization which by its vast might is shifting the levers of history and hastening on the downfall of capitalism.

Under the leadership of Stalin, the socialist economy of the advanced detachment of the world proletariat has been built up in the U.S.S.R. Through the iron, inflexible will of Stalin and the Party led by him, a population of one hundred and seventy millions, who yesterday belonged to different classes and strata, is now building a classless socialist society, fighting for the victory of the proletarian revolution throughout the world.

Now, when the bourgeoisie is driving the world towards imperialism, when it is attacking the disarmed working class of the capitalist countries, we can see with special clarity that the theory of the building of socialism in one country represents for the world revolutionary movement. This was and is the theory of the most profound proletarian solidarity, of the supreme internationalism of the C.P.S.U. And the proletariat, armed with this theory, is indefatigably paving the way for the victory of the proletarian revolution throughout the whole world.

Lenin led the toilers in Russia to October. Stalin, following Lenin's path, is leading them to victory throughout the whole world. (Applause.) His appraisal and forecasts have determined that path which the Comintern has travelled during the last ten years without Lenin. He illuminated this path with the unsurpassed dialectics of Marxist-Leninist theory. His Bolsheviki adherence to principle—as hard as granite—and his revolutionary tactics—as pliant as high-grade steel—teach the Communists of all countries to fight and to conquer. He taught them in the class battles to look vigilantly forward, to outline the direction of attack far ahead, patiently to accumulate forces, and at the decisive moment to inflict upon the class enemy a crushing lightning-like blow.

That is why the toilers of all countries regard our Stalin with such love. That is why the Communists in the capitalist countries hold a look death in the face, knowing that the cause of Lenin is in true hands, that the cause of Lenin is invincible. That is why Dimitroff held so high the banner of the Comintern at the Leipzig trial. This Leninist-Stalinist breed of men has grown up during the fifteen years of the Comintern's history. It is they who will head the battles of the international working class, it is they who will lead them under the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin to final victory. (Loud and prolonged applause. All rise.)

## Stress Work in Auto, Steel, and Role of the Press, in Pre-Convention Discussion

### Applying Open Letter in Work Among Great Lakes Dockers

By S. STOKES, Dist. 9  
The deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, which brings closer the danger of imperialist war, makes it even more important for us to have a correct understanding of the 13th Plenum and the Open Letter in order to carry on our work in a Bolsheviki manner.  
We can do this only by bringing forward our shortcomings and achievements in the pre-convention discussions and the convention discussion itself.  
The Open Letter points out the importance of making a decisive turn in our work in order to root our Party in the basic industries (mining, steel, marine, etc.) The Draft Resolution to the 8th Convention correctly states that this turn has not yet been made.  
The draft resolution however fails to mention the importance of the work in the marine industry on the Great Lakes.

Why does this work become important?  
First, it would be safe to say that 75 per cent of the new materials (iron, ore, etc.) used in the steel mills are transported via the Great Lakes, and with the approaching imperialist wars what other industry is more important than the steel industry?  
Secondly, there exists at the present time only two organizations of any size, I.L.A. unions of Longshoremen in Buffalo and Duluth, with a vast amount of sailors, ore and coal dock workers, elevator men, etc., that have no organization whatever. It becomes the duty of the Party and the revolutionary trade unions to root itself into this mass of workers who have special grievances because of the work lasting only seven months a year and for five months they are on relief.  
Furthermore, no attempts have been made to organize opposition groups in the I.L.A. unions, with the exception of Duluth where we have

made some progress although as yet very weak.  
In the past some attempts were made by the M.W.I.U. to organize the seamen. However, with the lack of proper guidance from the Party the comrades were either taken away from that work and put into another field without replacing them, or else they became demoralized in one way or another and left, mainly due to the lack of food, and to this date we have no tabs on them.  
Our task must be to correct our tactics at once.  
With the opening of navigation the bosses and shipowners aim to put into effect the NRA slave codes. These codes will mean a wage cut of 20 per cent and over to the seamen, longshoremen, coal and ore dock workers, etc., employed on the lakes.  
The duty of the Party members must be to mobilize all of the workers to fight these attempts of the bosses, and the only way it can be

### Discussion in "Communist" and "Party Organizer"

ANNOUNCEMENT  
With the pre-convention discussion drawing to a close and with many articles still on hand, and the space in the Daily Worker being taxed as it is, the pre-convention discussion Commission decided to utilize the pages of the April issues of the "Communist" and the "Party Organizer" as well. Both of these issues are being rushed through the press so that they may be made available before the opening of the Convention.  
Literature agents should order extra quantities of the "Communist" and the "Party Organizer" in advance.  
The April "Communist" will carry the following articles by Comrade Johnstone on the Pittsburgh District; Zack, on Trade Union Work; Adams, on the inner life of the Party and Brown on winning the majority of the workers.  
The "Party Organizer" will include the articles by comrades on Marine and Steel in Baltimore; Roman, on language work in Youngstown; Feld, A. F. of L. work in Cincinnati; Weinstein on Railroad work in a Chicago section; Gebert on work in the Chicago stockyards; Shear, on work among women in mining fields; and on unemployed work among Negroes.  
—PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION COMMISSION.  
done is by organizing the unorganized longshoremen into the I.L.A., build a strong MWIU among the sailors and in this way will be able to strengthen the Party.

### Rise in Auto Strikes Shows Growing Mass Radicalization

By S. A. LORRIS, (ex-Ford Worker)  
It is a crime to underestimate the radicalization of the masses and the desire of the workers for organization. The strike struggles and mass demonstrations against wage cuts, speed-up, hunger and starvation, for higher wages, unemployment insurance, and for betterment of the general conditions, proves that the workers are ready to organize and fight.  
Struggles in Detroit  
We, here in this gigantic proletarian city, have witnessed heroic strike struggles of Briggs, Motor Products, Hudson workers, against wage cuts, and other grievances in the shops. During the course of these strikes Ford, fearing the strike in his plant, dashed down and locked out the workers to prevent the strike reaching his shops.  
On May 1, following these strikes, 65,000 workers from two concentration points marched with their revolutionary slogans and banners to the center of the city celebrating Red May Day, and raised their voices against Yankee Imperialism.  
Next month following, 25,000 workers marched on Ford's. In spite of the terrorizing efforts of Ford and the government such as having capitalist newspapers warning the workers not to respond to the call of the Reds for the second Hunger March to Ford's, and jailing militant workers who dared to come out to distribute leaflets for this purpose, having stool-pigeons going around to the workers and telling them if they come out they will be shot down by machine guns. Like Joe York and the other comrades on March 7, 1932, on June 5, 1933, 25,000 workers came out in a solid body and fased the thousands of Detroit, Dearborn and Ford cossacks. Guard Against Remnants of Social Democracy in Our Ranks  
We broke the terror in Dearborn. We established union headquarters there. We have Party shop units in the shop. But, all these are not sufficient to carry out our aims in the Ford shop, unless we fight against the Social Democratic tendency of some of our comrades towards shop work. This tendency was and is that the Ford workers have no desire to organize, yet, that they are afraid to join the Communist Party. The above given facts and the present reports from inside the shop that the workers are booing and disobeying the foremen and superintendents, places the important task before us of exposing these Social-Democratic right opportunist tendencies.  
We must work day and night to help our comrades in the shop, to organize more Party units, union groups, anti-war groups, and against wage cuts, by selling the "Ford Worker" and distributing leaflets and stickers on the street car junctions where Ford workers change cars. The "Ford Workers" must come out regularly and every copy of them must reach the Ford workers.  
Recently we worked out a plan of work for our activities in the Ford

shop. Let us not think that this is another document, but it is a mirror in which we can see every point of our decisions. Let us keep this mirror before our eyes and not in the desks. We must check up on every point, and carry it through. District Organizer and the Org. Secretary must have a copy of this plan, check up on it every week, see to it that the work is carried out by the District Organizer, by the Section Committee of Ford concentration and street units and by all the other sections where Ford workers are living. If not carried out, find out why? Arrange meetings and discuss details with them and help to carry them out.  
If we do not take seriously the problem of organizing the Ford workers then our application of the Open Letter will be wrong. Fifty thousand workers are working at River Rouge Plant. One who doesn't understand or overlooks the seriousness of organizing this gigantic army in a basic industry like the automobile, neglects the value of the Open Letter. One who understands and carries out the Open Letter by organizing the Ford workers, can see what a political effect it will have on the world if there is a strike of 50,000 workers in the Ford shop.  
There Is Ground for a Strike  
We must prepare to have a strike in the immediate future in Ford's by systematic Bolsheviki work in and around the shop. There is mass discontent of workers against low wages and other grievances. Leading comrades who are assigned to work with the groups must attend their meetings and carry out their tasks. A systematic check up shall take place on them. Other leading comrades in the District and the sections must visit the street units and take up the problems of getting groups of Ford workers together. Doing so, we will be able to strengthen the Party units and union branches in Ford's and organize and lead the strike in Ford's. Let us work with more Bolsheviki energy and we will get very good results.  
Workers are ready to organize and fight. Let us give them leadership.

## Must Face Broadest Masses With Program of the Communist Party

By A. FRASER  
(Agitprop, Sect. 1, Dist. 8)  
The Thirteenth Plenum of the E. C. C. I. in its resolution raises very sharply the necessity of our agitation and press being addressed to the broadest strata of the toiling masses. Here is what it says:  
"The content and language of agitation and the press must henceforth be addressed to the broadest strata of the proletariat, and the toilers, showing the face of the Communist Party, both in agitation and in mass action."  
For many months the Section and the units have been discussing this question. But so far we have not been able to transform our discussion into action. And we must say that we have not reached the "broadest strata of the workers."  
It seems to me that we are afraid to talk to the workers in the name of our Party. We always keep the

C. P. in the background. And when we are found out, we apologize for the Party. Comrades in the Party need no apology. We must boldly bring forward the program of our Party and at the same time thoroughly expose the role of the reformists and reactionaries—the Socialist Party, A. F. of L., etc.)  
The political understanding of our comrades as yet is at a very low level (alho we can record some improvement). Let me state one example: A few days ago the comrades in Unemployed Council Branch No. 66 arranged a debate between an ex-Wobly and Comrade E— on the following subject: "Resolved: That Communism is a hindrance Rather than a Help to the Labor Movement." Fortunately, this state of affairs was brought to the attention of the leading comrades and the debate was cancelled. Imagine a comrade having to take

the "defensive" at a time when Communism is decisively on the upgrade, in every country in the world. And also a debate with a free-lancer who has absolutely no following whatsoever.  
Without a clear understanding of the Policy of our Party we cannot attempt to win the majority of the workers. There are many ways to clarify our comrades. The Daily Worker is not appreciated to the fullest extent by many of our comrades. In my opinion steps must be taken to see that every comrade reads the Daily Worker or his language paper, if he cannot read English.  
Raising the Political Level  
At no time in the history of our Party have we had such an excellent selection of books and pamphlets on the labor movement and Communism as at the present time.

Do our comrades take advantage of this opportunity? They do not. It is almost as hard as pulling teeth to convince some comrades to study a pamphlet at a time like this, when thousands of new workers are joining our Party, we have the responsibility on our shoulders of educating these new comrades. This cannot be done in a mechanical way. We must patiently talk to each new comrade and explain to him the role of the Party and convince him of the value of systematic study by each comrade—to spend one hour daily in study of revolutionary literature. I am sure the cry for more comrades would be at least partially solved.  
We cannot minimize the importance of schools and classes. We sometimes think that if each unit sends one student to the Workers' School that we have done our revolutionary duty. The workers'

School is good, but this alone is not enough. I believe that the first task of every new member should be to attend a "New Members Class" and even this is not enough. There is no reason why each section should not have other classes, such as Principles of Communism, Party Organization, etc. We must remember that only a small percentage of our comrades can go to the workers' school. Wherever possible classes should be arranged in the sections. Then comes up the question of instructors. If a class for instructors could be arranged, where leading comrades from the sections would be instructed in the best methods of conducting classes. In this way this question of instructors could be solved. We cannot underestimate the value of study circles. Only one unit in our section has as yet become interested in study circles. This unit had con-

ducted a study circle for some time. The response is good. Some six or eight non-Party members as well as the Party members attend. This is a shop unit, although not in a basic industry.  
Political Discussions in the units also play a great role in clarification of the comrades. District outlines have been utilized for some time. We call comrades together—who are capable of leading discussions, and go over the outlines with them. In this way we are reasonably sure that discussion is carried on in the Unit.  
At this time, when we are approaching a revolutionary situation, when we are accepting thousands of workers into our Party, we must exert every effort to raise the political level of the comrades. Only in this way can we develop cadres. Only in this way can we reach the broadest masses of workers.

Workers are ready to organize and fight. Let us give them leadership.

# I.W.O. Must Establish Central Base Among Negro Workers

### Concentrate on Harlem, Chicago Black Belt and the South

By MAX BEDACHT

To become the fraternal organization of the American working masses, our International Workers Order must establish its central base among the native American workers. Our present campaign for strengthening the English section is one of the necessary steps toward this end.

In this connection work among the Negro masses is a most important effort. The Negro masses are a large percentage of the native American workers. The organization of Negro masses in our ranks will be the real proof of the proletarian class character of our Order. Last but not least, the Negro masses, most exploited, their economic existence most insecure, are victimized most extensively by the making of capitalist insurance companies with very little or no benefit at all to themselves.

For this reason our City Central Committees everywhere must give special attention to agitation and organization work among the Negro masses. This work requires the collective efforts of all sections of the Order. It requires special mobilization of all active forces of the Order.

The National Executive Committee has issued special propaganda folders for work among the Negro sections. These folders can be secured free of charge. A systematic house-to-house distribution of this folder in Negro sections, followed with house-to-house canvasses, must be organized by volunteer members of the Order. To mobilize these volunteers and to organize and systematize their work is the duty of the leading committees of the Order.

The National Executive Committee decided that as part of our efforts to win the Negro masses into our Order special organization work shall be done in the South. Accordingly, an organizer was sent there. As a result of the work of this organizer, our Order has now established 14 English branches in Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk and New Orleans. The response to our organization work, especially among the Negro workers in these southern cities, shows the tremendous possibilities our Order has for growth and expansion as the fraternal Order of the most exploited masses of American workers.

Work in the Harlem Black Belt of New York and the Chicago Black Belt of Chicago has begun. However, it is still very weak. It is the work of only a few volunteers. It is not yet the concentrated effort of the whole city organizations of the Order. Instead of a dozen comrades instead of a few individual members of the Order, all branches, all leading committees and the City Central Committees of New York and Chicago must make the work in the Harlem Section in New York and on the South Side of Chicago their major task.

The National Executive Committee has purposely confined the major activities in the next few months to special work to build the English-speaking section. This en-

ables us to concentrate our forces. We must carry through this concentration by doing everything within our power to mobilize the last ounce of energy to build English, youth and children's branches, especially in the Negro sections of the cities.

To carry through this concentration work especially in the Negro section is a piece of concrete propaganda work. By this kind of work we will really actively combat the poison of white chauvinism. Bourgeois influences and ideological poison are not counteracted and killed only by propaganda speeches. It is necessary to draw the workers into active participation in the effort to build workers organizations and carry out working class struggles. In these practices the workers learn the poisonous character of bourgeois ideology. It is in this work that the workers themselves will learn to make efforts to cleanse their conceptions from bourgeois influences.

The last week saw a slight improvement in the campaign to build the Youth Section. Fifty new members were the total for the week. However, only 13 out of the 85 youth branches recruited new members.

An adult Slovak branch has set an example well worth following. With a membership of only 27, the Baltimore adult Slovak branch organized a youth branch of 12 members. Of these, nine are young steel workers, bakers, etc. This is what we mean by adult cooperation in winning young workers for the I.W.O. Every adult branch can cooperate in the building of the Youth Section. Discuss the youth question in the branch; follow with a registration of members whose children are eligible for the Youth Section (intermediate ages 16-18 and seniors ages 18-25). Many of our adult members work in factories side by side with young workers. These young workers can be recruited into the Youth Section.

**Guidance to Youth Branches**  
Every adult branch, city committee and city central committee should elect a special committee to meet with the youth branch in its territory for joint activity in stimulating the drive. The existing youth branches need the guidance and leadership of our experienced adult comrades. Our adult comrades can become a factor in helping the youth branches in solving problems of headquarters, etc., which today stand in the way of the development of the necessary youth activity—sports, etc.

Many adult branches have youth members on their rolls. These youth members are not drawn into the life of the I.W.O., and remain insurance members. We want to draw these youth into the life of the I.W.O., to give them the advantages of a proletarian education and draw them actively into the struggle for their needs. To do this, we should transfer them to youth branches where such exist, or make these youth in adult branches the basis for building new youth branches.

# Terrific Speed-Up In Loose-Wiles Biscuit Plant

By a Food Worker Correspondent

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—I, a Latin speaking worker who works in the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., would like to analyze our work. We work under the pressure of terrific speed-up and low wages. Sometimes we must stay in the building even though there is no more work. When we ask the boss if we can join a union, he reminds us of the girls who work until their hands bleed because they have to. He does not need us, he says.

Two years ago men got good wages for what these girls do. We try to get the girls to join the union on the basis of telling them that they have a right to the wages that men used to get for the same labor.

We are organizing the union inside the factory and would like everyone of you to be a militant member of this union, the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

# Distillery Plant Shutdown Breaks Another Illusion

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—The Roosevelt chameleon "Prosperity" has changed its color again, this time to poverty blue. At least 100 workers lost their jobs at the local distillery plant of the Commercial Solvents Corp., when it suspended operations recently for an indefinite period.

This plant had been boosted in propaganda about the expected deluge of business following the repeal of the 18th amendment. The press now is playing the political game of appealing to mass prejudice, pointing to the importance of Cuban "Black Strap" molasses, a cheaper commodity for distillation of alcoholic spirits than the grain alcohol fermentation process, and blaming this industry for the failure of the local plant.

Lengthy feature articles are being run under the captions of "The Middle-West Pays Again—Federal Decree Cripples Farmers," urging the workers and farmers to protest this supposed injustice, lamenting the loss of a potential grain market linked with the decrease in employment, hiding the real cause of the shutdown, overproduction and the inability of the poorly paid workers to purchase the products of their labor.

The press now is playing the political game of appealing to mass prejudice, pointing to the importance of Cuban "Black Strap" molasses distilling units; two in Louisiana and one in California. Then there is the fact that the Cuban cane fields and the distilling units in this country, inclusive of the local plant, are all owned and operated by the same gang of bankers.

N. J. Crosby, (Signature Authorized)

# AN EGG VICTORY

(From a Worker Correspondent)

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—On the CWA project every family was given eggs and butter. About three weeks ago, however, they wanted to dump a load of eggs in the Hlawatha dump in Syracuse. There were many workers there who saw this and took sticks and told the others that if they broke the eggs, they, the workers, would break their heads. The workers chased the other men away and took the eggs home.

# Letters from Our Readers

**NO RELIEF FOR JOBLESS WORKER BECAUSE HE'S SINGLE**  
Long Branch, N. J.

I am a young man 24 years old. Unemployed for the last year and a half. In desperation I applied for work on the Public Works. They asked me about a hundred questions, but I shall only mention the most pertinent or impertinent, any one will be correct. "Are you keeping company with a girl?" I answered, "What would I be doing with a girl when I can't even support myself?" "Have you a family to support, a mother or father?" No, having any, they positively told me that they could not give me a job, especially when they heard where I lived on Potter Ave. "What? Why that's a colored section! What are you doing there?" "Well, I answered, "They were the only ones that gave me a bed to sleep in, and food to eat, which is more than you are willing to do." Finally they referred me to the American Legion.

Arriving at the American Legion they also gave me a questionnaire with a legion of questions in them. A repetition of what happened previously, except that they said, "What, staying with Negroes, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. I bet you're a Red." Again, not having a wife to starve with me, or a mother and father, they could do nothing for me, but they referred me to the Welfare Board.

At the Welfare Board the same procedure. Potter Avenue. Living in a Negro's home, single, etc. So they gave me a little lecture on the duties of a good American and told me to join the Army. That is how they solve the unemployed problem. But we workers have another solution and that is Fight for Unemployment Insurance, and for Soviet America.

Comradely yours,  
A Young Worker.  
Long Branch, N. J.

# NEWS ABOUT RUSSIA AN INSPIRATION

Comrade Editor:  
Please keep Soviet Russia's news in our paper as it is an inspiration to a lot of readers striving towards

# AFL Helps the Kick-Back Graft in Steuben Tavern

### Writers Fired If They Don't Hand Back 50 Cents A Day of Their NRA Wages

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—In New York City, there is a chain of restaurants called Steuben Tavern. When the NRA was born the American Federation of Labor organized these restaurants, that is, they organized the waiters and no one else. Here is a graphic picture of conditions in these restaurants.

Dishwashers get \$12 a week. Cooks that get elsewhere \$30 and \$40 a week get here \$25 a week and less.

And the following are the union conditions of the waiters. Each waiter and waitress must join the union and pay an initiation fee of \$20 and \$3 a month for the privilege of working. The wages for the waiters and waitresses are NRA, but here is the trick: Each waiter and waitress must pay 50 cents each day kickback money. If you refuse to pay, you go home. There are

days when a waiter makes less than \$1 in tips but he must pay 50 cents just the same. An additional 50 cents a day is taken off the wages for meals which are rotten. They also take off one hour each day from your time card for eating your meal. For talking on the floor, they fine you or they lay you off for a week.

The tablecloths are seldom washed. They are put on the table and folded at night and put on the next day. Every tablecloth is filthy, but they are of a red and white combination that does not show the dirt.

On the sign outside it says that a dinner is 55 cents but inside they force you to buy a glass of beer for 10 cents. If you don't like beer you are charged for it just the same. The NRA and the A. F. of L. unions have virtually made slaves of the restaurant workers.

# Years of Education Lead to CWA Dishwashing Job

(By a CWA Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK—I am one of the CWA workers. Projected in 1929 I did census work for four months. They changed my wages about 4 times. My last, and highest, wages were \$20.64 a week. Last Friday, March 9, thousands of CWA workers were supposed to be discharged. When my turn came, Mr. McManus at 154 E. 68th St., said to me, "All I have is lunch scrubbing tables for \$13.44 a week, 5 hours work, hard labor work." I told Mr. McManus that I never did it before, I can't do this work. So he said, "If you don't want it, I have to drop you off the list." So with tears in my eyes, I said, "Yes" otherwise, if I had refused, I would have starved.

I was then transferred to a school in the Bronx. The job is not only feeding every day 300 children in our school—no, it is mostly washing dishes, and they won't give me any rags for washing them. I am supposed to use my hands for this, and to scrub tables. I protest against this. I want my clerical work back; or nursing.

I was born in Paris, am 33 years old, Catholic, had a Convent School education, six years in Vienna, also two years training in nursing, medical, surgical and maternity and one year Commercial Secretarial School in Vienna. I know stenography, typing, bookkeeping, nursing, can handle a switch-board, I speak four foreign languages and I have a knowledge of music. I do not understand, with my education, why Mr. McManus didn't give me anything better.

I am a resident of the United States for 14 years; also a citizen. I am all alone in New York City and I have a lot of debts to pay. Before I started at the CWA, I

was two years out of work, but, between I worked two to three weeks on special private nursing 24 hour duty, for \$25 a week. My nerves are not so strong any more and I can't do 24 hour duty in nursing any more.

I wrote a letter to McManus last Thursday. He is an assistant director. I wanted to be put back on clerical work again, but he didn't answer my letter. Today I telephoned him and asked him the same question but he said, "No," in a bad voice and hung up on me. Today I wrote a letter to DeLamater. If I wouldn't have been so bad off, I would have refused that kind of work, but I have a lot of debts to pay, no bank account, no insurance, no relatives or anything. I am not lazy; I want to work but I am just not used to do this kind of work.

Also, they are supposed to give us meals. The lunch, I call it slop. What I take is only bread—whole wheat, because everything else is slop. Maybe you would give me a little advice what to do? I am a new member of the Professional Emergency Employees. They tell me to write to Col DeLamater, so I did.

Editorial Note: Only through mass organization and action can the conditions of discrimination and exploitation in the CWA be remedied. We advise all workers to get in touch with the Relief Workers League, 29 E. 20th St., New York City. Workers from other cities writing to this main office will be put in touch with the local office in their city. New York workers should call at the office and a delegation will be sent to the CWA office to force action on their case.

# Turn Mich. Soldiers' Home Into a Forced Labor Hell

By a War Veteran

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' HOME, Grand Rapids, Mich.—I have written a few letters to the Daily Worker and sent some newspaper clippings concerning Grand Rapids, but never wrote about the Michigan Soldiers' Home.

The Michigan Soldiers' Home takes care of about 400 people, men and women, all veterans of the Civil War, Spanish and World War. You must be disabled or in age to be eligible to be a member of the Home.

For the past two years the Home authorities or Michigan state politicians treated the inmates fair, except the paid help. Some civilians and some members of the Home got in their wages of 40 per cent. Civilians getting \$65 a month are now receiving \$45 a month. Members of the Home received \$30 a month, and now receive \$18 a month. Kitchen and dining room help must be on the job at 5:30 in the morning and work till seven in the evening, with no day off except a couple of hours between meals and one afternoon each week.

Now, since President Roosevelt and the Economy League took over the political machine, things are getting worse for the ex-servicemen day by day. Nor are the brutal politicians satisfied with cheap labor and slavery. A week ago they made a rule that all members under 50 years old must work three hours a day without pay, no excuse for disability or sickness. If they refuse, they get thrown out of the Home to freeze or starve to death.

Comrade Editor, the brutal forces of the capitalist class are getting so vicious that even disabled and sick ex-servicemen are put in servitude. They took away the few dollars we received in compensation and force us to work three hours a day without pay.

I don't know how long I will be able to stand their brutality and abuse, as I suffer of shattered nerves and other ailments.

# U. S. Employment Bureau Sends Painter to Job Paying 31 Cents An Hr.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The other day a friend of mine received a job card to go to the Stalder Hotel here to work as a painter. This hotel offered him 31 cents an hour.

This above place happens to house the Democratic headquarters. The job office that sent him there is none other but the United States Employment Office, City Hall. This hotel takes \$1 of your pay for the day.

We can hardly wait to get a new copy off the new press, so give us some news about the same.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The new press has been in use for the last few days, and you can see that the print is legible now, but some improvements have still to be made so that the full results have not yet been attained.

# Miami Restaurant Pay \$5 Per Week On 15-Hour Day

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MIAMI, Fla.—Of all the non-union towns, Miami is the worst. This is appallingly true during the winter, especially in the restaurant line.

It is not an uncommon occurrence to find young men working for \$5 a week, with hours from 12 to 15 a day, 7 days a week.

That there is plenty of work to be found in Miami is true but that working conditions here are unbelievably disgraceful is also true.

Fellows move from one job to another, after working at each a day or so. They all hope to find a job which is half way decent, but most of them wind up disappointed. I speak from my own experience and from questioning others.

Several high class eating houses catering to the rich element down here wanted to show their patriotism recently by signing up under the N.R.A. but they were finally stripped of their Blue Eagles for flagrantly violating the hour and wage clauses of their code.

The other restaurants didn't even want to bother pretending they were patriotic. Mr. Roosevelt, as it might result in their receiving some unfavorable publicity, if they somehow, were cited for underpaying and overworking their help.

# Mass Layoffs In Tampa Cigar Trade

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TAMPA, Fla.—Another flagrant case of the use of convict labor to beat down wages has just come to light here.

The Tropical Brewery Co., owned by notorious red-baiter and Ku Kluxer chief of detective Bud K. Kluxing prisoners from the city stockade in its plant here. This is the very man who, together with Chief of Police Logan and others, has been conducting a campaign of terror against the cigar workers of Tampa and their militant leadership.

Last week saw the almost complete elimination of the C.W.A. and F.W.A. works in this city. Thousands of workers and their families are in the most horrible misery and there is no relief of any kind. In the cigar industry mass layoffs took place this week at the largest factories, and those who still have jobs are earning \$7 or \$8 a week.

The contemptible leaders of the Cigarmakers International Union, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., are doing their utmost to keep the cigar workers from struggling against these damnable conditions.

The Communist Party is putting forth every effort to weld the solidarity of the employed and unemployed workers in preparation for a mighty united struggle against the cigar bosses and the Roosevelt hunger and war offensive. Inside every cigar factory solid unity of the workers is being formed.

The Party is bringing before the unemployed and employed the workers unemployment insurance bill (H.R. 7598) and already the movement is afoot to develop a broad and powerful struggle to force the bosses and the Roosevelt government to pass this bill.

# Yellow Dog Contract in Stewart, Willow Chains

The Daily Worker would like to have correspondence from workers in the Willow and Stewart Cafeteria Chains on the conditions in their shops. A few months



ago a "yellow" dog contract was signed between the bosses and the A. F. of L. The Daily Worker would like to hear from workers on what change has taken place in working conditions since this contract was signed, and how the workers feel about it.

# How Board of Health Treats Food Workers

(By a Food Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—On Feb. 23, early in the morning, I dropped down to Center St., in which the offices of the Board of Health are located, to get my food worker card.

As soon as I walked into the office the first person I met, was a "respectable" lady about 65 years old. She asked me, "What do you want, mister?" I told her that I needed an examination to be able to get my card. She answered back, "No, no more cards for food handlers," and snatching a leaflet, walked away.

I stood like a marble post. In a couple of seconds a "gentleman" addressed me, "What is it, mister?" I told him, too, all about it. He said, "Hm, hm, you must see a private doctor." I pleaded that I could not afford to pay because I had no money. He said again, "Hoho, that is the matter with all of you boys, no money." Then I protested, but what did I get? "Go ahead . . . come on."

Now I imagine it is a good policy for such a public department to give such nice treatment to the public citizen or no citizen. Or is it an agreement between the Board of Health and the private doctor to beat, rob and kill the workers?

# PARTY LIFE Small Group System Is an Aid to Organization in Ford Plant

### Improves Unit's Work and Gives the Party Members Better Protection

By MAX SALZMAN

The 13th Plenum of the C. I. places before all Parties the task of winning the support of the decisive sections of the workers, particularly the workers in heavy industry.

In the Detroit District our chief task is to win the workers in the Ford plant. This task assumes greater importance in view of the position which Ford occupies, not only in American industry, but in most European countries.

Our first problem was to build our organizations so as to be able to successfully combat the highly developed spy system. In the past we had large Party units in the plant. Under such conditions it was not possible to give adequate protection to our Party forces in the shop.

We changed our form of organization in order to try and most effectively carry through our mass work. We established one unit in the shop. The unit consists of groups of no more than five. These groups choose a captain, a meeting of the captains elect the unit buró. Then a member of the buró meets with a number of the group captains and through them transform the decisions of the unit buró and higher bodies to the comrades in each group.

The groups meet independently, and take up all Party problems. The members of one group are known to each other, while the members of the unit buró are known to as few persons as possible. In this manner we hope to establish the form of organization necessary for the development of our mass work, which at the same time protects our Party organization from the attacks of the company.

The adoption of this form of organization is only valuable when at the same time we develop mass work among the Ford workers. The situation in the shop is very ripe for action. In a number of departments the workers have resorted to massing of the foremen and superintendents who order them to work overtime without pay. In one department the workers forced the company to close windows which had been opened, through mass boobying. In some departments workers have beaten foremen who were particularly brutal. Workers are talking back to the foremen, a

thing unheard of in the Ford plant since 1919.

These indications of mass resistance show the rising indignation of the workers against the speed-up and especially against the failure of Ford to give the raises, promised the men some weeks ago.

More than one year ago we began to organize groups of workers in the Ford plant. However, we did not sufficiently work out the tasks of these groups and relied too much on the activities of the leading comrades rather than leading comrades helping to develop the initiative of the workers in the shop.

United Action on Basis of Grievances

We have worked out a program for developing united action of the workers in the shop on the basis of the grievances in each department. The experiences have so far showed the willingness of the workers to get into action. Our main task is to work in the department of these groups so that each comrade in the shop builds around himself a group of at least five workers. It is necessary to give concrete detailed direction to this work. Meanwhile the leading comrades must more energetically work in developing groups of organized workers in the departments. Their main task is the development of the initiative of our forces below—that is the development of each of our comrades as a leader in the groups of which he is part and in his department.

Here we must also give attention to the organization of study circles among the workers which will also serve as a means to prepare workers for leadership in the struggles which are already beginning in the auto industry.

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

**Unreliable Suppositories**  
A. R., Philadelphia—The suppositories sent you by the Dr. Pierre Chemical Co. of Chicago, Ill., are unreliable for the purpose you want them for. Furthermore, they contain formaldehyde which dries and hardens the delicate mucous membrane of the vagina. It also contains carbolic acid which, when absorbed through the delicate skin is liable to injure the kidneys. The testimonial circular "The Final Proof" is no proof at all, and it is not true that these suppositories have received the highest recommendation of the medical profession. Every dollar you spend on these suppositories is worse than wasted.

**Addition to Cigarette Smoking**  
Alexandra H., Hicksville, L. I.—If you have not got sufficient will power to stop smoking cigarettes all at once, the only other method is to cut down on them gradually. Thus, if you smoke a pack a day, take out one cigarette from the pack.

Put it away in a drawer and smoke the remaining nineteen only. Do this for several days and then take out two cigarettes from your ration. Keep doing this every few days and you will note that at the end of a few weeks, you will be able to get along with only half a pack daily. Stick to this for about a month and then begin to cut down the same as you did at the beginning. With this method you will find that you might be able to get along with only one cigarette after each meal. Or you may be able to do without smoking altogether. Let us know the results you obtain.

**Questions That Cannot Be Answered**  
Curious—Your questions cannot be answered in this column, at present. You will find them fully discussed in the forthcoming magazine Health, which will appear on May 1.

Everett W.—We are writing you a private letter in reply to your second question which we cannot answer in this column.

# NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

# Gold HAMMER & SICKLE

THE Management of the Daily Worker has at its disposal a limited number of 10 Karat solid gold HAMMER and SICKLE Emblems to offer as premiums to our readers.

The above cut is a picture of this emblem, enlarged to 2 1/2 times its original size. It is a beautifully neat jeweled piece of work, fashioned to be worn in the lapel.

**Combination Offer**  
Gold Emblem and Six Month Sub to the "Daily" - - - - - \$4.00  
For Manhattan and Bronx, N. Y., the price for both is - - - - - \$5.50

Use This Coupon  
DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Comrades:

I enclose \$4. Send me the Daily Worker (or renew my sub) for six months, and send me the 10 Karat solid gold Hammer and Sickle Emblem without further cost to me.

NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
CITY ..... STATE .....

# CHANGE THE WORLD!



By MICHAEL GOLD

NOT long after I had taken a leave from this column, I was present one evening at a workers' theatre performance in New York. A friend came up and said: "Aren't you in Palm Beach?"

"No," I answered, "I believe I am in New York." "Well, this is surprising," he said. "At the meeting of the Unemployed Writers Union last night, Leon Samson said that you and other writers loyal to the Communist Party were nothing but racketeers. In public you said you were for the workers, but your private lives proved otherwise. With gold that you got from Moscow, you led a merry life. For instance, the reason you yourself laid off the Daily Worker column was to take a trip to Palm Beach."

"Uh-huh," I answered. "But I see you didn't," he said. "So I guess Leon Samson was wrong." "Uh-huh, he was wrong. Whatever it was he said, was nothing strange, however. Leon Samson is one of the intellectual lights of the newly organized Muske-Lovestone-Emma Goldman-Trotzky-N.R.A.-Norman Thomas-J. B. Salutsky-Leon Samson party; that hybrid party with innumerable generals and no army that calls itself the "American Workers' Party."

THE chief stock in trade of this group, and their only activity is the slander of Communists. Whenever the Communist Party suffers a defeat or makes an error, these scavengers are ready to swoop down for the carrion. What a role to play on the stage of proletarian history!

There is, of course, not a thing they say about the Communists that one may not find sharply set forth in the columns of self-criticism in the Daily Worker. Communists do not hide their own mistakes, but try to learn from them. And Communists take the non-Party workers into their confidence about these errors, and the workers understand.

Even though the vultures flock around, as they once did around the pioneers' emigrant trains and covered wagons in the dangerous Utah desert, this self-criticism will go on. For the pioneers got through, despite the assistance of the buzzards.

### A Little Business Deal—

Mr. J. B. Salutsky-Hardman is a very clever gentleman who frankly dropped out of the Communist Party some years ago because its interests conflicted with his own. He was earning something like \$150 a week as one of the brain trust of Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. Mr. Hillman had assembled, to provide a liberal front for his machine, a group of these hired brains, chief among them the class-collaborator Leo Wolman, who served on an N.R.A. labor board, and who supported the open shop in one of his disgraceful and traitorous decisions. But Salutsky was offered no N.R.A. job, and remains at his post.

Well, to make a long story short, about a year ago, there was an especially smelly exposure of a little inside deal by the Hillman-Amalgamated machine.

It was proved that they paid \$50,000 in cold cash of the workers' money to buy off some gangsters in the union. These gangsters had captured one of the locals, and then had started a drive to capture the whole union. Mr. Hillman paid them off, rather than fight. They had the goods on his machine and were about to spill it. How could he openly fight them? They might have won. So he bought them off. The deal was exposed in several places; one being the Daily Worker, and also, interestingly enough, in the "Labor Age," a Muske organ, edited by Louis Budenz of the American Workers' Party, and also in the Italian syndicalist weekly edited by Carlo Tresca.

No alibi defense was offered by Mr. Hillman. He remained mum. And Mr. Salutsky-Hardman was as silent as a policeman's wife caught with the ice man or a Tammany pal with his pants down. Salutsky is a glib, learned, subtle Jesuit, the author of endless theoretical essays, but he had not a word to say on this occasion. Why should he give up his \$150 a week for the sake of truth?

And now he is one of the leaders of this new American party. And working with him are the same Muske and Louis Budenz, who once exposed him and his fellow-jobholders.

Everything is patched up, evidently. We may expect, from this American Workers' Party, so-called, no further revelations of this sort. Anything to beat the "reds."

And if these facts are wrong, let them correct me. How about the \$50,000, Messrs. Budenz, Salutsky and party?

### A Gargoyles in Action.

LEON SAMSON is a kind of logical caricature of the sort of intellectual who is found in such groups.

Drawn some years ago into the orbit of Communism, he soon discovered that the Communist Party was a menace to his ego. It demanded that he think straight with no liberalistic decorations and metaphysics. It asked that anyone pretending to speak for Communism work in an organized fashion. It placed a minimum demand on its adherents: honesty, group loyalty, faith and devotion to the working-class.

But Leon had other fish to fry. Like Napoleon, he believed in his private star of destiny. As to the working-class, Mr. Samson had many doubts. Chief of these was that it could ever be roused to Communist action. He developed his own personal Samsonian theory, that the American worker was so American that only Americanism would appeal to him: viz: as represented by the A. F. of L., Roosevelt and Leon Samson.

Mr. Samson, naturally, had many quarrels with "official" Communism. Any "genius" would. And little by little, the staggering truth was revealed to Samson, that he had seen more of the truth than Karl Marx, Lenin, Stalin, the Communist International, and William Z. Foster. So Mr. Samson lectured and wrote books, he became his own party and his own lecture bureau. Around New York, you can still find him at every meeting, where he always is sure to pop up passionately and say: "I demand the floor! Surely the best Marxist and sociologist in America has the right to clear up this discussion!"

Some of the leading lights of the American Workers' Party have been known in the past to violently tell this ingrown egotist to close his trap. But now he is their fellow-member, this petty shopkeeper in second-hand ideas, this irresponsible camp-follower and scavenger of the revolutionary movement, this Samsonianite, and stern foe of the "Stalinists" and other vulgar people who reject his ideas, and prefer Lenin's. Yes he rightfully belongs to the "American Workers Party."

And they can have him, and he can say "I went to Palm Beach. The truth is, whenever I meet this gentleman I am really seized with an inordinate craving to be in Palm Beach or Alaska, anywhere but on the same street."

Many workers go to Florida for their health, if they can afford it, and live in \$2 to \$5 a week rooms, and eat 15 cent meals. It can be done, and I've done it myself; it's better than paying a doctor, as Dr. Luttinger will confirm. And some day the worker will own Palm Beach, and proletarian invalids will winter there, as they do in the Soviet Crimea, among the former palaces.

The reason I left the column is that I'm trying to write a novel. I really took my sun-baths on Dr. Luttinger's beach, under his violet-ray machine. Much of this is highly personal and unimportant; and so now, to work.

### "PEACE ON EARTH" TO RE-OPEN

NEW YORK—"Peace on Earth," Charles R. Walker, head of the Theatre Union's first production, will re-open in a Broadway Theatre on April 2, it was announced. It closed its run under Theatre Union auspices on last Saturday, after a successful run of 16 weeks. Its uptown run will be under the management of A. L. Jones, who has arranged with the Theatre Union to present the same cast in this stirring anti-war drama. The theatre will be announced soon. The opening of "Peace on Earth" uptown under another management will extend the influence of this anti-war play even further," said

## Bard's Revolutionary Murals at 'Daily Volunteers' Center



Five murals by Phil Bard, revolutionary artist, at the headquarters of the Daily Worker Volunteers on the fifth floor of 35 East 12th St., New York. Panel 1: depicts farmers resisting a foreclosure; panel 2: revolt of industrial workers; panel 3: unemployment and war danger; 4: capitalist development towards Fascism; 5: building

of Socialism in the Soviet Union. The paintings by Bard, who is a leading member of the John Reed Club of New York, cover an area of more than 500 square feet. The artist worked on the murals for three months. The sketches for the murals were chosen from a mural competition held by the John Reed Club of New York.

### Stage and Screen

#### "Stevadore," Theatre Union's 2nd Play, Now In Rehearsal

The second production of the Theatre Union, "Stevadore," written by Paul Peters and George Sklar dealing with the Negro and white dock workers in New Orleans, is now in rehearsal under the direction of Michael Blankfort. The play is scheduled to open at the Civic Repertory Theatre on April 7. Eugene O'Neill play in which George M. Cohan is featured celebrated its 20th performance on Saturday.

#### "Lucia" Opens Last Week Of Metropolitan Opera

"Lucia di Lammermoor" will open the final week tonight at the Metropolitan Opera House. Lily Pons and Martin head the cast. Other operas of the week: "Parsifal" on Wednesday evening and Friday afternoon; "Lohengrin" on Thursday evening with Pons and Crooks; "Il Trovatore" on Friday evening with Pons and Crooks; "Linda di Chamounix" on Saturday afternoon with Pons and Crooks; "Merry Mount" on Saturday night with Halsted and Jagel.

#### Chicago Opera Company At Broadway Theatre Saturday

The Chicago Opera Company, under the direction of Alfredo Salasagel, the group of singers which appeared at the Hippodrome last season, will open their new season on Saturday night with "Aida" at the Broadway Opera House, formerly known as the Broadway Theatre. The week's schedule includes "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" on Sunday and Wednesday evenings; "Carmen," Monday and Thursday evenings; "Aida," Tuesday evening; "Tosca," Friday evening, and "Il Trovatore" on Saturday night. Prices of seats will again be 25 to 99 cents.

### WHAT'S ON

#### Monday

WORKERS SCHOOL Spring Term, third week of registration. Classes are filling up. Register now, 35 E. 12th St. REGISTRATION for courses at the Brownsville Workers School, now open at 1855 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. REGISTRATION for Spring term at Harlem Workers School, now open at 200 W. 135th St., Room 212-B. New courses have been added to the curriculum: "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" on Sunday and Wednesday evenings; "Carmen," Monday and Thursday evenings; "Aida," Tuesday evening; "Tosca," Friday evening, and "Il Trovatore" on Saturday night. Prices of seats will again be 25 to 99 cents.

## Dodge Heiress Plays in Persia While Auto Workers Starve

By CARL REEVE

The police of Detroit, Michigan, have been having a busy time. Recently, they found an unidentified woman in a school yard frozen to death. Hunger and cold had brought her wanderings to an end. The police, a few weeks ago, put Walter Olynick safely behind the bars with a ninety day sentence. Walter is a C.W.A. worker with a family who has long been jobless. He was told he must work on a C.W.A. project on town, and pay his own transportation. This brought Walter's C.W.A. pay below the hunger rations he was getting on relief. He refused to transfer from the relief.

The dignity of Roosevelt government was offended. C.W.A. dictates were flaunted. And so Walter was rounded up and put into jail. He was given the ultimatum by the auto barons' courts—either serve 90 days in jail, or take the C.W.A. work out of town, at the terms of the C.W.A. administration. Either go to jail and see your family starve or take the starvation wages of the C.W.A. and pay your own transportation. He was given a suspended sentence on probation, providing he took the C.W.A. work.

The police of Detroit showed their value to the auto magnates when Mrs. Hugh Dillman lost a trunk. Mrs. Dillman did not lose an ordinary trunk, nor is Mrs. Dillman an ordinary person. She is Mrs. Anna Dodge Dillman, heiress of the Dodge auto millions, and at present married to one of the most prominent of society's lounge lizards.

On Feb. 9, Mrs. Anna Dodge Dillman left Detroit for a three-month vacation trip to Persia. En route to the station, one of Mrs. Dillman's many trunks fell out on the street, Mrs. Dillman, with a few dozen

trunks, did not even notice her loss. When the loss of the trunk was discovered Mrs. Dillman was already gone. But she had no need to worry. Detectives from the Detroit and Grosse Pointe police departments got busy. They soon found the trunk, a gray wardrobe type with Mrs. Dillman's initials painted on the ends. The trunk was shipped on the next train.

In the trunk were: 12 lace night-gowns valued at \$50 each; 36 pairs of stockings valued at \$10 each; 12 pieces of French lingerie, valued at \$500 each; A Silver Fox neckpiece, \$5,000; a mink trimmed suit, \$500; five pairs of shoes, \$50 each; 12 dresses, \$500; 12 evening gowns, \$100 each.

The total value of the contents of Mrs. Dillman's trunk was over \$20,000, and this was one of many trunks taken on the pleasure jaunt to Persia. Mrs. Dillman secured her millions from the profits of the auto factories, where the auto workers are now fighting for relief. The police who promptly came to the aid of the distressed Mrs. Dillman, came out with national guards who had drawn bayonets to terrorize a recent demonstration of the C.W.A. workers.

On the same day that the unfortunate Mrs. Dillman, the Dodge heiress, lost her trunk, the police took the body of the frozen, starved unemployed woman to the morgue.

### National Committee Benefit for Scottsboro Play Tonight

The National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners has arranged a benefit for John Wexley's play, "They Shall Not Die," tonight at the Royale Theatre, 45th St., west of Broadway. Tickets are available either at the box-office or at the office of the National Committee, 156 Fifth Ave., Room 534.

## Canadian Gov't Bars Book Which Describes Achievements of U.S.S.R.

"Dangerous writings" from the Soviet Union is considered by the Canadian government unfit for the eyes of the masses, whose organizations it seeks to cripple through rigid enforcement of Section 98, the Criminal Syndicalist Law.

The government, which was just prevented by popular pressure from railroading A. E. Smith, Secretary of the Canadian Labor Defense League, to Kingston penitentiary where eight working class leaders of the Communist Party are already incarcerated for long terms, has banned "From the First to the Second Five-Year Plan" from entering Canada. The book is issued by International Publishers.

The amazing progress in the fight for Socialism in the U.S.S.R., which the book reports, so impressed the Toronto Daily Star that even this liberal bourgeois paper was compelled to note: "The book contains a mass of interesting information in clear, concise language." Both the Toronto Star and Montreal Star were permitted to receive review copies of the book which is "banned literature" to the general public.

## Oil Workers Organize Against Company Unions

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

TULSA, Okla. — Oil field and refinery workers are organizing themselves through-out the state in instinctive rebellion against company unions being started by the major oil companies.

Since many oil workers were originally drawn from other industries during the oil boom days, they know of union activities and to them the American Federation of Labor is synonymous with unionization, so after they organize themselves they literally throw themselves into the A. F. of L. lap begging to be chartered.

As Judge G. Ed Warren, president of the State Federation of Labor expressed it, "The only way I can account for this demand of the oil field workers to be chartered is the stupidity of the oil companies. They brought it on themselves by trying to organize company unions. The companies got scared of the collective bargaining provision in the NRA and thought they'd beat union organizers to it. These things had been talking union until this happened. They were too glad to get a job and a little work. But when they saw what the companies were doing they just got to talking among themselves, organized groups and asked us to charter them."

The American Federation of Labor is accepting them, but outside of opening the door when the workers threaten to batter it down with their local, they are doing little or nothing to foster the organizational spirit. Wildcat Williams (of whose activities more later), the international representative of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, goes to address the locals' meetings whenever called upon but there is no organizational activity directed by him. He is too busy "keeping down the unemployed so they won't go radical" as he explained to me.

Many oil workers, however, having been members of an A. F. of L. union before they drifted into the oil territories, object to the spirit and policies yet are in the main fearful of forming or joining "a radical union" with the result that they are joining Wildcat's organization, though protesting bitterly against its ineffectiveness. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the various locals at the union's failure to enforce even the code requirements and to insisting that the workers get at least a living wage scale, which most of them are not getting now.

The whole feeling about the oil field area is much like a boom period. Right now it is booming union activity but not directed nor controlled.

Directly and indirectly there are about 100,000 persons normally employed in the Oklahoma oil fields. Out of this 100,000 some 40,000 are in the clerical, sales and other branches of the industry. In 1917-1918, the oil workers were fairly well organized and getting "good wages" in the main and in a number of cases as high as \$15 to \$18 a day. Unskilled labor averaged \$125 a month. But these were during the war boom days when high wages were common throughout the country.

But shortly after the war, partly due to the high wages the workers were getting and partly to the indifference of the union officials to keep them together, the locals began to disintegrate. Gradually the only ones left in the organization were virtually the machinists. There

were a little more than 1,000 union men, if that many, out of the entire organized field at the height of oil production and wages in 1929.

When the crash and the depression came, the unorganized men promptly found themselves with wages cut, a speed-up system gradually put into effect, and when that was not enough, the firing began, especially the older workers. This process continued unabated all during the years until within recent months. Many of those who were not working drifted away from the oil fields—to the land, the cities whence they had originally come, in efforts to get back into their old industries, and falling in that were thrown upon the charity dung heap.

When, however, with the recent pick up in oil production and the employment or re-employment of about 50,000 out of the 100,000 oil workers normally working in the Oklahoma fields, the companies, fearful of possible union activities, started to organize company unions. When the men (many of whom, it must be remembered had been union workers in other crafts before they came to Oklahoma) saw the sort of unions the oil companies tried to put over, they rebelled and started to organize their own without solicitations from anyone.

Today, including the clerical, about half of the workers are employed in the industry. This leaves about 50,000 still out of jobs in the state.

Out of the 50,000 who are working, 65 per cent of those employed in the refineries have been organized and about 15 per cent of those in oil fields. There are 23 locals which threw themselves at the A. F. of L., each local's membership ranging from 150 to in one case over 2,000 members.

The refinery employes are much fewer than the field workers and also more concentrated, which accounts for the larger percentage which have organized themselves. In the fields the A. F. of L. is simply waiting for them to come and beg for a charter.

The exact figures of the number organized is not being given by the A. F. of L. Wildcat Williams, the bustling gun-man in charge of union activities in 22 counties, would prefer the oil workers to think that many more have been organized so as to use that as a bait for them to come in and also as an excuse why A. F. of L. organizers are not in their territory. They are busy all over the state, the word is passed around.

(To Be Continued)

### W.L.T. Inaugurates Marionette Group

NEW YORK—Maxine Picard, who has worked for six years with Remo Bufano and Meyer Levin, is forming a marionette group in connection with the Workers Laboratory Theatre. These will be the first marionettes to perform revolutionary skits for workers' audiences. All interested in working with this group may communicate with Maxine Picard, 250 W. 11th St.

### PLAN FOLK FESTIVAL

GALENA, Mo.—The first national folk-festival will be held here in the heart of the Ozark mountains in May. The natives in this section speak a dialect of English nearly identical with that of Shakespeare's day and have preserved their folkways unchanged for over a century. Singers, dancers, craftsmen and fiddlers are expected to attend from all over this region.

## AMUSEMENTS

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## THE STRANGER — A Short Story

By LEN ZINBERG

WE were all standing around looking at the Martin's house like we had never seen it before. There was old man Martin, still slender and tall and powerful, the two Harris boys, myself, Harry Peares, and a couple of other farmers from around the neighborhood. It was cold and harsh and a bleak New England morning.

"Yeah I know, but at least you eat and breath fresh air and that's more than a lot of folks in the city do." "You can't eat if they take your farm away," Jeff said.

"Are you going to let them take it?" the stranger asked. "What do you mean am I going to let them—what else can I do? The sheriff will be here any minute now. This isn't the first farm around this section that's been taken."

"Well, I suppose you fellows aren't organized much. But in the city all the workers in the mills were in unions. If they treated one of us wrong, we all went on strike. The sheriff will be here any minute now. This isn't the first farm around this section that's been taken."

"I was kind of surprised and shocked. It was bad to fight the sheriff and the law. 'It's all done lawfully and it would be breaking the law to stop the sheriff,' Jeff said evenly.

"If it was my farm, feedings my wife and kids would be my first law. I think that it is more important to feed my family than some fat banker! Now we could..."

old Hammond place. Just came out here. No work in the city, so I'm trying farming." "You sure picked out a good business," Walt Harris put in bitterly. "Things is getting so that it costs more to raise eggs than you get when you sell them. We actually lose money! And apples haven't paid in years. High freight rates—that what licked Jeff."

"Yeah I know, but at least you eat and breath fresh air and that's more than a lot of folks in the city do." "You can't eat if they take your farm away," Jeff said.

"Are you going to let them take it?" the stranger asked. "What do you mean am I going to let them—what else can I do? The sheriff will be here any minute now. This isn't the first farm around this section that's been taken."

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sheriff, got out and walked over to us. "I guess you know why I'm here, Jeff," he said. "I don't like to do this, but it's my duty. I got the papers here; you'll have to leave the farm."

"We just looked at him and didn't say anything. Jeff cleared his throat a couple of times, but he didn't say anything. It made me mad to think of Jeff being chased off his land. Suddenly the stranger said: 'Martin's not getting off! You'll have to put the whole lot of us off before you put Martin out. And if you do, we'll come back tomorrow and put him in again!'"

"The sheriff turned to look at me for a second, then he said: 'You're a newcomer around here, ain't you?'" "Yeah."

"Well, remember that in this part of the country we obey the law." "Is a man breaking the law if he tries to make an honest living and feed his family? It isn't Martin's fault that the price of feed has gone up, or that the freighting charges on apples is so high that he loses money, is it?"

"The sheriff was still for a moment, as if he was thinking, then he said: 'He borrowed two thousand dollars didn't he? He took their money and now he has to pay it back. That's only fair?'"

"How is it fair? If some of the directors of that mortgage company hadn't raised the price of feed at the Grain Pit, he could have made some money on his eggs. If some of those directors hadn't raised the freight on their railroads, so that they could squeeze out a few more dollars of profits, Martin could have sold his apples for a fair price and paid them back their money. We don't think it's fair—and we're not getting off this land!"

Jeff didn't say a word; then he looked at the stranger and at Eve Martin's white face as she stared out of the window. "I guess Mr. Spindlo here, is right. Ted, I'm staying on my land," he said in that slow voice of his.

"And we're all right behind you!" Spindlo shouted turning to us. "Yes!" we shouted and I wondered what the sheriff was going to do. "Ted West was a pretty tough man."

"But the sheriff didn't seem to know what to do. He just stood around for a few minutes, then he got into his car and drove off. "Thanks Mr. Spindlo," Jeff said, holding out his hand.

"Spindlo is the name, Nick Spindlo. Mister isn't a part of it." And they shook hands.

Jeff went into the house to tell his wife what had happened and we walked about in silence. I was a little scared that the sheriff would come back with deputies or something, but I didn't say anything about it.

After awhile the sheriff came back. He was alone. Jeff walked down to his car and we followed him. "The company agent was waiting down the road a way, Jeff. He got pretty excited when I told him what had happened. He said that he didn't want anything to happen like they had out West, so he gave you a six-month extension. You can stay here for awhile."

Spindlo smiled and no one said a word, so the sheriff backed his car out and went away. Jeff Martin shook hands with Spindlo again, and then we all shook hands with him. Then Jeff said: "If you could like to come over to my place some time, Spindlo—Nick, maybe we could all help you out with some of your farming troubles. We could all come over and bring some of the other farmers too. We'd tell you about how to farm, and—uh—we could talk about this organizing too."

Jeff Martin, in the name of the law, I order you to leave this farm."

# Daily Worker

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

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper" FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPROBALLY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y. Washington Bureau: Room 954, National Press Building, 14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill. Telephone: Dearborn 3931.

Subscription Rates: By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents. Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00. By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1934

## The Taxi Strike Plebiscite

**B**Y MILITANT and courageous action the striking taxi drivers, fighting against company unions and starvation conditions, have been able to force through negotiations directly with the bosses. The companies had originally announced they would not deal with the strikers and their leaders. LaGuardia had first proposed that the men go back to work under the old conditions and then vote afterwards. The strikers effectively rejected this proposal and won the right of elections while still remaining on strike.

Now the wily LaGuardia wants to turn the elections into a trap, to favor the company unions. LaGuardia wants to catch the drivers unawares. When he saw that he could not terrorize the drivers with police brutality, he resorted to the pose of a friend, and laid down impossible conditions. When the workers rejected the typical N.R.A. elections, used to break the Weirton, Budd and Ford strike, LaGuardia tried to impose new conditions which would achieve the same miserable results for the workers that the N.R.A. has enforced elsewhere.

But the taxi drivers had learned from the experience of the N.R.A. "elections" in other strikes. In those strikes the bosses and N.R.A. proposal was: "Go back to work first and then we will give you elections under N.R.A. and company supervision." In those elections the main purpose was to break the strike, and when the men were back under the domination of the bosses, to force them to vote for the company unions. The taxi drivers forced the right to vote while they were still on strike. But LaGuardia wants to use these elections to drive the men into the company unions, to split their ranks, to make the strike end in a defeat for the men.

LA GUARDIA'S proposal for a plebiscite is so arranged that the majority of the drivers are not

permitted to vote. Only drivers from three garages, Parmelee, Radio and Terminal are supposed to be eligible to cast a ballot. This is an attempt to split them from the rest of the hackmen. Not content with that, LaGuardia's duplicity goes still further. He works with the bosses, proclaiming that only drivers in these three companies who worked on January 30 and 31 shall have the right to vote. This prevents half of the men even in these three companies from voting.

Out of 16,000 cabs, drivers on only 5,000 are supposed to participate in the "plebiscite." The great majority of the men under these conditions would not have the right to express their desire for the union; they would be split from the other drivers.

By this double trickery LaGuardia wants the elections fixed against the men in advance. By his new method he wants to put over the old betrayals of the N.R.A. in the Budd and Weirton elections, where the men were driven into company unions, their ranks split, their strike broken and their conditions made worse.

**T**HROUGH their brilliant militancy, through their determined struggle behind the union, the drivers have shown overwhelmingly that they want union recognition. A fair, free election, without any strings tied to it like LaGuardia and the bosses want, would be a victory for the men. That is why all the new, tricky conditions are imposed in order to cheat the men of the concessions they have won through their courageous strike thus far.

Not content with his tricky proposal, LaGuardia goes to greater lengths. The "elections" are supposed to be held in the armories. Only government officials are supposed to be present to supervise the elections. Representatives of the union are barred and cannot be present to expose and stop fraud.

The taxi drivers, who through their struggles have so far forced the bosses to negotiate, should reject this offer of a fake plebiscite. If there is to be an election it must be on terms to guarantee a real election under union supervision while the men are out on strike. They should keep up and spread the militant strike to force the bosses to grant real elections of all workers in all garages.

The taxi drivers demand the right of a committee of the union to supervise the elections to see that every taxi driver in the city is given the right to cast a ballot, and that the agents of the company unions do not intimidate or terrorize the men.

If the taxi strikers keep up and spread their struggle to every cab in the city, they can compel union recognition.

### Strengthen the Taxi Strike

Delegations of the striking taxi drivers should be sent to the A. F. of L. teamsters and chauffeurs locals to ask for support in their strike. The teamsters and chauffeurs in the A. F. of L. locals are fighting in the interest of all workers—for union recognition and for better living conditions. They can be of tremendous aid to the striking taximen in their struggle against cab cabs.

By strengthening the strike which has thus far forced the bosses to talk terms, by intensifying the struggle, by keeping up the militancy of the strikers, LaGuardia and the taxi bosses can be forced to take another step—the recognition of the union and the defeat of the company unions.

Reject LaGuardia's splitting election proposals! Taxi men, stick solid for your union!

Continue the fight for the recognition of the union and for increased wages! Spread the strike! Your strike is your best guarantee for complete victory!

## Doumergue Seeks To Pacify Rising Mass Resentment

### Calls for "Sacrifice" as Fascists Gather Forces

PARIS, March 25.—Warning against imminent civil war, Premier Doumergue of France yesterday in a radio address called upon the masses to accept "sacrifices" for the "saving of the Parliamentary regime."

The urgent tone of Doumergue's speech reflects the rapid gathering of forces in France for Fascism on one side and the mass struggle against the hunger program of French capitalism on the other. Civil war and uprising are developments that are no longer in the distant future. The political crisis is developing.

While French imperialism is building huge armaments at the cost of millions of francs, Doumergue called for drastic reductions in the wages of civil service employees, in the interests of "economy."

Fascist groups are making open preparations to seize power, and are not encountering any resistance from the Government. As a matter of fact, Tardieu, already an outspoken Fascist, is a leading member of the Doumergue government. The present government is a frankly reactionary grouping with heavy layers of demagoguery and chauvinism to mask its ruthless program of militarism, wage cutting, and heavy taxes on the masses, and its preparations to crush the swiftly rising mass actions of the French working-class.

## Nazi Quiz Aimed At Communists, Dickstein Admits

### Anti-Nazi Bill Shown as Cloak for More "Red-Baiting"

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Open admission of the anti-Communist character of the Dickstein resolution, ostensibly directed against the activities of Nazi agents in this country was made in blunt terms by Rep. Dickstein himself last Thursday in a statement issued to the press:

"I am not going to exempt Communists under this bill," Dickstein said. "If I can find a way to destroy Communism, I will be the first to do so."

Boasting of his record as a fighter against the Communist Party, Dickstein reassured those reactionaries who might think that his so-called anti-Nazi bill was really aimed at Fascism, by stating:

"My committee reported out a bill two years ago against communism; so patriotic societies cannot say I'm in favor of Communists. That bill was passed in the House, but held up in the Senate Committee by Borah, La Follette and Reed.

"I'm going to have another hearing on this bill. It provides for the immediate deportation of any alien Communist.

"This country cannot be made a battleground for the spies of foreign governments and foreign propaganda which in the long run is destructive to our form of government."

## THE FUSION MAYOR

—By Burck



"OH, TAXI!"

## Pittsburgh Meeting to Elect Delegates to Soviet Union

### Westinghouse Workers Are Nominated; Will Be Guests of Soviet Trade Unions

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 25.—The interest which had already been manifested in the campaign of the Friends of the Soviet Union to send a worker delegate from the Pittsburgh district on a two months visit to the Soviet Union, was greatly intensified this week as workers from all Pittsburgh district plants joined in the task of raising \$300 by April 10. This amount will be used to defray traveling expenses of the delegates to and from the Soviet borders.

Meanwhile, as collection lists are being circulated and organizations are laying plans to contribute to the fund through collective donation, the workers are giving serious thought to the question of who shall be elected to represent the district at the mass meeting which will be held for that purpose during the first week in April.

### Westinghouse Workers Nominated

Of the three Westinghouse workers who were nominated at the F. S. U. mass meeting in Turtle Creek last week—Bob Whisner, Pete Moran, and Frank Castle—Whisner at this time seems to be the most popular choice among the workers.

The latter nominee, born and raised in the Turtle Creek valley, is well known to all his fellow workers and because of his unquestioned integrity and open-mindedness, seems to represent ideal timber for a delegate to the Soviet Union, and can be depended upon to return with an honest description of life in the Workers' Fatherland, and truthful answers to the questions asked by his fellow workers concerning conditions there.

This phase of the delegate cam-

aign, the fact that all questions submitted by workers during meetings incidental to the drive, and all queries concerning the Soviet Union which are presented in writing along with contributions to the expense fund, are given to the delegate upon departure, with instructions to bring back truthful answers, has done much to arouse the interest of all here.

However, in order to insure the presence of the Pittsburgh representative among the delegation, comprised of worker delegates from every industrial district in the United States, which will sail from New York on April 13, it is necessary that the drive for expense funds be further intensified.

All workers in this district, and all honest intellectuals and organizations who are interested in bringing the truth concerning the Soviet Union to workers of America and answering the white guardist lies and jingo slanders of the capitalist press, should bend every effort toward raising the necessary amount.

### Guests of Soviet Union

The Soviet trade unions are doing their part by inviting the worker delegates from America to be their guests during an inspection tour of the U. S. S. R. It is up to workers in the Pittsburgh district to do theirs by participating in the raising of funds.

Contributions and requests for information to Sec'y., Pittsburgh Branch F. S. U., 2116 Braddock Ave., Swissvale, Pa. Collection lists are still available for workers who are interested in raising funds this way and can be obtained upon request.

## Italian Workers Called To Vote No to Fascist Union

### N. Y. Workers To Flood Consulate with Ballots

As we go to press the result of the vote is not yet known.

NEW YORK, Mar. 25.—At the call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy, Italian workers in Italy and throughout the world are preparing to inscribe an emphatic "NO" on the ballot of today's plebiscite on the "corporative law" instituted by Mussolini at the first of this year.

Italian workers in America are supposed, under Italian law, to register their votes at the Italian consulates. All American workers' organizations of Italians are carrying out a campaign to flood the consulates with the anti-fascist votes of Italians in America.

Mass Arrests Precede Plebiscite  
The plebiscite, conducted under conditions of vicious fascist terror in Italy, has been preceded in recent weeks by the arrest of hundreds of workers' leaders in all parts of Italy, in order to choke off the growing spirit of resistance of the Italian masses.

The "corporative law" provides for a new form of fascist "unions," in which owners and workers are organized together, as "partners," according to industries. The leadership is imposed from the top, and the state apparatus is put at the service of the biggest capitalist monopolies to enforce their decisions as to wages and conditions of work. The writer is completely gagged, and given the position of the hungry "partner" of the owners whose profits are protected by the state. This new device is Mussolini's attempt to crush the growing resistance of the Italian masses to their crushing conditions of hunger and misery, which was beginning to transform even the fascist trade unions into instruments of class struggle, despite the fact that the union leadership was all fascist, and appointed from above.

## 150 Cuban Workers Arrested at Union Meeting by Soldiers

NUEVITAS, Cuba (F. P.)—One hundred and fifty workers were arrested by soldiers while holding a union mass meeting in Puerta Tarrifa, although they had obtained a police permit for the gathering. They were taken first to the military barracks in Nuevitas, then transferred to the municipal jail, without any definite charge being placed against them. Seven were released after a few days.

This action was taken to break the strike on the Tarrifa docks, workers say.

the native press, according to information received by the London Scottsboro Defense Committee and the League Against Imperialism and for National Independence.

Already a Sedition Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast. The Scottsboro Defense Committee has interposed the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, whose answer in effect upheld the proposed repressive bill while claiming that the Scottsboro case had nothing to do with its introduction.

The League Against Imperialism has issued a call to the British working class and the workers of the whole world for united struggle, with the African masses, against this latest attack on their democratic rights.

## Lerroux Cabinet Plans Decree To Outlaw All Strikes

### 28,000 Electric Plant Workers Walk Out in Barcelona

MADRID, March 25.—As 28,000 light and power workers went out on strike in Barcelona, the Lerroux cabinet last week drafted a bill to smash all strikes.

The bill gives the cabinet power to arbitrate all strikes, and to en-

force its decisions with all the armed forces of the state. It also requires 10 days' notice of any strike, and 30 days' notice of strikes in public utilities.

Heavy fines and imprisonment are provided for strikers who violate this strikebreaking law.

Army engineers were employed as scabs to break the strike of 30,000 building trade workers in Madrid, who struck in sympathy with some of their number who went out against refusal of their employers to carry out the conditions of their agreement with the workers.

As an "emergency measure to relieve unemployment," the Cortes has passed a bill to begin construction of two mine-layers to cost 16,000,000 pesetas.

## Jim Galton to Tour Country to Organize Irish Workers' Clubs

NEW YORK.—Irish workers clubs are being organized in Cleveland, New Jersey, Pittsburgh and Boston. Austin Hogan, secretary of the Irish Workers' Club in New York, asks Irish workers throughout the states who want information on launching a club to write to him at the Irish Workers' Club (Bronx group), 594 St. Ann's Ave., Bronx, New York.

Send us names of those you know who are not readers of the Daily Worker but who would be interested in reading it. Address: Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St.

# S. P. Leaders Break United Front Pledges of the Anti-War Congress

"THERE WILL BE DESERTIONS," LEAGUE STATEMENT HAD WARNED; NOW MATTHEWS, FOX CARRY OUT SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS' SABOTAGE PLANS

By EARL BROWDER

**I**n the first article we placed on record the facts and documents giving the history of the Socialist Party and the struggle for the united front waged by the American Congress Against War and the organization which grew out of it, the American League for Struggle Against War and Fascism. We showed that the Congress was a true united front, with representatives from scores of diverse groups, all pledged in support of the minimum program adopted at the Congress by the entire delegate body.

Today we reprint significant excerpts from the program laid down by the Anti-War Congress, the statement of the resulting League Against War and Fascism, and the statement of the League on the recent resignation of the prominent Socialist Party members of its executive board.

It is well that everyone should read these documents to record who has been true and who has been false to the united front pledges made at the Congress and afterwards. (The documents will be reprinted in full in the April issue of the "Communist," which will carry Comrade Browder's article.)

### S. P. Leaders Gave Pledges

The following are excerpts from the Appeal of the Congress which the Socialist Party members signed: "The rapid rise of Fascism is closely related to the increasing war danger. Fascism means forced labor, militarization, lower standards of living, and the accentuation of national hatreds and chauvinist incitements as instruments for the 'moral' preparation for war. It sets the people of one country against the people of another, and exploits the internal racial and national groups within each country in order to prevent them from uniting in joint action to solve their common problems.

The war danger arises inevitably

out of the very nature of monopolistic capitalism—the ownership of the means of production by a small capitalist class and the complete domination of government by this class. The imminent war danger is only another expression of the fundamental crisis of the capitalist system, which continues its existence only at the cost of intensification of exploitation and oppression of the masses at home and in the colonies, and of the struggle among the imperialist powers for a redivision of markets and sources of raw materials.

"Only in the Soviet Union has this basic cause of war been removed. There are no classes or groups which can benefit from war or war preparations. Therefore the Soviet Union pursues a positive and vigorous peace policy and alone among the governments proposes total disarmament. Serious struggle against war involves rallying all forces around this peace policy and opposing all attempts to weaken or destroy the Soviet Union."

Endorsed Amsterdam Congress  
Further, in the light of subsequent events, it is necessary to record that the prominent members of the Socialist Party also affixed their signatures to the following section of the Program of the Anti-War Congress:

"The Congress endorses the program of the World Congress Against War held in Amsterdam in August, 1932. It pledges itself to do all in its power to effect a nation-wide agitation and organization against war preparations and war.

From the time of the Congress Against War until February, 1934, serious beginnings were made in establishing a broad foundation of local committees and conferences throughout the country to carry on the daily work of the League and prepare for the Second U. S. Congress Against War. This work included such national actions as the

delegation to Washington at the opening of Congress to protest against the war budgets; and a whole series of local and regional conferences including Chicago, San Francisco, Boston and students' conferences involving student bodies of scores of universities and colleges.

During this period, some Socialists actively participated in the work of the central leadership, notably J. B. Matthews, chairman; Francis Henson, one of the two secretaries, and Mary Fox, from the League for Industrial Democracy. The Socialist Party, however, never accepted this situation of their members participating in the united front against war and fascism. They put more and more heavy pressure against these leaders to force them to withdraw.

On February 16, and the days immediately following, these Socialists and two others announced their withdrawal from the active support of the League, declaring as their reason the events in the Madison Square Garden which they declared had been caused by the Communists, which made it impossible for them to further cooperate in any organization that included Communists.

Withdrawal Planned Beforehand  
It throws a different light upon this action, however, to know that already before this date, the withdrawal had been determined upon by a Socialist Party conference which included some of these leaders.

We quote from the minutes of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist Party meeting of January 24, which received a report of its sub-committee which had been set up to determine the duties of Socialist Party members in the L. I. D. and other "independent" organizations. This sub-committee had acted in meetings on December 21, 1933, and January 4, 1934, with the participation among others of Mary Fox, Monroe Sweetland, David

Lasser, Joseph Lash and Jack Herling, who occupied leading posts in the American League Against War and Fascism. Among other questions discussed was that of entrance into united front arrangements with Communists by Socialist Party members through L. I. D. activity contrary to the policies of the Socialist Party.

The aim of the committee was declared to be "to arrive at a statement of policy governing future conduct." The conclusion of the committee was that "Party members should work and fight in their independent organizations against the united front with Communists when the Party does not consider the Communists action genuine and sincere, but quite on the contrary, harmful and aimed to destroy the entire Socialist movement."

It was in carrying out this decision that the Socialist Party leaders later thought that they had found an appropriate excuse in the incidents at the Madison Square Garden.

Difficulties Cause Desertions  
The American League Against War and Fascism, confronted with the desertion from its national leadership by the Socialist Party members, was forced to take a position and evaluate the effects of these desertions. This was done in a statement signed on behalf of the League by Roger Baldwin of the Civil Liberties Union, Annie E. Gray of the Women's Peace Society, and Earl Browder for the Communist Party. This statement reads as follows:

"The League does not assume the function of passing judgment upon such disputes as that which gave rise to the resignation of a few members of its committee. It must emphatically be stated that no controversies as to tactics constitute a valid reason for abandonment of the program and principles of the League. Now more than

ever this program is necessary. The extreme sharpening of the war danger and the rise of fascism throughout the world are putting a severe test upon all avowed enemies of war and fascism. It is to be expected that there will be desertions in this most difficult pre-war period. This is all the more reason why all true fighters against war and fascism will steadfastly maintain and promote the principles and program of the League.

"The League urges all its members to stand firm on this position and energetically promote and extend the League organization and build a broader mass circulation for the magazine 'Fight Against War and Fascism' and prepare for the second great U. S. Congress Against War, which, as decided last year, will occur in the coming fall. The League sincerely invites those few who have left to reconsider their position and return to their fighting posts. To replace those who remain outside, the League undertakes to bring reinforcements a hundredfold and to build an ever stronger united mass movement of all forces against war and fascism."

In the above statement, it is made clear that the American League Against War and Fascism will proceed with its work more energetically than ever and replace all deserters with additional reinforcements, that it will especially concentrate on building broader mass circulation of the magazine, 'Fight Against War and Fascism,' and prepare for the second great Congress Against War.

Maneuvers of Matthews  
A special problem arose in connection with the position of J. B. Matthews. Matthews had been elected by the Congress to the Executive Committee of the League, which in turn, had elected him as chairman and member of the Bureau of the Committee. On February 21, Matthews telegraphed from Detroit where he was on a speaking tour that he was resigning chairmanship American

League." Upon his return to New York, when questioned in the office of the League as to the meaning of his telegram, he stated that it "meant nothing more nor less than he said in the telegram." The other officers of the League, after a week's vain efforts to interview Matthews, finally called a meeting of the Bureau, including Matthews, stating in the letter calling this meeting that "this letter is being sent to all members of the Bureau who have not yet resigned." Matthews did not attend this meeting, but sent a letter in which he said, "I had hoped to attend the Bureau meeting this afternoon, but it is absolutely out of the question." He then proceeded to state his opinion that the difficulties confronting the League are "insurmountable" and asked that the further decisions of the Bureau be communicated to him. In this letter, he further declared, "my resignation as chairman meant only what it actually said and concealed no implied judgments beneath the words."

It was upon this basis that the League's statement declared that "the Chairman of the Executive Committee resigns his post without resigning from the League." After the issuance of this statement, Matthews wrote a further letter on March 11, which registered his "astonishment" that his communications had been so interpreted and said, "Let us clear up any further possible misunderstanding making it final and unequivocal that I bear no relationship of any character whatsoever to the League."

The evolution of Matthews' position may be further understood in the light of certain other facts. For example: he was under charges in the Socialist Party for expulsion on the grounds of his activity in connection with the League; he was called for trial during the period in which these resignations were taking place and used his resignation as a defense against expulsion

from the Socialist Party; the Socialist Party thereupon decided not to expel him but to suspend him from membership for one year; thereafter the New Leader, the official Socialist organ of New York City, began for the first time in more than a year to advertise Matthews as a speaker before Socialist Party branches; the League for Industrial Democracy sent him on a long speaking trip on its behalf.

Anti-War Work Growing  
Since this latest large-scale concerted effort of the Socialist Party leaders to break up the American League Against War and Fascism, events have already demonstrated that again they have failed. The League is, on the contrary, again moving forward, gaining broader support and serving more than ever as the rallying center for all forces sincerely opposed to fascism and war. In the few weeks that have elapsed we have already witnessed a broad conference in New Jersey which voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with the League. At the Student Conference Against War and Fascism in Columbia University, the forces of the Socialist Party and L. I. D. made a determined and bitter assault against the League, trying to prevent the conference from affiliating, but without success. By an overwhelming vote the conference affirmed its affiliation and adopted a program fully in harmony with that of the League Against War and Fascism. The Chicago committee, elected by a broad conference in that city some months ago, endorsed the statement of the Bureau regarding the resignations. New forces of considerable significance which had hitherto not been drawn into the work of the League have declared their adherence and taken over direct responsibilities for its work.

In these experiences of the past year in the effort to build a broad united front against war and fascism, we have classical examples of

the role of the Socialist Party leadership in its relation to the question of working class unity. These events have taken place at a moment of the extreme sharpening of the war danger. At every stage of development of this movement against fascism and war, the Socialist Party had only one determining aim in mind. That was to prevent at all costs the collaboration of the Communists in this movement—that is to prevent the unification of all forces against fascism and war. It was ready to break, not only with the Communists, but with the large majority of non-Communist organizations and individuals in this movement rather than be associated with a movement that included Communists. Such intransigence on organizations' questions is, of course, only the cover for the Socialist Party opposition to the program of struggle laid down. They fight against the League because the League has a clear platform of struggle against war and fascism. They think that if they can exclude the Communists from the League they will have a chance to break the remaining elements away from this program of struggle and lead it towards collaboration and the New Deal policies leading to war and fascism, collaboration which the Socialist Party is developing more and more clearly with every new development of the crisis.

The record of these experiences therefore becomes an essential part of the experience of the entire working class in the United States, gives the basis for a correct evaluation of the Socialist Party leadership and its self-assumed role of fighter against the united front of all sincere enemies of war and fascism. This record should be preserved for the education and information of all new rising forces of leadership organized in this broad mass movement against war and fascism.