

CIRCULATION DRIVE
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Daily Worker

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING
CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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

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COMMUNIST PARTY OPENS 8TH NAT'L CONVENTION TODAY; DELEGATES FROM FACTORY, MINE, FARM AT CLEVELAND

Chicago C. W. A. Strikers Win Wage Increases

Force 100 Per Cent Pay Rise; Free Transportation; Other Demands STRUCK FRIDAY
Refused to Work Until Demands Were Granted

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, April 2.—Mass action of thousands of former C. W. A. workers on the Palos Park project, now under "work relief," forced the Illinois Emergency Relief Administration to grant twice as many hours of work on the jobs and the continuation of the right as on the C.W.A. to make up time lost through sickness or bad weather, and free truck transportation.

Three thousand workers milled around the assembly place at 6 o'clock this morning, determined not to work if their demands for increased hours and other conditions were not met. They refused to get into the trucks until their elected committee was finally given a letter signed by Edward J. Blair and M. H. Bickman of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, guaranteeing 24 hours work a week at 60 cents an hour. These hours of work replaced the proposed 12-hour week.

The workers would have won greater demands, but their committee was misled into accepting the promises of the relief officials. The job march through the Loop here Saturday is seen as having hastened the granting of the concessions.

That the victory will be short-lived unless the workers retain a militant rank and file organization with a committee directly responsible to them can be seen from the last sentence of Blair's letter in which he states: "I am further advised by relief officials that efforts will be made to determine the budget needs of each worker so that either direct relief [grocery orders—Ed.] or work relief, whichever best fits such budget needs, may be provided."

Alexander Guss, organizer of the Cook County Unemployment Councils, pointed out that the victory of the Palos Park workers is further proof that by organizing for militant action relief workers can force concessions from the authorities.

"The letter which states each man will work three eight-hour days each week at the rate of 60 cents an hour, as compared with the original assignment of 48 hours a month, is a partial victory," A. Guss said. "This victory was won as the result of struggle and united action on March 31."

Taxi Union Opens Drive On Blacklist

Protests Move of Cops To Take Licenses from Militant Cab Drivers

By HARRY RAYMOND
NEW YORK.—The Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York opened a drive yesterday to halt attempts of the fleet owners to discriminate against militant taxi drivers. The drive, according to Samuel Orner, president of the union, will especially be directed against the Parmelee garages, where the greatest number of complaints have been made by hackmen since the termination of the general strike. Despite the fact that Mr. Levin Rank, head of the Parmelee System in this city, has pledged openly in the press that there will be no discrimination or blacklisting, numerous complaints have been received at the headquarters of the union, 233 W. 42nd St. These complaints, the majority of which are coming in from the Par-

Boston Workers Will Demonstrate Against War, Fascism Apr. 6
BOSTON, April 2.—In spite of the police opposition and the vicious attitude of the Hearst papers, workers are preparing for a mass demonstration against war and fascism for Friday, April 6, at 5:30 p. m. at Tremont and West Sts., Boston Common. Thousands of leaflets announcing the demonstration have already been distributed, and many organizations have pledged their support.

Slash Pay; Fire Thousands Off C.W.A. in N.Y.

CWA Conference to Reconvene on April 8th
NEW YORK.—Approximately 240,000 C. W. A. workers in New York state were thrown off the federal C. W. A. payroll yesterday, it was revealed by F. I. Daniels, state C. W. A. administrator. This follows the firing of more than 100,000 C. W. A. workers during the months of February and March on Roosevelt's order to "taper off" C. W. A. workers, at least 30,000 New York C. W. A. workers, having failed to "establish need" to the satisfaction of the C. W. A. and relief officials, were fired from the city "work relief" which replaces C. W. A. The firings, it was stated by C. W. A. and relief officials, followed the failure to answer the pauper's oath questionnaire satisfactorily. The La Guardia administration stated that it was at a loss to provide relief for those fired, or to guarantee the continuation of the jobs of those retained on "work relief."

The new "work relief," Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson recently stated, will be on the basis of "absolute need," stating that "we are going to have to go back to a relief wage . . . and we are only going to be able to give this to the destitute."

The relief wage will be \$7.20 a week
(Continued on Page 2)

"New Deal" Means \$83,213,000 Profit For General Motors

Budd Auto Workers Get Steep Pay Slashes Under NRA
NEW YORK.—Reflecting on the enormous increase in the efficiency of extracting profits from labor under the Roosevelt "New Deal," the Morgan-controlled General Motors Corporation today reported a profit rise since last March 830 times as great as last year on an increase in gross business amounting to only about 25 per cent, according to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation. The company reported profits of \$83,213,000 for 1933, compared with profits of \$164,979 in 1932. After reporting such huge profit increases, Sloan declared that "there appeared indications of improvement throughout the world." The wages of auto workers have been cut, and the intensity of their exploitation has been increased by the Roosevelt price-raising program and the N.R.A. codes. The N.R.A. codes have permitted the Wall Street auto monopolies like General Motors to increase production far beyond any increase in employment, the increase in total auto production being more than three times the increase in auto employment. Despite the large increase in production, a goodly portion of which is accounted for by the manufacture of trucks for military purposes, as well as stocking up in anticipation of price advances, actual retail sales have lagged behind production, with foreign markets not providing the expected buying power.

Convention Manifesto Calls to Masses to Take Revolutionary Way Out of Crisis in Fight for Bread, Work, Against War, Fascism

Leaders of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.



William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, veteran fighter for American working class emancipation. Drawings by Morris J. Kallam



Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, who gave the keynote speech at the opening of the eighth convention in Cleveland yesterday.

Soviet Ship "Kim" Anchors in N. Y. After 23-Day Trip

Marine Worker Delegation Greets Crew Warmly
NEW YORK, April 2.—With hammer and sickle emblazoned on them, two bright red flags snapping in the wind today announced the coming of the first Soviet ship, "Kim," since 1917.

The ship, which left Odessa 23 days ago, docked at the Bush Terminal, Pier 8 with a cargo of 6,400 tons of general merchandise. It will remain in New York two weeks before embarking for Odessa.

A delegation from the Unemployed Council, the Marine Workers Union and the International Longshoremen Association welcomed the arrival of the "Kim." The "Kim" is one of many ships which display the tremendous industrial progress that went on during the first Five-Year Plan, having been built in 1932. The remarkable comforts for the crew are a feature of the ship. Capt. August Upmal, in a speech, said he was glad to have brought this ship to America and that, "This won't be the last; but more and more will come, showing the progress of Soviet industry. This will help to bind more firmly the friendly relationship existing between America and the Soviet Union."

April 6 Anti-War Rally to Answer Jingoism

Workers Will Mass in St. Nicholas Arena Friday Night

NEW YORK.—A mighty working class answer to the jingo glorification of war on the 17th anniversary of America's entry into the World War will be given in the mass anti-war rally next Friday night, April 6, 7:30 p. m., in St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th St. The meeting, called by the American League Against War and Fascism, has been endorsed by hundreds of mass organizations, trade unions, fraternal and cultural groups, anti-war organizations and other bodies.

Delegates in Cleveland As 8th C.P. Convention Opens

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The huge opening mass meeting of the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States was about to begin here at the Music Hall of the Public Auditorium as the Daily Worker went to press last night. With all of the main delegations already in Cleveland, the convention is all set to embark on the series of basic discussions and plans which are expected to carry the working class of this country into new heights of militant struggle in the immediate future. The arrival of delegations from Southern California, Minnesota, Pittsburgh, New York and Boston completed the number of Communist Party delegates expected here. They came from 43 of the 48 states in the Union, ready to map the Communist Party's campaign in the shops and factories, in the mines and countryside, among the Negroes and foreign-born workers—among all sections of America's toilers, unemployed and oppressed. Final arrangements for the housing and feeding of these delegates, towards which workers of the entire country have contributed from their own scarce funds, are being made by the workers of Cleveland. The first regular session of the convention opens this morning at 10 o'clock.

BYRD BEGINS 7-MONTH STUDY
LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, April 2.—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd had settled himself "as comfortably as could be expected" in his little one-room shack 123 miles south of Little America, where he will remain alone for seven months to study weather in the Antarctica.

War Preparations Spur Output of Bandages

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Johnson & Johnson Co., makers of surgical dressings, whose orders have recently increased as a result of war preparations, have filed an application here asking that they be allowed to operate their machinery 144 hours a week instead of the 80 hours which is the limit they are allowed under the cotton textile code. This request was made by the Johnson & Johnson firm at the original hearing on the cotton textile code, and was bitterly opposed by the rest of the cotton mill bosses who did not have the war orders upon which they could increase production.

Calls For Struggle Against Roosevelt "New Deal," The Program of Wall Street

FIGHTS N. R. A. SLAVERY

Urges United Front Struggles Against Hunger and War

CLEVELAND, April 2.—In a historic document addressed to the entire toiling population of the United States, the Communist Party in the draft Manifesto of its eighth national convention, which opens here tonight, calls upon the working class to take the road of class struggle for the defeating of the Roosevelt-Wall Street "New Deal." The Manifesto follows:

WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES:
The crisis of the capitalist system is becoming more and more a catastrophe for the workers and toiling masses. Growing millions of the exploited population are faced with increased difficulties in finding the barest means of livelihood. Unemployment relief is being drastically cut and in many cases abolished altogether. Real wages are being reduced further every month, and labor is being speeded up to an inhuman degree.

The vast majority of the poor farmers are slowly but surely being squeezed off the land and thrown on to the "free" labor market to compete with the workers. The oppressed Negro people are loaded down with the heaviest economic burdens, especially of unemployment, denied even the crumbs of relief given to the starving white masses, and further subjected to bestial lynch law and Jim-Crowism. Women workers and housewives are especially sufferers from the crisis, and from the fascist movements to drive them out of industry. Millions of young workers are thrown upon the streets by the closing of schools and simultaneously are denied any chance to earn their living in the industries.

What the "New Deal" Has Given the Workers

The suffering masses have been told to look to Washington for their salvation. Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal have been decked out with the rainbow promises of returning prosperity. But the bitter truth is rapidly being learned that Roosevelt and his New Deal represent the Wall Street bankers and big corporations—finance capital—just the same as Hoover before him, but carrying out even fiercer attacks against the living standards of the masses of the people. Under Roosevelt and the "New Deal" policies, the Public Treasury has been turned into a huge trough where the big capitalists eat their fill. Over ten billion dollars has been handed out to the banks and corporations, billions squeezed out of the workers and farmers by inflation and by all sorts of new taxes upon the masses. Under the Roosevelt regime, the main burden of taxation has been shifted away from the big capitalists onto the impoverished masses.

The N. R. A. and the industrial codes have served further to enrich the capitalists by establishing fixed monopoly prices, speeding up trustification, and squeezing out the smaller capitalists and independent producers.

The labor provisions of the N. R. A., which were hailed by the A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders as "a new charter for labor," have turned out in reality to be new chains for labor. The fixing of the so-called minimum wage, at below starvation levels, has turned out in reality to be a big effort to drive the maximum wage down to this point. The so-called guarantee of the right to organize and collective bargaining has turned out in reality to be the establishment of the company unions. The last remaining rights of the workers they now propose to take away by establishing compulsory arbitration under the Wagner Bill, camouflaged as an attempt to guarantee workers' rights.

All these domestic policies are openly recognized as identical in their content with the measures of professed fascist governments. This rapid movement toward Fascism in the United States goes hand in hand with the sharpening of international antagonisms and the most gigantic preparations for war ever witnessed in a pre-war period. More than a billion dollars has been appropriated for war purposes

Matthew Smith In New Move to Split Auto United Front

Auto Union Urges All Shop Stewards to Hit Betrayal Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, April 2.—Openly flouting the will of the rank and file, Matthew Smith, General Secretary of the Mechanics' Educational Society, took another big step forward in his sabotage of united action of all automobile workers when at a meeting of the district executive of the M.E.S.A. held Friday night he refused admission to a delegation from the Auto Workers Union and prevented the question of united action from being discussed on the floor.

This was done despite the fact that the district executive meeting last Monday had decided to take up at the Friday night's meeting a proposal for a mass meeting to be called jointly by A.W.U., M.E.S.A. and A. F. of L. rank and file in accordance with decisions of the united front conference held March 25th. By this high handed procedure, reminiscent of tactics of A. F. of L. officialdom, Smith unmasked himself as definitely opposed to fight against the infamous sell-out nego-

Brownsville Anti-War Demonstration for Thursday Night

Sutter Aves., and march in a body to the demonstration.
New Haven Anti-War Meet
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A mass meeting against war will be held here on Friday, April 6, 8 p. m., in Center Church Parish House, 211 Temple St., near the Green. James Mendelhall of Lincoln High School, Columbia, will be one of the speakers. On April 13, the League will hold an outdoor demonstration on the Central Green.

Brownsville Demonstration Thursday Admission will be 20 cents at the door; 15 cents with a card which is being distributed broadcast by all organizations supporting the rally; and free to all unemployed with membership books in any organization of the jobless.

Friday's rally will be preceded by a mass meeting and march against war in Brownsville, under the auspices of the Brownsville League Against War and Fascism. This demonstration is called for Thursday, April 5, 7 p. m., at Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves. All workers and organizations from East Flatbush and Crown Heights will meet at Fulton and Rolph Aves., all from Brownsville and East New York at Hindsdale and

Biedenkapp Elected United Shoe and Leather Union Head

Lovestonites Help Bosses' Red Scare Plot to Split Union

Seek to Upset Election Results to Pack Votes For Reactionary, Mackesey

(Special to the Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass., April 2.—The election of Fred G. Biedenkapp as national organizer of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union has already stirred the Lovestonite and reactionary forces inside the union to start a campaign, with the cooperation of the capitalist press, to upset the election and to attempt to split the United Union.

The reactionary forces hope, with the aid of Zimmerman, the Lovestonite, who received only 2,600 votes compared to Biedenkapp's 4,301, to pack the vote for Mackesey in a new election, since Mackesey received 4,213 votes.



J. STEVENS
Leader of the rank and file of the Brotherhood of Painters, after he was beaten up by thugs at the Painters' District Council meeting. Stevens has been active in fighting the Zausner clique in this A. F. of L. union.

The first step in this reactionary plot was taken when a report came from Boston that the ballots of the lasters' local there were stolen. This report came after the vote had already been certified and sent in to the national headquarters. The vote as certified had given a majority to Mackesey, but the reactionary A. F. of L. clique hope, by a new election, to line-up more forces for Mackesey and against the militant leader, Biedenkapp.

In addition, the capitalist press, alarmed by the victory of Biedenkapp and the militant leadership in the union, has already begun a vicious "red scare" campaign against the United by openly calling upon the workers to break the union. This campaign is receiving the support of Zimmerman and the other reactionaries.

The workers will give the proper answer to these splitters. They will close their ranks and not permit the underhanded tactics of Lovestonites to hand the control of the organization over to those A. F. of L. misleaders whose treachery has been clearly exposed in the past.

Seymour Troy Co. Signs With United

TROY, N. Y.—The Seymour Troy Co., makers of fancy shoes, has signed an agreement with the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union. In the last general strike Seymour Troy was one of the struck shops. This firm, like the rest of the Board of Trade Shops, signed an agreement with the Boot & Shoe. But the workers, after the strike was over, continued their affiliation with the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union. This prevented any Boot and Shoe influence from creeping into the shop, with the result that the Boot and Shoe was forced out of the situation.

Taxi Union Opens Drive on Blacklist

(Continued from Page 1)
melee garages, were discussed in union headquarters yesterday afternoon. Orner said that on the basis of the complaints the union would take action to bring about the reinstatement of the men.

Orner told how the Parmelee employment office tells the men that that is no blacklist, but when one of the good union members goes to the garage he is told to "get out, you're no good."

"We will put a stop to this," declared Orner. "We still have the strike weapon in our hands and we will use it against any garages that attempt mass discrimination."

The question of relief for taxi drivers and families of the drivers is of the utmost importance at the present time. All workers and organizations having collection boxes and lists are asked to bring their funds at once to the headquarters of the union, 233 W. 42nd St., Room 211. There must be no delay in bringing these funds to the headquarters, the union urges.

Late in the afternoon, leaders of the union were to meet with Mr. Golden of the Regional Labor Board to demand that the N.R.A. carry out its promise that no men would be discriminated against on account of union activity.

Men Still Returning
All during the day men were still returning to the garages. The question of strengthening the garage committees was among the major points of business taken up by the union yesterday.

"It will be through our democratically elected union garage committees that we will fight the blacklist right on the job," said Joseph Gilbert, organizer of the union.

Meanwhile Samuel Smith, president of the Bronx local of the union, set about at what he calls a "re-organization plan." This is a plan inspired by leaders of the Socialist

No Arbitration, Say Haverhill Strikers

Biedenkapp Gets Great Ovation at Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HAVERHILL, Mass., April 2.—Arbitration on all questions affecting wages and new prices was insisted on today by the shoe manufacturers of this city in conference with the committee representing 6,000 shoe strikers, but the committee, whose stand was later backed by an enthusiastic mass meeting at Eagle's Hall, expressed its determined opposition to arbitration. The conference ended in a deadlock.

At the mass meeting strike leaders pointed out that wages are never increased by arbitration, but only by the solidarity of the strikers themselves.

Fred Biedenkapp, just elected general organizer of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, received a great ovation at the strike meeting. Biedenkapp urged the strikers not to be fooled by reports in the bosses' press that the union was ready to accept arbitration.

Action for relief of the strikers, now in the fifth week of their walk-out, was urged on all local unions. Several manufacturers are continuing to negotiate with the strike committee.

Fake Power Probe Looms in Albany on Utility Graft

Line-Up of Enquiry Meant to Hush Up Basic Corruption

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Following the discovery last week of letters addressed by State Senator Warren T. Thayer to state public utilities companies, revealing conclusively that Thayer, Republican whip in the senate, was on the payroll of the utilities interests at the same time that he was chairman of the Senate Utilities Committee, actions to bring about his impeachment and to investigate the utilities control of the senate were under way here today.

Leading the forces who were demanding an investigation into the activities of the "power lobby" were ironically enough Governor Lehman and Republican State Chairman W. Kingsland Mason. They were threatening a "sweeping investigation."

Lehman is known to have strong ties with the big utilities corporations, particularly through his New York banking house. His "utilities reform program" was actually proposed as one which would also insure greater profits for the power interests.

The line-up for the proposed investigation was, however, beginning to take on the same character as similar investigations of the past which, after removing one or two individuals who were stepped in graft so thoroughly that nothing could save them in the public eye, succeeded in hushing up the real basis of the corrupt big-business and government tie-up. New York work-

ers have recently observed three such wool-pulling "investigations," all of which began with a huge fare of publicity, only to cease silently out of the picture after a few weeks. These were the Welfare Island penitentiary "investigations" the Welfare Island Home for the Aged "probe" and Tenement Commissioner Post's "anti-firetrap crusade."

Under the guise of indignation at these fake revelations, other members of the senate—for the greater part as deeply tied up with other grafting interests as Senator Thayer with the power gang—were hastening to draw up programs which would do nothing but hush up the extent and depth of the Albany rat ring. Outstanding among these fake "investigation" programs was that of Senator John J. McNaboe (Democrat), who was urging "an investigation of public utility connections with the government by a joint committee of senators and assemblymen, requiring approval of both houses."

In other words, McNaboe was urging that Thayer's intimate connections with the power lobby be investigated by a committee composed of other senators and assemblymen who are, almost to the last man, in the pay of the same or other big corporations.

What is your Unit, trade union, mass organization doing to get new subscribers for the Daily Worker? Help put the sub drive over the top!

N. Y. Committee Issues Call for One United May 1

Call Invites Socialist Workers to Join United Front

NEW YORK.—A call for one united May Day demonstration was issued yesterday to hundreds of workers' Negro and intellectual organizations by the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee. The call urged all organizations, including members and followers of the Socialist Party and Young Peoples' Socialist League, to send delegates to the United Front May Day Conference, Saturday, April 14, 1 p.m., at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street.

Each organization which receives a copy of the conference call, and those who read of the conference

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

By DEL



"I hope my work during the past session was satisfactory to your company."—From State Senator W. T. Thayer's letter to the Power Trust.

Plumbers Win 4-Hour Strike; Secure Wage Raises, Recognition

NEW YORK.—After a strike of four hours the men working at steamfitting in the plumbing shop of the M. Gran Plumbing Co. won the following demands, with the signing of the agreement between the Alteration Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers' Union, 864 Broadway, and Mr. M. Gran. Five-day week, increase in wages of mechanics from \$5 to \$7 per day, increase in wages of the helpers from \$3 to \$4 per day, equal division of work and recognition of the union.

The A. P. S. & H. meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 864 Broadway, corner 17th St.

Pointdexter Case Is Postponed Again; I.L.D. Urges Crowded Court

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHICAGO, April 2.—The trial of David Pointdexter, militant Negro leader, was postponed again at a hearing today. This case, arising out of the struggle for bread around the relief station at 506 E. 50th Pl., last spring, has dragged through the courts of Chicago for over a year. The next hearing on the case will be April 15 at the Criminal Courts Building, 26th St. and California Ave. The International Labor Defense is calling upon all workers to crowd the courtroom.

2,000 Picket Plant of Campbell Soup Co.

CAMDEN, April 2.—Two thousand striking workers of the Campbell Soup Co. surrounded the plant in a strong picket line today. Less than 300 men and women are scabbing.

The workers are striking under the leadership of the Independent Cannery Industrial Union No. 1 for recognition of the union and a 15 per cent wage increase.

Police attacked two girl pickets who tried to stop a scab from entering the plant yesterday.

Sam Insull Arrested by Turkish Government

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 2.—Samuel Insull, Chicago public utilities operator, was arrested at his hotel here today and imprisoned by Turkish authorities for extradition to the United States.

The Turkish government officially informed Robert P. Skinner, American ambassador, that it would extradite Insull to the U. S.

Insull was placed in prison and given a private room and another prisoner to wait on him. Meanwhile in Washington are puzzled as to what method of procedure they should adopt to bring Insull back to the United States.

Matthew Smith In New Move to Split Auto United Front

(Continued from Page 1)

stated by A. F. of L. leaders in Washington. While Smith has at times gone through motions of attacking A. F. of L. leaders, he is now leaving the door open for further negotiations with the A. F. of L.

The entire role of Smith in the auto strike situation has consisted of a series of maneuvers to prevent strike action and to sabotage the mass fight against the sell-out. When hearings before National Labor Board opened in March, Smith sent a telegram stating that "We feel that a widespread dislocation of the automobile industry at this time would be a national calamity and severe handicap to the President's recovery program. We hope your board can avert this tragedy by arranging an amicable settlement."

After the sell-out was completed his chief "criticism" was that the M.E.S.A. would be left without representation on the workers' councils, which the manufacturers will use to strengthen company unions and prevent workers from organizing in trade unions of their own choice. When the A.W.U. issued the call for united front conference to organize a mass fight against the sell-out, Smith bitterly opposed the election of delegates by M.E.S.A.

Vote Three to One

Despite his opposition, a total of 24 M.E.S.A. delegates were present representing shop stewards, district council executive and several locals. Sunday night, on March 25, a meeting of the shop stewards' council voted three to one for joint mass meeting with the A.W.U. and A. F. of L. rank and file. The following night at the district executive meeting Smith succeeded in having the matter referred to the Friday night's meeting. He also refused the permission to the A.W.U. delegation to appear and present their proposals before the district executive, but instead, arranged for an "informal" conference with A.W.U. for the next evening.

Smith never showed up for this conference. He capped his treacherous sabotage by preventing the question of a joint mass meeting from even being brought up at the Friday night meeting and again refusing the floor to the A.W.U. delegation.

Smith has clearly revealed himself as an enemy of united action for the demands of auto workers and against the company union agreement which the manufacturers are trying to force down the workers' throats. It is now up to the locals and shop stewards of the M.E.S.A. to act and fight for carrying out of the decisions of the united front conference despite high handed sabotage of Smith and his clique.

Bank Admits It Has Race Hatred Policy

Admission Made to Delegates Fighting Eviction Order

NEW YORK.—The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank is definitely committed to a policy of discrimination against Negroes. This was the open admission made yesterday by Mr. Boyle, renting agent of the bank located at 51 Chambers St., elected by the tenants of 425 East 6th Street to voice their protests against the bank's attempt to evict Cyril Briggs and exclude other Negro workers from the 6th Street building. "Yes, we seek to exclude Negroes from the building," the agent told the delegation.

The delegation, headed by Sam Posner and including Sonia Shernoff and Hy Kroll, and accompanied by Comrade Briggs, immediately challenged this chauvinist dictum of segregation and persecution of the Negro masses, denying them equal housing conditions, isolating them in jim-crow ghettos and by this and other means attempting to split the working-class and weaken its struggles for better conditions. The delegation demanded the immediate withdrawal of the eviction notice against Comrade Briggs, declaring the firm determination of the tenants to carry on a relentless struggle, with the support of white and Negro workers throughout the city, against the bank's segregation policy.

Boyle then asked until Wednesday to give an answer to demands of the tenants, and intimated to Mrs. Sharnoff that he would see her in the meantime to collect her rent. Mrs. Sharnoff emphatically replied that she would have to have the bank's answer to the tenants' demands before any of the tenants would pay any rent.

A written protest, presented by the delegation, was signed by 11 of the 15 tenants in the house. Only one tenant, a White Guard, refused to sign the protest. Three other could not be reached by the House Committee last week, but will be interviewed as soon as they can be found at home.

The House Committee, organized by the tenants to fight the vicious segregation policy of the bank, is appealing to all workers and their organizations to join aid support the fight to smash segregation and jim-crow practices and to send telegrams and letters to the bank today demanding it discontinue its efforts to evict Comrade Briggs and his family.

Four Arrested In Scottsboro Rally On Trial Tomorrow

Hearing Transferred to Bronx Court to Break Mass Pressure

NEW YORK.—The frame-up case against Sam Stein, one of the four white and Negro workers arrested when police smashed into the March 17 Scottsboro demonstration in Harlem with cars, gas bombs and clubs, will be continued tomorrow at 2 p.m. in the court at 161st St. and Brook Ave., Bronx.

The case was transferred last week from the E. 21st St. Court to the Bronx in a deliberate attempt to break the mass pressure which had been developed in Harlem against the frame-up. The Bronx Section of the International Labor Defense is urging workers of all sections of the city to pack the court tomorrow. Organizations are urged to send protest telegrams to Judge Earl Smith.

The danger of railroadings facing the four workers is emphasized in the threat of the district attorney to Sam Stein, one of the four workers. "Don't worry, we will get it." The district attorney also stated at the trial last week that the workers "deserve to be clubbed. They always should be clubbed."

Sam Stein, white; Hugh Workman and Benny Stamps, colored, are charged with "disorderly conduct." Meyers, another Negro worker, is charged with "inciting to riot." Witnesses to the police assault on the demonstration are asked to report at the Harlem I. L. D. headquarters, 326 Lenox Ave., at 12, noon, tomorrow.

Delegates' Conference Called for April 14 at Webster Hall

demonstrate on May Day.

"Fire-traps, 45 families burn to death, mounting cost of living, children growing sick from undernourishment, less pay for equal work, terrific speed up in factories, the heaviest burdens of the crisis upon their shoulders, is what the 'New Deal' means to the working women and wives of workers." That stony the women will march on May Day.

All workers are urged to get their organizations to elect delegates immediately to the United Front May Day Conference on April 14.

SPORTS

SAM ROSS

What of a Tennis League?

WITH the feeling of warmth in the air, we'll be seeing another Spring rolling in on us which will mark a break from the indoor sport season to the outdoor. And it won't be long, now that the indoor national tennis championships are over, before tennis-loving workers will be swinging their rackets in public parks and the "greats" will be flourishing in the hills of Beverly or Forest or some such place where you see flannels and fancy-tweed suits admiring the racqueteurs of social elite-dom.

It's great stuff watching a tennis player trying to cut the ball between those perilous white lines that read, every time you can't fix that fuzzy ball between the lines, "Love 40," or "40 love," or "Deuce" (whoever this 40 guy is or who the Deuce cares?).

But anyhow, it's a great game which so many workers enjoy that maybe a decent league could be formed among labor sportsmen who get a chance once in a while to play after the sun goes down in a sort of twilight league.

I GOT a letter from Long Island City on this account, which is a fine suggestion—to be put into action.

"Comrade Sam Ross: "What do you think about the idea of forming a tennis league within the L. S. U.? Tennis is generally considered to be an aristocratic sport, but in point of fact, it really isn't. It is a tremendously popular sport among thousands of white collar workers and students and is becoming more popular each season. Such a league could at first be based on the public courts and could be accompanied by a fight for free use of the courts (a license costs \$4 now, whereas before the war, was \$1) and more courts. Arrangements could be worked out through the L. S. U.

"The tennis stars of today are most of the products of the rich of our country because only they have the time, money and freedom from responsibility to spend long years of practice and instruction."

"There should be, no doubt, readers and friends of readers of this column who will be greatly interested in this league. We might develop a worker champion who will be a true representative and who will play, not in Davis Cup matches before patronizing crowd-headers and Hill owners; but before the workers of the world, without having to blaze his body off with sweat for two or three hours, as displayed in the recent match between George Loff and Lester Stoen for when Loff finally couldn't bear the work and said, 'Guess I'm getting old. There isn't enough in the game to work this hard,' and he defaulted to Stoen. Which is a perfect example of the way boss-controlled sports burns an athlete out, not considering his health or love for the game; but 'how much can his playing give us in terms of money or prestige.'"

(Continued from Page 1)

Slash Pay, Fire Thousands of N.Y. C. W. A. Workers

for 24 hours work. Harry L. Hopkins has recently stated.

The Greater New York United Front Conference on C. W. A. and Unemployment will reconvene on Sunday, April 8th, at 1 p.m. at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave. All C. W. A. projects are urged to elect delegates to the conference. The Committee of One Hundred, elected by the previous meetings of the conference, call upon all C. W. A. workers to resist the LaGuardia firings by strikes on the jobs, against the newest wage cuts, and for the granting of immediate cash relief equal to C. W. A. pay to all fired C. W. A. workers.

The Committee of One Hundred urges all unemployed workers to mass at the Home Relief Bureaus to demand immediate cash relief for all unemployed workers in the neighborhood, unorganized workers in the neighborhoods and in the city-owned vermin-infested and disease-ridden flop houses are urged to elect delegates to the April 8th conference.

In addition to planning struggle against the LaGuardia wage cuts and firing of C. W. A. workers now "transferred" to so-called "work relief" at reduced pay, the April 8th conference will lay plans for a city-wide struggle, and for neighborhood actions against relief cuts, for immediate cash relief, and for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

Washington Delegates to Report
C. W. A. jobs delegates to the Washington Conference will report at a mass meeting to be held today at 7:30 p.m. at Webster Hall on East 11th St.

Payment to Bankers Continues
The LaGuardia administration, while continuing the payments to the bankers under the bankers' agreement of October, 1932, yesterday attempted to thrust the blame for inability to meet the relief situation entirely upon the state legislature for failing to pass the "Economy Bill." To the workers demands that the bankers agreement be abrogated, LaGuardia, when forced to meet with the C. W. A. workers delegates on March 29th answered, "it is written in the law."

While continuing to mortgage the lives of the city's unemployed to the bankers, while continuing to pay the bankers \$127,000,000 annually, LaGuardia refuses to allocate more than \$3,000,000 monthly for relief.

Cuts Pay on H. R. B. Workers
Wage cuts were the LaGuardia order all along the line. In addition to slashing the pay of all former C. W. A. workers now on "work relief," all Home Relief Bureau workers received wage cuts of from \$4.50 to \$5 a week. Hours remain the same.

Against the LaGuardia wage cuts, the Home Relief Bureau employees will hold a mass meeting at the offices of the Temporary Emergency Relief Association, at 73 Madison Ave., corner 28th St., on Wednesday, April 4th, at 6 p.m. The Home Relief Bureau employees appeal to all workers to mass at 79 Madison Ave. to back up their demands for rescinding of the LaGuardia wage cuts, and to demand increased relief.

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

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1689 FITZING AVENUE

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Tennis-Hiking
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Farmer-Labor State Meet Favors Wagner Strike-Breaking Bill

Talks "Radical" But Praises Roosevelt Slave Codes

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Faced with the growing radicalization of the workers and farmers of Minnesota, the State Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party which met last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday adopted a demagogic platform full of radical phrases about the "failure of the capitalist system," "the abolition of capitalism," and "taking over the industries and establishing a co-operative Socialist State." The role of the Farmer-Labor Party as the third party of capitalism, however, was clearly revealed in the convention's decision to endorse the Wagner strike-breaking bill, and its general support, behind a smokescreen of mild criticism, of the whole Roosevelt program of inflation, reduction in relief, N.R.A., A.A.A., and R.W.A., a program of attacks on the workers' living standards, of growing tendencies toward fascism, and imperialist war preparations.

The Farmer-Labor machine jammed through the endorsement of Shipstead for Senator, after a bitter struggle led by the fake "left wing," who believed that Shipstead was too closely identified with Hoover and Roosevelt to be able to deceive the masses into supporting the Farmer-Labor Party.

Revise Roosevelt
The platform adopted by the convention called for the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of socialism by "peaceful and lawful means" following closely upon a speech by Governor Olson in Duluth to C.W.A. workers warning against "revolution as too costly," and proposing to "abolish poverty by law." The aim of the convention platform was to throw a sop to the leftward trend among the masses, while at the same time attempting to divert the growing upsurge into the channels of capitalist reformism, and away from revolutionary action under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Realizing that the events in Germany and Austria have shattered many illusions in the minds of the workers, Governor Olson in his keynote speech to the convention declared that he was not a liberal, but "a radical," and that "when the final clash comes between Americanism and fascism, the so-called Red will be the defender of democracy." He failed to add that precisely the defenders of capitalist "democracy," the Socialist and Farmer-Labor Parties, will be the best aids for the establishment of fascism, if the workers do not organize and unite under revolutionary leadership to prevent it, as the developments in Austria and Germany have already shown. Olson in his speech praised Roosevelt's fascist-breeding program almost without reservation.

The so-called "left wing" played a most despicable role in the Farmer-Labor convention, which was dominated almost entirely by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the state administration officials. While they put up a sham battle against Shipstead and others, under pressure of the rank and file, the fake "lefts" finally gave up the shadow-boxing and started whooping it up for the same candidates they had previously bitterly denounced as "reactionaries." They did succeed in introducing into the platform much of their "left" demagogy in order to better fool the masses.

The Communist Party is calling a State Nominating Convention on June 17th, where a program of genuine struggle against hunger, fascism, and war, and for the revolutionary way out of the crisis, will be brought before the workers and farmers of Minnesota in the coming state and Congressional election campaign.

South Slav Workers Send Greetings to 8th C. P. Convention

CHICAGO, April 2.—The executive committee of the South Slav Workers Clubs, representing 3,000 members organized into 65 branches in the main industrial centers of the country, sent its revolutionary greetings today to the 8th Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., to be held in Cleveland, April 2 to 8. A delegation of three will be sent by the Federation to the Party convention.

A number of the clubs are composed of workers in heavy industries.

Airplane Strike Continues Solid At Curtiss Plant

Consolidated Plant Is Shut Tightly by Mass Picket Lines

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—Military picket lines kept the Consolidated airplane factory here closed today and defeated the company's attempt to run the plant with scabs. In the strike of more than 2,000 employees of the Consolidated and Curtiss companies for higher wages.

Picket lines have also been increased at the Curtiss airplane factory. (From a worker correspondent in Bristol, Pa., comes the report that the Curtiss airplane factory in Buffalo is calling for strikebreakers through Philadelphia papers, and through the Keystone Aircraft Corp. of Bristol.—Ed.)

Will Tour Whole Country in Nazi, Scottsboro Protest

Mrs. Wright, Gallagher in Pittsburgh Area This Week

NEW YORK.—The Scottsboro-Germany speaking tour of Mrs. Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, and Leo Gallagher, I. L. D. attorney in the Mooney case, the Reichstag fire trial in Germany, and the "sedition" trial of the head of the Canadian Labor Defense League in Toronto, will be extended to cover the United States from coast to coast and from North to South, in a three-month period, the International Labor Defense announced last week.

Mrs. Wright and Gallagher, who have spoken in Boston, New York, New Jersey, Baltimore and Philadelphia, will be in Pittsburgh and the surrounding district next week, it was announced.

From Pittsburgh the two will continue their tour through Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Spic and Span Laundry Workers Out on Strike

NEW YORK.—Recognition of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union and payment of back wages due the workers were won recently by the union at the Boulevard Laundry, 2079 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

The union also forced the reinstatement of a worker who had been fired at the Snow White-Yorkville Laundry, and also won recognition of the shop committee.

Workers at the Spic and Span Laundry, 304 W. 127th St., are now out on strike against pay that is so low that it doesn't fulfill the New York Minimum Wage Law for women, which provides for 31 cents an hour. The Negro and white workers in the washroom department have to work 70 to 80 hours a week for very little pay.

There will be a special meeting of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union on Thursday, April 5, at 8 p.m. at the Estonian Hall, 29 W. 115th St.

We Invite All Metal Workers to the Amalgamation Ball
Celebrate the Amalgamation of 70,000 Workers in the Shoe and Leather Industry
Saturday, April 7th
8 P. M.
Central Opera House
67th St. and Third Ave.
New York District
United Shoe & Leather Workers Union

New Folding Chairs
JOHN KALMUS CO. Inc. 35 W. 26th St.
Murray Hill 4-5447 Office and School Equipment NEW and USED

Fire 16,000 C. W. A. Men in Cleveland; Relief Cut by 1/3

Workers Organizations To Demand Cash Relief, No Cuts

By a Worker Correspondent
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2.—A relief cut of at least one-third will go into effect in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County here today.

At present, there are 28,122 families on relief here. In addition, 16,000 of the 22,000 who were on C. W. A. at the close of last week will be fired, Roosevelt's C.W.A. officials stating that only 6,000 will be given jobs on Federal Work Relief.

Besides the 16,000 who lost C. W. A. jobs, more jobless are daily applying for relief than at any time before. In order to keep these unemployed workers off the relief, a vicious campaign is being carried on against the Negro and foreign-born workers, by threats of deportation and arrest, and by open discrimination and intimidation.

Only \$93,000 is "available" for relief during the month of April. Out of this, \$176,330 is set aside for administration costs for this month, leaving \$76,670 for relief; \$149,000 of this still has to be raised for relief through the sale of tax anticipation bonds.

Plenty of Money—For Bankers
There is plenty of money available. In 1932 and 1933 Cuyahoga County paid out nearly \$6,000,000 on bonds and interest to the bankers. Millions more were paid by Cleveland and other villages, townships and school boards to the bankers on bonds and interest.

The city of Cleveland has just deposited \$4,000,000 into Cleveland banks, at the same time cutting relief, laying off street cleaners, cutting down school services, etc.

The Cleveland Unemployment Council sent a delegation to Mayor Davis today, demanding that this \$4,000,000 be turned over to provide adequate relief to the unemployed and that the Mayor endorse the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598).

Delegations are also being elected in the locals of the Unemployment Council and other workers' organizations to go to the County Commissioners and the County Relief Board.

Preparations are being made for a county action with the demands of the workers for:

1. Smash the relief cut;
2. Increased relief in cash;
3. Public works at trade union wages;
4. No discrimination against Negroes and foreign-born workers in the giving out of relief;
5. Youth demands and single workers' demands;
6. Endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598).

Machinists Draw Up Demands in Waterbury

WATERBURY, Conn.—The A. F. of L. Machinists' Local 1335 at the recent area meeting draw up the following demands to be presented to the companies: A six-hour day, 5-day week, wage raise to \$43.20 a week for highest skilled mechanics, both men and women, \$32 for next grade, etc., with \$20 for unskilled workers such as machinists' helpers, apprentices, etc.; union recognition.

The time for presenting these demands, however, is to be decided at the next meeting. Rank and file members are warned to see that the A. F. of L. leaders do not kill the struggle by continuous delays.



"LAND OF THE FREE"
This worker, carrying an American flag in the demonstration to protest C. W. A. lay-offs in New York, Thursday, is shown being arrested near a Second Ave. project for disorderly conduct.

Atlanta N. A. A. C. P. Leaders Hit Herndon Defense, Aid Lynchers

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—Writhing under the exposure of their collaboration in the legal lynching of John Downer, Negro worker executed at Milledgeville March 16, the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here has launched an attack upon the defense of Angelo Herndon, young Negro leader of the white and Negro unemployed sentenced to from 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang under an ancient slave law.

Downer was "defended" by A. T. Walden, local N.A.A.C.P. president, who abandoned him at a crucial moment, failed to raise any of the basic issues in the case even though Downer's conviction was once reversed in Federal Court on the basis of the U. S. Supreme Court decision won by the International Labor Defense in the Scottsboro case, and kept all the proceedings hushed up to avert mass action in defense of Downer.

This betrayal of Downer was exposed in a leaflet issued by the I. L. D. immediately after the fact of Downer's impending execution became public.

The N.A.A.C.P. leadership has responded with a broadside attack upon the Herndon Defense Committee, issued in the name of the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, calling on all Negro pastors to close their churches to the Committee and to the I.L.D. The Rev. J. A. Baxter, pastor of Central M. E. Church, in which an Angelo Herndon Defense meeting was to be held Sunday, immediately announced that his church was closed to the meeting.

Answers Facts With Mud-Slinging
Henderson's broadside makes no effort to disprove the charges made by the I.L.D. on the basis of the facts, but besides hurling slander and vilification merely excuses the N.A.A.C.P. leadership for its participation in the legal lynching of Downer by the statement that, although Walden, its president, was the legal "defender" of Downer, the organization never officially took over the case.

The attack by the N.A.A.C.P. leaders, in which they openly defend their legal-lynch policies, will spur the I.L.D. to more intensive efforts in the defense of Angelo Herndon and all class-war prisoners, the local leaders announced.

Is CCC Military? "Say No," Orders Dern, But Boston Commander Has Already Said "Yes"
BOSTON.—A letter to the Youth Section of the Massachusetts branch of the American League Against War and Fascism, signed by Col. F. W. Rowell for the commanding general of the First Corps Area of the U. S. Army gives the lie to Saturday's statement by George H. Dern, Secretary of War, that the Civilian Conservation Corps is not a military organization.

Answering a demand of the Youth Section of the League for an appointment to protest the militarization of youth in the C. C. C., Col. Rowell wrote, on March 21:

What Col. Rowell Wrote
"Misrepresentations are constantly being made to the effect that the C. C. C. movement is a military organization in disguise. I am confident that every member of the Army organization will be happy to renew its vigilance in the dissemination of information concerning the Army's part in the C. C. C. work and will avail himself of every opportunity to refute misleading propaganda."

The letter of the Massachusetts army officer plainly shows that Dern in his memorandum is calling on his officers to lie about the real character of the C. C. C.

Despite the refusal to see the delegates from the League Against War and Fascism, the delegation will call on Major Fox Conner, Boston head of the C. C. C. army organization, on Tuesday, April 3, at 11 a. m.

Necessary Conditions
The Party cannot be regarded as sympathizing with Communism unless it carries on an irreconcilable struggle against the bourgeoisie and for this purpose participates in the organization and development of the united front of the workers together with the Communist Party on the basis of a mutually agreed platform of the class struggle demands.

A party cannot be regarded as sympathizing with Communism unless it fights against the treacherous social democracy, against the Second International and the reformist leaders of the trade unions and comes out decisively against all attempts to create new internationalisms.

A party cannot be regarded as sympathizing with Communism unless it sympathizes with the slogan of Soviet power and supports the Soviet Union.

Without these political prerequisites the basis for the affiliation of a party to the C. I. as a sympathizing party would be lacking.

We, of course do not doubt that the majority of the working-class members of the I. L. P. really sym-

Labor Board Fails To Stop Ballbearing Strike in Phila.

900 Workers Also Repel AFL Strikebreaking Efforts

(By a Labor Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The 900 workers on strike at the S.K.F. Ball-bearing Co. have flatly rejected the proposals of the strikebreaking labor board, and have also repudiated the plea of the A. F. of L. strikebreaker James McDowell, president of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, not to strike. The strike is still solid despite mass arrests.

The Anti-Fiction Bearing Workers Union has seen the treachery of the A. F. of L. and has decided not to affiliate with them.

The company is advertising for scabs, and company officials are personally visiting the strikers, but the strikers are defeating these attempts with mass picketing.

Messengers Strike in Minneapolis

Telegraph Boys Build Independent Union

MINNEAPOLIS, March 31. (By Mail).—A strike of the Postal Telegraph messenger boys of this city which started yesterday has tied up the entire system. Tomorrow the Western Union boys are going out, thus tying up the entire telegraph system of the city.

The strike, which started spontaneously, is for higher wages. The boys have been working five hours a day for 15 cents per hour. The strikers are demanding 30 cents per hour. Great militancy prevails among the young strikers, with scabs being pulled off the jobs and being put on busses headed for home.

The boys are building up their own independent union under rank and file control.

Participation in the legal lynching of Downer by the statement that, although Walden, its president, was the legal "defender" of Downer, the organization never officially took over the case.

The attack by the N.A.A.C.P. leaders, in which they openly defend their legal-lynch policies, will spur the I.L.D. to more intensive efforts in the defense of Angelo Herndon and all class-war prisoners, the local leaders announced.

Mr. Gonzalez says that it would be a "good thing" and of course is purely "voluntary." In 1921 when 35,000 were deported to Mexico; the local press carried stories at that time saying that when they arrived in Mexico, they were forced to eat grass to keep from starving.

Those who are on relief have been told by the representatives of the relief commission that if they do not accept this offer that they will be refused relief.

These workers were brought here by the railroad companies and sugar beet companies to sweat out profits for the bosses. They and their wives and children toiled long hours in the best fields and on the railroads. Now they are no longer needed, they are told to go back and face starvation or they will starve here.

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We, of course do not doubt that the majority of the working-class members of the I. L. P. really sym-

patize with the Communist International. But we know that among them there are still many who think that it is possible to sympathize with the C. I. and at the same time to solidarize with "left reformists like Mr. Brockway, who wants to collaborate with all sorts of open enemies of the Comintern."

If the members of the I.L.P. would make an attentive comparison between the content of the letters of the N. A. C. and the letters which we sent to the I. L. P. it will not be difficult for them to discover two fundamentally different political lines—the one revolutionary and the other reformist. It is possible politically to sympathize with one or the other, but not with both of them. We direct attention particularly to the following three main questions on which the Brockway letter reveals the position of the N. A. C. or its majority.

Slanders Against U. S. S. R.
The first question: The acute danger of a counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union is of the most important international significance at the present time. As is known, Japan is openly preparing an attack upon the Soviet Union in the Far East, using the support of British imperialism, and fascist Germany, also encouraged by British imperialism, is developing pillaging plans for carving up the European territory of the U. S. S. R.

What does Mr. Brockway say in the letter of the N. A. C. against the threatening war plots of the Japanese, German and British governments? Not a single word! Is that an accident, "forgetfulness"? No, that cannot be an accident! We already had to remark about this same "forgetfulness" on the part of Mr. Brockway in our last letter to the I. L. P.

Besides that, he now continues, in the name of the N. A. C., the campaign of slander which he began in his notorious articles last summer

Chi. Loop Marchers Demand CWA Jobs, Relief and H.R. 7598

Easter Buying Drops Far Below Last Year As Prices Advance

NEW YORK.—Retail sales for the Easter holidays have proven to be very far below expectations, the Wall Street Journal of Commerce reports. As a result of the failure of an extended retail buying to develop during this period, when sales are usually at a peak, the total retail business for March will be below last year, the Journal reports.

The drop in retail buying is a direct result of the drop in the buying power of the dollar, with prices rising to new highs.

Thus a reported 10 per cent increase in dollar sales for the first two months this year really cloaks a sharp drop in the actual amount of goods passing from producer to consumer. Consumers are now paying more money for less goods than before Roosevelt took office. The result is that the menace of unemployment and unsold "surpluses" is now greater than ever, with the prospect of further deepening of the crisis.

Ohio Relief Heads Plan To Deport Mexican Workers

Aim To Deport Foreign-Born on Relief To Save \$200,000 Monthly

By a Mexican Worker
TOLEDO, Ohio.—At a general membership meeting of the Mexican Cultural Society held last week in Swiss Hall, the secretary, Mr. Gonzalez, told the 150 members present that he had been requested to announce that all those desiring to return to Mexico would be provided free transportation. He added that he thought that it would be a good thing for the unemployed members (and they are nearly all unemployed) if they would take advantage of this offer.

If the plans of Maj. E. O. Braught, chairman of the Ohio Relief Commission, are successful, 1,000 Mexican workers, and thousands of other foreign-born workers will leave Ohio "voluntarily." This will save the Ohio Relief Commission \$200,000 monthly. The great majority of the Mexican workers are in Northwest Ohio.

Mr. Gonzalez says that it would be a "good thing" and of course is purely "voluntary." In 1921 when 35,000 were deported to Mexico; the local press carried stories at that time saying that when they arrived in Mexico, they were forced to eat grass to keep from starving.

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Communist International in Letter to British I.L.P. Membership Exposes Sabotage of Fenner Brockway and I.L.P. Leaders Against United Front

Shows That Leaders Defy Open Wishes of Rank and File

The following document, a letter of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the British Independent Labor Party, is not only of historic importance, but of peculiar importance at the present time. It sums up the negotiations which have been going on between the I.L.P. and the Comintern since last year regarding the possibility of working out some form of co-operation between the two.

The leadership of the I.L.P., headed by Fenner Brockway, represents a political tendency that is not confined to England. In the United States it is represented in the activities of Muste, and his newly-hatched American Workers Party. It is significant that Brockway recently visited the United States and spent some time with Muste. The purpose of both is similar in one respect—to keep the masses from moving toward the Communist Party and the Communist International.

The exchange of letters between the I.L.P. and the E.C.C.I. grew out of the decision of the Derby Conference of the I.L.P. held last year, at which the pressuring of the I.L.P. rank and file forced the I.L.P. leadership to make overtures to the Comintern for affiliation or cooperation. This action met with strong opposition from the I.L.P. leaders.

The decision of the I.L.P. rank and file for getting closer to the Communist International was deliberately sabotaged by the I.L.P. leaders, particularly Fenner Brockway, who launched a campaign of slander against the Soviet Union and the Comintern.

The following letter of the Secretary of the E.C.C.I. is exceedingly valuable for its crystal clear political analysis of the Brock-

Fire Thousands as CWA Work Is Ended in Illinois

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—Shouting "We demand jobs," the Chicago C.W.A. marchers stopped at the City Hall in their march from Union Park through the Loop, and for 40 minutes demonstrated in disciplined ranks, backing up the workers' delegation inside.

The workers' delegation of thirteen, who presented the C. W. A. workers' demands to the mayor, were met inside the City Hall by the red squad and Corporation Counsel William Sexton, who represented the Illinois Emergency Relief, and Mayor Kelly. Mayor Kelly had left for Florida.

Sexton, despite the fact that he was obviously frightened when word came that the march had halted outside the City Hall, delivered the city's message that they intended doing nothing other than that which the Illinois Emergency Relief Bureau had announced. But at the same time local relief bureaus began calling workers to get relief.

C. W. A. officials who had earlier telephoned that they would meet the delegation at the mayor's office, failed to show up.

"At the last meeting of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission," said Sexton, "we appropriated seven and a half million dollars for unemployed relief."

When the workers' representatives pointed out that this was by far too little an amount, the corporation counsel admitted that it was insufficient, but said they should be "satisfied with that much."

Sexton asked the representative of the single workers what he was getting.

"My relief has been cut off and I have been notified to go to a flop house," said the worker.

"Well that's all single workers can expect," was Sexton's answer.

The delegation reported back to the workers later when the marchers were massed at Grant Park.

All along the line of march workers crowded windows of factories and offices. Showers of paper filled the air thrown by sympathetic workers.

In an attempt to keep workers from demonstrating, C.W.A. authorities had ordered several projects which were to end last Saturday to continue work until Thursday afternoon.

Of the 65,000 who lost their jobs today, it has been announced that only 35,000 of these will be put on "work relief." These workers will be "reinvestigated" by social workers with instructions to cut out all those who can prove themselves actual paupers, off the lists.

The same morning a C. W. A. worker, Frank Roth, 50 of 3000 W. 103rd St., was killed and four others and a woman hurt when a C.W.A. truck crashed while speeding to the last day's work.

Veterans and Fired CWA Workers Join Peoria Unemployment Councils

I. L. P. Leaders Follow Line Like Muste's Against C. P.

U. S. S. R. It has been able to prevent the outbreak of a new world war. In England, too, the workers have clearly shown by their struggle against the war danger, against the embargo, etc., that they realize that the peace policy of the Soviet Union fully accords with the class interests of the workers of all countries and they are therefore enthusiastically supporting it.

Attacks U. S. S. R. Peace Policy
But it is precisely this fact that does not please such a "left" reformist pacifist as Mr. Brockway. In full conformity with the anti-Soviet slanders of the counter-revolutionary traitor Trotsky, he is endeavoring to create a contradiction between the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the interests of the workers' movement in other countries. In the letter of the N. A. C. he tries to suggest to the members of the I. L. P. that the peace policy of the U. S. S. R. and the C. P. S. U. allegedly means "temporarily sacrificing" the revolutionary movement of other countries. He has the effrontery to make the slanderous assertion that "the C. I. is being driven to the position of holding back militants in some countries" and "of promising to repudiate the essential activities of its own sections in others."

Every section of the Comintern knows that these assertions are nothing but shameless lies. We must ask who has empowered the N. A. C. to write such unparalleled slanders and what do the members and the organizations of the I. L. P. say about it? Their elementary revolutionary duty demands that they should decisively dissociate themselves from these anti-Communist, anti-Soviet slanders.

Thanks to the brilliant successes of the Soviet Union in warding off the provocative acts of the imperialist powers, thanks to the unwavering peace policy of the Soviet government, its struggle for disarmament and the conclusion of numerous pacts of non-aggression, and thanks to the solidarity and support which the toiling masses of all capitalist countries gave to the

Without these political prerequisites the basis for the affiliation of a party to the C. I. as a sympathizing party would be lacking.

We, of course do not doubt that the majority of the working-class members of the I. L. P. really sym-

patize with the Communist International. But we know that among them there are still many who think that it is possible to sympathize with the C. I. and at the same time to solidarize with "left reformists like Mr. Brockway, who wants to collaborate with all sorts of open enemies of the Comintern."

If the members of the I.L.P. would make an attentive comparison between the content of the letters of the N. A. C. and the letters which we sent to the I. L. P. it will not be difficult for them to discover two fundamentally different political lines—the one revolutionary and the other reformist. It is possible politically to sympathize with one or the other, but not with both of them. We direct attention particularly to the following three main questions on which the Brockway letter reveals the position of the N. A. C. or its majority.

Slanders Against U. S. S. R.
The first question: The acute danger of a counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union is of the most important international significance at the present time. As is known, Japan is openly preparing an attack upon the Soviet Union in the Far East, using the support of British imperialism, and fascist Germany, also encouraged by British imperialism, is developing pillaging plans for carving up the European territory of the U. S. S. R.

What does Mr. Brockway say in the letter of the N. A. C. against the threatening war plots of the Japanese, German and British governments? Not a single word! Is that an accident, "forgetfulness"? No, that cannot be an accident! We already had to remark about this same "forgetfulness" on the part of Mr. Brockway in our last letter to the I. L. P.

Besides that, he now continues, in the name of the N. A. C., the campaign of slander which he began in his notorious articles last summer

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Wagner Bill Loaded with AFL No-Strike Poison, Dunne Says

Shows How Labor-Management Cooperation Policy Hampered Workers' Struggles

NOTE.—The following is the third installment of the speech delivered by William F. Dunne, representing the Trade Union Unity League, before the Senate Committee on Labor, exposing the strikebreaking Wagner Bill. In the previous installment Dunne showed how the Bill combined the strikebreaking features of the Canadian Lemieux Act and the American Watson-Parker Railway Act.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

I have here a book by Ben M. Selekman, a recognized authority on the subject, entitled very appropriately, I think, "Postponing Strikes," which is an exhaustive investigation of the workings of the Lemieux Act. He quotes at length from proceedings of various conventions of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and shows that the Canadian labor movement fought for years to get the Act amended and then, convinced of its basic anti-labor character, finally demanded it be repealed.

Selekman quotes from the report of a fraternal delegate from the C.L.C. to an A. F. of L. convention upon his return. "It was the opinion of this delegate," says Selekman, "that if the act was not repealed, the Trades and Labor Congress would be a party to 'hoodwinking' not only the people of Canada but of the United States. For an argument frequently used in other countries for the enactment of similar legislation was, he said, that Canadian labor, since it was not asking for its repeal, must be satisfied with the operation of the act. He further argued that the powerful organizations which were able to help themselves had their hands tied by the act. 'Let the big organizations do their own fighting and let us strengthen the organizations that are now weak,' he argued.

The Lemieux Act never aided workers or their organizations. On the contrary, it was used to delay their action until its effectiveness was greatly lessened or made entirely ineffective. This is the purpose of all similar measures. The Canadian workers never received in terms of wages or better working conditions as much under the Lemieux Act as they could have secured without it. The facts speak for themselves. Their conditions are no better today than are those of workers in the United States and there are instances where they are somewhat worse.

An additional purpose of such legislation is to strengthen the illusion regarding the identity of interests of employers and employees, of capitalists and laborers. In fact, this is the formal theory behind all such measures.

Historically speaking, the "collective bargaining" provision of the N.R.A. and of the proposed Wag-

ner Bill are the concrete expressions of this false and dangerous theory which the leadership of the A. F. of L. adopted as its program following the World War.

Immediately after the World War the American trade union movement was a powerful organization embracing, if the railway brotherhoods and so-called independent unions are included, close to five million workers.

Instead of unifying and extending this powerful organization the official leaders continued the craft divisions in the labor movement and failed and refused to aid in the organization of decisive sections of the workers as in the steel industry, automobile, oil, meat packing, etc. While Samuel Gompers had clung to the identity of interests theory, many powerful organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. rejected it, among them the United Mine Workers with some 400,000 or more members. It was by no means the official policy of the entire labor leadership.

But following the World War, when labor officialdom was represented in the War Labor Board, and a no-strike policy inaugurated, these official leaders joined with certain sections of the employers and launched what was called "labor-management cooperation." A classic expression of both the theory and practice contained in this program is quoted in a pamphlet written by me in 1927, entitled, "The Threat to the Labor Government: The Efficiency Unions for the Bosses or Effective Unions for the Workers." In this pamphlet I quoted from an editorial by President William Green in the December, 1926, issue of the American Federationist. The quotation is as follows:

"Under the various systems of union-management cooperation, workers have felt a responsibility and partnership in the industry which has stimulated intellectual effort and brought substantial benefits to the industry. Prevention of waste, saving of materials, better production methods, even inventions of machinery to increase efficiency, have been part of the workers' contribution. They have gone out to their communities to solicit trade for their employers. Local union meetings have become forums for plant problems. . . . National officers have contributed expert advice and direction. Unions with banking systems have given financial help to employers in difficult times. The workers' demands under this system of cooperation have been restrained by better understanding of the facts of production. The individual effort of the most enlightened employer cannot maintain as high a production impetus as the collective efforts of management and unions."

This requires little comment except to say that it confirms every statement in regard to the basic policy of A. F. of L. leadership that I make here.

(To Be Continued)

Spies Turn Steel Plant Into a Jail

The Co. Union Has Hold in Some Sections of Republic, Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—The conditions in the Republic Mill here in South Chicago are not getting any better. We used to think there was some freedom in this country, but from the way Republic is putting on uniformed "snoopers" you might just as well be in jail if you sit down to eat lunch; they are there to see what you have to say.

Some of the workers in this mill are of the opinion that this mill should be named the slaughter house because of the accidents that occur due to the speed-up system. Our "friends" from the A. A. have been bullying the men in this mill for months on the "Federal Union" plan, but it has been pretty well exposed now. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union have been issuing leaflets exposing the A. A. plan, as well as the company union and putting up demands for the workers in the mill, and these leaflets are received well both on the inside and the outside of the mill.

In many departments the company unions still has complete control as the workers are not ready to listen to the A. A. or the S. M. W. I. U.

In the 12-inch mill the company union has a stronghold and the men in that department are not getting anywhere. In the 10-inch mill there are a number of A. A. men and they are also getting restless for action. How much they will stand for Panahis's bill is only a question we here can answer by our work.

Other departments are pretty well split up between our union and none at all.

Dubilier Radio Workers See Time Ripe for Struggle

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Now that the season is about to start in the radio industry, many of the people in my department in the Cornell-Dubilier factory in the Bronx (which employs about 1,000, the majority young workers, at the height of the season), are talking strike. And most everyone is thinking it.

Almost all of us get 32 cents an hour (N.R.A. minimum), or \$11.52 a week. Blake, the boss, is slowly pushing out the fellows and putting in girls. He figures that girls won't strike so quickly, and he can make the girls work harder. But he saw in the last strike he was wrong. Blake also "gave" us a dance (for 75 cents) a little while ago, to show he's a "good guy" and to speed us up when it gets real busy. But we don't want dances from him. What we want is more pay.

In the electrolytic department on the second floor the fumes and smoke from the acid, which is so harmful and unpleasant, almost chokes the workers. What is needed is a fan to take the smell away. Almost all the workers get Hallow's Itch from the Hallow wax.

Lately they got somebody to clean the toilets, which are like pig sties, and also they gave us hangers for our coats, because they knew we were sore about it.

It seems funny to me that we get towels and soap and hangers for our coats the day after a union man found out and told me his union would give out circulars in front of the factory on just those things.

There are certain foremen who mistreat and insult us and who give all the breaks to their pets. Some of the workers are afraid to organize shop committees because times are bad and this low wage is better than nothing. But now is the time to organize, because wages are so low, and especially now because the season is starting. Some fellows and girls figure that in times like these he can get anyone to work while the strike is on, as he did in the last strike. But many learned our lesson from that strike, that the only way we will win is by having all the workers on the picket line to keep out scabs. And the biggest lesson we learned is to have the leadership of a fighting union which stands for large scale picketing, the I. R. & M. W. U.

And when we go out on strikes we can't help but win if the rest of the workers learn the lessons that I learned.

A DUBILIER WORKER.
Ed. Note.—To win your demands, organize into departmental shop committees and elect chairmen of each department to represent you. For more information (confidential) write to Independent Radio and Metal Workers' Union, 820 Broadway.

Aluminum Workers As Much As Twice In Half the Time

Mellon Company Pays Out 37% Dividend, But "Has No Money" for More Wages

(By an American Worker Correspondent)

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—The Aluminum Co., with the high speed system now in use in the plant, is able to produce twice as much work in half the time than the slower system in use during the 12-hour era. It existed just a few short years ago.

The wage-scale for this work is under the wage-scale of pre-N.R.A. days. This is how bosses like Mellon, etc., get their huge incomes. Double production with lessened pay.

Just after the Aluminum Co. had declared a 37 per cent dividend, the workers made a demand of a wage-increase, which was refused, the company insulting the intelligence of the working class by giving them such a flimsy alibi that they were out of funds.

Conditions are especially terrible in the N. Y. meeting-room—the worst department in the plant. Here they hired many foreign-born workers. Since our union has been organized, conditions have been slightly changed.

If a union is being formed in your plant, join it and help it along, as it is being formed for the protection of your rights as workers.

There is no doubt that Mellon's dominion extends over a large area. Here at N. K. he had installed the supervising employment agent of his plant, N. V. B. Ziegler, as the president of the Chamber of Commerce. While this tool of Mellon's held office, he did the bidding of his master well, keeping out factories in this district, thus giving the Aluminum Co. as the only major plant in the N. K., the privilege of hiring the workers at a slave wage scale.

Now, the company is hiring again with the view of working six hours. They are hiring as many persons as possible from out of town, even going to the extent of hiring workers from out of the state, while here in N. K. 1,100 workers are on the welfare list. Mr. Ziegler makes the statement that these men are unfit for work, which is not true as many were fired C.W.A. workers and had passed the test to have worked.

This action calls for a united front of the employed aluminum workers and the unemployed. They were with the workers 100 per cent while they were on strike and to make a demand through the union to hire the inhabitants of N. K.

Dull Chisels Handed Out To Chippers

Forced To Work in Wet and Muddy Yard in Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—I work in the chipping department of the Bessemer Works of the Republic Steel Corporation in which the working conditions are very bad. I appeal to the other workers in my department to get together to do something about these conditions.

Some of us have to report as many as three times a day to see if we can get any work and then we get sent home. If we don't report, they call our number on purpose and then lay us off for a week. Others get all the breaks and work every day.

The chipper's yard is all wet and full of mud. We have to work in it eight hours a day. But there's a nice dry place inside where they won't allow us to chip.

We have to work with broken chisels. That's hard work. We want good sharp chisels to work with! Tom and I are supposed to supply us with enough chisels. But we know they aren't there to sharpen the chisels. Tom and Jim are the worst and most dangerous stool pigeons in the chipping department. Keep away from them!

If we report to drunkard Charley Senn that we have no chisels, he sends us up to Frank Roger. We all know what to expect from that slavedriver. He will tell us to go home if we don't like it, or else fire us right away.

On these cold days our guns freeze. When we try to melt them out, the insides burn out and we need more grease. But the company won't supply us with grease, and the machine won't work. Then the boss jumps on us to do more work when he knows very well what the conditions are.

They try to make us work more by all sorts of ways. The chipper's gun hanging on a chain from our belts is heavy and drags on the floor when we stand up. You don't have a chance to roll a cigarette or do anything. This is a method of speeding us up, of making us work all the time.

Must Organize
Brothers! We all know that the bosses could change all these conditions with very little effort if they felt like it; that they do not think us to be subjugate us, so that we will be afraid to say anything against them. But we must remember last September when we were organized and demanded higher wages. The demand was turned down, so on Sept. 5 we struck solid. Then the company saw how strong we were as an organized body and gave us our demands. After the strike we were treated decently. We weren't sworn at and insulted. The bosses saw they couldn't do that to us any more without breaking up our organization first.

So they took advantage of the shut-down in the department and a general reduction of operations to lock out close to 100 of the most militant chippers. When the company refused to see our chippers' committee (which they'd agree to recognize after the first strike) we made the mistake of striking too fast without preparing the strike well enough inside the department. So the company was able to turn some of the employed chippers against the locked-out and striking chippers, and by dividing us, break the strike and temporarily break up our union in the chipping department.

But not for long. Many of us are still strong for the S. M. I. U. and we know that the only way to improve our miserable conditions is to organize and fight. The only union that sincerely represents our interests is the S. M. I. U. which last fall won us higher wages and better conditions. Now we must work quick to rebuild our union strong. Organize. Become paid-up members of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

BESEMER CHIPPER, Republic Steel Corp.

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

How a Stool-Pigeon Agency Works

By a Worker Correspondent
DETROIT, Mich.—Before the advertisement for stools and scabs came out on March 4 in the Detroit News a certain lawyer, who is the same lawyer who last year was so bitter in the restaurant strikes, said that he would get me a job, regardless of my age or condition. I am 65 years old. He said that I would work under him and that we would both be under the Board of Commerce.

I asked him what my job would be and he said, "to mingle with the men in the auto factories, to listen to their talk, make reports on their conversations, noting who they talked with, and their badge numbers." He said he would help me make out my reports and turn them in for me.

Then I asked him how much money I would receive. He would not promise me any money, but said I would have something to eat, a place to sleep, and perhaps some new clothes. I told him that I was a worker and not a stool-pigeon or scab. Hope you can use this and that it will help to expose this slimy individual to the workers.

lengthy explanation of Foster's history did we accomplish it. This worker is now a close Party sympathizer.

P.S.—The worker official of Local No. 51 is now a real supporter of Foster, but only after patient and

PARTY LIFE Unity in Demanding Relief Got Results on This Block

Workers, at First Timid, Saw Power of United Action and Build Strong Block Committee

The welfare department had not been giving enough food—no clothing or medical attention, or very much of anything in our block.

A man or his wife would go to the Welfare Station and receive either promises or insults. We decided to meet one night and talk it over. About five met (all women). We thought, if three of us would go as a committee to the Central Welfare Station and demand relief we might get some action. The next morning two backed out because they were afraid they would be cut off entirely from relief. So we decided to have another meeting and invite some more families to come who we had heard were in need and not getting relief.

That night about nine or ten men and women came and again elected a committee. Five were to carry a written demand for food, clothing and proper medical attention. Also fuel and car tickets. The next morning only one backed out, and so four women went to the head of the Welfare Board. He was re-

ported out of the city so they left the letter which was signed with their names and addresses. A few days later we received a letter from him saying an investigation would be made and the same day the welfare visitor came and visited each house assuring us we would receive everything we needed and had asked for in the letter.

This time she kept her promise and those who signed the letter all got food orders and clothing and other things. So we all met again and this time there were 18 present.

We are now meeting regularly each week, first at one house and then another. We have elected a captain, secretary and literature agent and have petitions out in the hands of each member getting names signed which asks for more relief. We have about 300 names. We are sending five delegates to the city-wide conference of the Unemployed Council. These are all white families in this block committee, but a few understand that the Negro families of the unemployed are also organizing in the same manner and are willing to struggle together for relief. Of course our greatest difficulty in the South is to have a mixed committee but at the conference there will be both Negro and white delegates meeting together.

I forgot to say that when the welfare woman came after the demands were made, she asked each family to have nothing more to do with meeting and sending committees. She promised to give them more if they would give up trying to organize, but the workers were more determined than ever to build a strong movement of the unemployed. We have learned what unity will do.

M. L.

Letters from Our Readers

SENDER TAKES A BOW
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dear Editor:
The purpose of my letter is to laud your witty, competent and thoroughly enjoyable columnist Sender Garlin. I think that Garlin has found his real medium in the daily column, and he ought to stay there. As a columnist, he stands head and shoulders above Heywood Brown, Winchell and the others. In most respects he is better than Mike Gold.

However in most respects but not all Mike's diatribes against the lackeys of the bourgeoisie like Greta Palmer, and other society editors and games were masterpieces of revolutionary writing, because they reflected all the class hatred of this proletarian born and raised writer against the oppressors of his own class.

Indeed, I should say that Mike Gold is unique among the intellectuals who support the Communist Party because of his intolerance towards and hatred of any of the institutions of the capitalist class.

I also wish to register a complaint here. I think that Dr. Luttinger is one of the most valuable assets that the Daily Worker has, yet you treat him like a step child. You give him very little space, and you mangle his picture heavily, and make him look bad enough to need a doctor. Moreover, the good doctor has a genuine sense of humor, and he should try to inject somewhat more of it into his instructive column. I am of the firm opinion that the doctor deserves twice as much space as he is getting now, and if he doesn't get it—well, I'll write you another letter about it.

The idea of running a series of biographies on the Red Army leaders was a very good one, but the articles are so brief and scanty, that they amount to little more than a caption accompanying a picture. I know that a considerable article on the Red Army leaders would be highly enjoyable reading, but in the present form . . .

I also miss Comrade Lens, the highly capable movie writer. What happened to him? Also, why not a series of intimate and detailed articles on the Communist movements of other countries, such as France, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Poland, Greece, etc.?

Yours for a bigger and better Daily Worker.
—G. K.

Unit Finds Distribution of Daily Worker an Important Communist Task
I just want to give you this report on the Daily Worker because we in Unit 12, Section 8, have found out that it is possible to sell Daily Workers since this is one of the most important tasks.

In just three months we increased Daily Workers in our unit from five copies a day to 15 copies a day. We have five daily readers and we have one comrade to deliver it to them. We have one comrade selling Daily Workers one day a week, five copies. We have two stands that two comrades take care of. We also got two subs one whole year and one six months.

From the sales of Daily Worker in our unit, in just three months we have \$7.38 in treasury and our Daily Worker is paid up to date. Our comrades are very willing Communist; the only thing is that leading Communists will have to learn to help us. For instance Comrade N., who delivers Daily Workers to our readers, is a very quiet comrade. He seldom talks. But when he was put on a job, he proved to be very capable and responsible.

That shows that leading comrades should not judge as the best, the ones who talk lots and do nothing. Comradely Yours,
—A. J. Hamtramck, Mich. Daily Worker Agent.

Join the Communist Party

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



In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

BUT HOW OUR INVESTIGATORS RESENT BEING INVESTIGATED!
The lives of the workers are becoming nightmarish of one question after another.

"Having been unemployed since 1930," writes a worker-correspondent, "and having then registered and worked for the Prosser committee, and the A.I.C.P. nine months on Governor's Island, being again laid off seven months, and again working for the A.I.C.P. five months ago at Fort Schuyler, I was out of and my case turned over to the Home Relief last March, along with my family history, which was taken with the minutest details.

"But answering all these questions and wasting the time and care to these places doesn't seem to satisfy the gods that be.

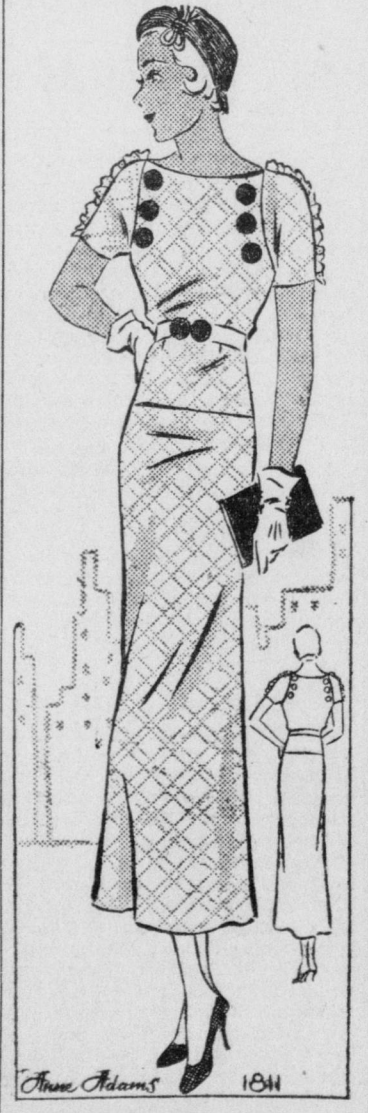
"On March 8th, B shift, (on which I worked) had put in two weeks' time, and many of us workers had in a day back pay, but instead of giving us our pay checks and back pay (which some of us have not got up to this writing), an official drove up to Split Rock about 3:40 in the rain and snow, telling us he was sorry that we had not got our checks,—but he had questionnaires which every one of us must fill out and sign before a notary public before turning up for work next week; and as for our checks, we must return next morning at 10 a.m. for them.

"Split Rock is about 2 1/2 miles from Pelham Station. The bus company charges 10 cents each way. This makes 30 cents per day for most workers on the projects—for some workers it's 40 cents per day—care to work at Split Rock. With 1100 men on this job at 30 cents a day, this is \$330,000 a day going from these 'unemployed' to the bus and subway companies, and at least half a day of lost time, so one can readily see the ignorance of this questionnaire with its pauper's oath; and the losses of time and money from the workers in this deal which is part of the New Deal.

Yes, the bosses feed at liberty to ask any and all questions, financial and personal, concerning the lives of the workers; but how they shriek when any workers observe and expose the anti-working-class machinations of the bosses and their tools! Then the Easleys, Hearsts, and Fishes come out whooping about the "Dangerous Reds," and their "secret conspiracies," crying for legal suppression of these too-conscious workers and for still more searching inquiries into the lives and thoughts of the capitalist wage-slaves.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1811 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c.) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.
Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Florida—A Land of Paradoxes

Florida is a state of paradoxes. You buy land and it turns out to be water. You pay for drainage, \$3 per acre per year, and instead of draining the land they flood it. The "paradise of the poor" is as illusive as the paradise in the skies. It's hell to be poor even in Florida.

Pages could be written about the bankers, county and city officials and how they rob the people. Thousands of dollars is spent for a sewer disposal plant with a sewer in the whole town.

Nine foot sidewalks out in the outlying districts for the birds and rabbits to run on, and only five foot walks in the heart of the city.

Some street with no houses has two water mains, other streets with property all the way along on both sides with no water pipes.

A wonderful swimming casino out on the beach in competition with the Atlantic Ocean—of course there's a reason.

I nearly forgot to tell you about our wonderful police force. Before the boom we had four during the boom-16, after the boom, 36. The chief, when asked why he needed so many said that one half had to watch the other half. Later he said he needed them in his business. Some months later he was arrested in Carroll for driving whilst under the influence of liquor, and also for having it in his possession and transporting it. Thus it came out that the police were needed to help him bootleg.

Wanted—A Good Account of the 1919 Steel Strike

By a Steel Union Organizer
BUFFALO, N. Y.—One of the main weapons used to mislead and defeat the steel workers and other workers today is the slanders and lies of the A. F. of L., and particularly that section of the A. F. of L., the Amalgamation Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America. One of the lies they peddle is that Foster sold out the 1919 steel strike, not Mike Tighe and his gang.

Class conscious workers of course understand these vicious lies, but do all the workers? During those early days of struggle in 1919 the labor movement did not have a Daily Worker to speak the truth.

To cite one example: One of the officials of the North Buffalo Local of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union in Buffalo continually denounced the T. U. U. L. and objected to the T. U. U. L. office being in the same building with our Buffalo District office of the S. M. W. I. U. Upon questioning this official, he said, "I was in the 1919 steel strike, working at the Bethlehem Steel in Lackawanna, N. Y., and Foster, who is now at the head of that T. U. U. L. outfit, pulled out on us and we didn't know what to think; he was with the dirty A. F. of L. in those days. Later on when we finally got back to work we heard that Foster and the whole bunch sold us out for a lot of dough."

Thus we can readily see that the steel trust lost no time in those days in spreading lies about the real militant leaders.

We understand a book exists that tells the story of the 1919 steel strike, but most workers do not find the time or money to buy it. I hope that one of our leading trade unionists will find time to write a condensed article in the "Daily" dealing with the part Foster played in the 1919 strike, and especially the agreement signed by the A. A. with Judge Gary. Possibly Bill Dunne, or if it is not asking too much of our sick Comrade Foster, he might do this job, as it means much today in view of the coming struggles in steel and metal.

P.S.—The worker official of Local No. 51 is now a real supporter of Foster, but only after patient and



Doctor Luttinger Advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foods Containing Iron
J. A. K. Rochester, New York.
The following foods contain the most iron:

Food	Custodian Portions	Ounces	Iron (Milligrams)
Beef, lean	4	578	578
Oysters, half a doz.	3.5	445	445
Spinach	4	432	432
Liver	4	336	336
Molasses	1.5	328	328
Wheat Bran	5	230	230
Egg	2	180	180
Bread, Boston brown	2	150	150
Bread, graham	2	150	150
Strawberries	6	144	144
Alligator pear (Avocado)	4	140	140
Potatoes	3	117	117
Oatmeal	1	114	114
Peas, green	2	112	112
Fish	4	111	111
Bread, whole wheat	2	96	96
Prunes	1	90	90
Dates	1	90	90
Onions	4	72	72
Banana, one	4	72	72
Cabbage, raw	2	66	66
String Beans	2	66	66
Raisins	1	63	63
Pineapple	4	60	60
Milk, whole half pint	5	60	60
Almonds	5	59	59
Bread, white	2	54	54
Tomatoes	25	48	48
Sweet Potatoes	3	45	45
Lettuce	2	42	42
Beets	2	36	36
Carrots	2	36	36
Apples, fresh	25	36	36
Peanuts	5	30	30

Turnips 2 30
Cormmeal 1 27
You may try them as "blood" builders. The best iron tonic for mild cases of anemia is ammonium—Feric Citrate. This is a United States Pharmacopeia (U. S. P.) preparation, known officially as Ferri et Ammonii Citras or Iron and Ammonium Citrate. It comes in garnet-red odorless scales, having a saline (salty) iron taste. The ammonium citrate makes the iron more soluble and, therefore, more easy to absorb. The dose is 4 grains in pill or capsule form. You can also get it from your druggist as Wine of Citrate of Iron, which contains 4 per cent of the compound in sherry wine with syrup and tincture of sweet orange peel. The dose is one dessertspoonful (two teaspoons) thrice daily, before meals.

In severe cases of anemia neither the iron foods nor the tonics are of any use. In such cases injections of iron and ultraviolet radiations are necessary.

Regarding the "X-Dandro" Advertisement
Ben Odinov—Your protest is perfectly justified. The offensive advertisement does not appear in the Daily Worker any more. The comment made about it did not express our personal opinion. Please let us have your private address.

Constipation Following Hydrocephalus
Rene W. Media, Pa.—The best thing for the infant is to give him an enema every night, consisting of a heaping teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of warm water.



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN
(Batting for Michael Gold)

WILL ROGERS is one of the favorite "philosophers" of the American capitalist press. His little daily paragraph of homespun "wisdom" is prominently displayed in scores of newspapers throughout the United States, and even the torpid and austere New York Times reserves a special place for his telegraphic comment from Beverly Hills, California, each morning.

Some folks even consider Will Rogers "radical" and from time to time gleefully point to some quip which they interpret as a sly dig at the system. Such enthusiasts, particularly, should note over the following paragraph which recently appeared in the papers which carry Will Rogers' daily feature:

"BEVERLY HILLS, Cal.—Say, that stopping that strike was the best bit of luck that's happened to us in a long time, for it looks like the basis of stopping all of them; if the participants will all be as liberal as these were.

"There was one thing they brought out in the agreement that seemed pretty fair; that was that no matter what union, or group, or if none at all, that in any settlement you was to have representation in proportion to the number of workers in your group.

"That's been one of the big troubles before; supposed leaders who didn't represent everybody, but were in there talking for 'em. So it looks like the President has earned his vacation, even if he was going on Morgan's yacht. Which he isn't. It's Vincent Astor's yacht.

Yours, WILL ROGERS.

"One Thing in the Agreement That Seemed Pretty Fair"

PRETTY "radical," eh? You see what Will Rogers is so enthusiastic about, and why papers like the New York Times play up his cute little telegram every morning?

He's talking about the strike of the automobile workers and the campaign of the Roosevelt administration to hog-tie them with company unionism. In fact what appeals to Will Rogers most is "one thing they brought out in the agreement that seemed pretty fair; that was that no matter what union, or group, or if none at all, that in any settlement you was to have representation in proportion to the number of workers in your group."

How pleasing! A company union, bought and paid for by the slave-driving, speed-up artists who rule in the auto industry, will have the same status as a union of the workers' own choice!

"That's one of the big troubles before," comments Will Rogers. Supposed leaders who didn't represent everybody, but were in there talking for 'em."

Propaganda for the open shop, union-smashing manufacturers? Oh, no! Just a little "humorous" feature—quaint, literary and so impartial!

... And Arthur Brisbane

ANOTHER and more practiced journalistic demagogue is Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the favored courtisan of William Randolph Hearst. This columnist acquired a nodding acquaintance with the vague, utopian "socialism" of the pre-imperialist era as a result of being the son of Albert Brisbane. The elder Brisbane, a land-owner in Batavia, N. Y., was one of Fourier's utopian disciples in the United States.

After reading Fourier's "Treatise on Domestic and Agricultural Association," the elder Brisbane became enthusiastic and declared: "I had come across an idea which I had never met before—the idea of dignifying and rendering attractive the manual labor of mankind; labor hitherto regarded as a divine punishment inflicted on man."

Significantly enough, the building in which the social-fascist "Milwaukee Leader" is located is named "Brisbane Hall" in honor of Albert Brisbane. The "Milwaukee Leader," which enthusiastically approves the clubbing of jobless workers, recently removed the quotations from Marx from its masthead and substituted the rapacious Blue Eagle of the N.R.A.

Inspired, apparently, by this dominating passion of his father—to dignify and render attractive the manual labor of mankind—the younger Brisbane embarked on a newspaper career. For many years he served well the enterprising journalistic scavenger, Joseph Pulitzer, of the old New York "World." Later other newspaper publishers vied for his services, and Mr. Hearst, aided by a fortune his father had made in mining exploitation in California, paid Brisbane the price that brought him around. Brisbane is reputed to be the highest priced newspaperman plying his trade in the United States today.

An "Independent" Writer—for Hearst!

BRISBANE'S column "Today" is read by more than 30,000,000 persons in the United States. Like his colleague-in-arms Will Rogers, Brisbane, too, frequently deceives many gullible readers with his specious "radicalism." Sandwiched in between a paragraph which gives free publicity to some railroad in which he holds stock and a homely parable taken from the Scriptures, Brisbane sometimes lets drop a bit of chataqua demagoguery which fools many readers into thinking of him as an "independent" writer. (Fancy an "independent" writer working for Mr. Hearst!)

Brisbane remains in Miami now, although his colleague Brown has returned to the colder climes of the North. And in his column on Monday Brisbane sends the stirring news that "the President sends Easter greetings from Vincent Astor's boat, and indicates that the fish are biting." Then follows some palaver about General Johnson's generosity to the coal miners in letting them work seven hours a day (when, in fact, hundreds of thousands of coal miners have been unemployed for years). And, incidentally, the coal miners in the Soviet Union—none of whom are unemployed—have for years been working six hours a day, with one month's vacation with pay each year!

A few days before Roosevelt left for his trip with his millionaire play-boy, Vincent Astor, Brisbane warned that "workers should think over carefully the results of a gigantic strike at this time, for if things go wrong, they, and not their leaders, will pay the piper." Continuing on an optimistic note, Brisbane declares that:

"Fortunately, President Roosevelt holds the deciding power. He is not controlled by anybody, or afraid of anybody; has no reason to be afraid."

Most decidedly not! Franklin Delano Roosevelt, no doubt, got the nomination as President of the United States as a result of a political immaculate conception! Brisbane would have us believe that there were no caucuses in Wall Street; that no huge campaign funds were raised by the masters of finance capital.

Of course Brisbane knows that the capital of the United States is located, not in Washington, but in Wall Street, but he wouldn't be so useful to the capitalist class, which serves, if he indicated any doubts on this score.

TOMORROW: Michael Gold on "The Socialists and the Taxi Strike."

Sleep, Little Baby

By DON WEST

Suck, little baby, suck long,
Body mustn't be frail
Muscles growing firm and strong—
Daddy's in the Fulton jail.
Sleep little baby, sleep sound,
Under the southern stars,
Body growing hard and round
To break the prison bars.
Hate, little baby, hate deep,
You mustn't know my fears,
Mother is watching your sleep
But you don't see her tears.

'Just Sign Your Name,' He Was Told

By MALVINA GOODMAN

Simon Alvarado, father of five American-born children and two Mexican-born, signed a paper in the Immigration office at San Pedro, Calif. They told him it was of no importance, that in order to get a report from Washington on whether he was to be deported to Mexico or not, he should sign the paper.

The people were friendly, off-hand, positive. They sat behind big desks in big offices, and they seemed to know what they were doing. Simon didn't. He read the paper they handed him, called a certificate of Residence. It seemed to say mainly that he had been here more than a certain time and was entitled to certain privileges. In this country over six months. Certainly. As a matter of fact, over eight years, first in Arizona picking cotton, then in California where he works alternately as cotton picker, railroad worker, ditch digger, concrete worker—when and at any job he can get.

His son was working under the C.W.A. There would be an end of that, he knew, but surely the new president would take care of a fine American-born boy who wanted to work if he could only find a job. In Mexico, Simon knew no one. He had nothing with which to get started there. He knew workers who were "repatriated," were dumped at the end of a railroad spur and left, with their roped bundles and their families, to die.

But the consular official, who sat with the immigration board and told him he was there to protect the rights of Mexicans in the United States, told him it was nothing. He was merely to testify that he was entitled to "the right of repatriation" under such and such a law, number so and so. Then the word came from Washington that he was allowed to stay here, he would stay.

So, in a beautiful, sharp handwriting, Simon signed his name—Simon Alvarado.

Four years ago, when he was sick and could not work, he had gone to the county for help. His children were too small to work then and he had to pick cotton, and there was nothing he could do but go to the county. They gave him food, clothes and rent money, and put him in a hospital. They said it was worth \$50.

Now, the immigration authorities give him a bill for \$125. If he could pay, he could stay in the United States. If he could not (and of course, he can't) he must be repatriated. He had signed a paper, Alvarado will leave, with his wife and children, the broad fields he has tilled and made to bear crop after crop, which was sent out over the rails he has laid. He will leave the wide, concrete roads he has made, and over which he drove his car once, before the finance company took it away when he owed only \$15 more. He will leave the shelves of cotton cloth, and the gas and sewer lines he has laid to make comfort and cleanliness for a section of the town where he and his family were never allowed to live. He will ride in a cattle car over the rails he set, and he and his wife and seven beautiful children will be set down somewhere in Mexico to die.

Simon Alvarado signed the death sentence on himself and his family with his own hand. He did not know it was a death sentence. He trusted the Mexican consul and the immigration authorities.

Mother of 6, Seeking Bread, Is Jailed; Goes on Hunger Strike

CLEVELAND, April 1.—She asked for bread—she got ten days in jail. And now Mrs. Fanny Gulkin, mother of six, is on a hunger strike in a desperate effort to force Cuyahoga County relief authorities to feed her children.

She was arrested when she protested against the cutting of her relief allowance to \$3 a week. "My children," she cried, "What will become of them? I can't send them to school because they have no lunches. But I haven't enough food for them at home either."

Two demonstrations, one in front of Central Police Station and one in front of Police Court were organized by the International Labor Defense and the Unemployed Council—of which Mrs. Gulkin and her unemployed husband are members.

With three others who joined her in the protest, she was arraigned before Police Judge Greene.

When Morris Berkowitz, a social worker, testified that Mrs. Gulkin had called him a bad name she rose from her seat.

"Your Honor," she said, "that is not so. He is not speaking the truth."

"Silence," roared the judge, looking his judicial blackest. "You are sentenced to 10 days in jail for contempt of court."

Mrs. Gulkin fainted. When she came to she was lying on a bench in a cell. When her husband went to the police station with his children to plead for his wife's release, he was struck on the head by an officer and led away to a cell.

The children were left to get home the best they might. As their father had the key, they had to stand shivering in the cold until he was released by the police.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday
WORKERS SCHOOL Spring Term. Last week of registration, 35 E. 12th St. Classes are filling up.
BROWNSVILLE Workers School, last week of registration, spring term, 1855 Pitkin Ave.

Wednesday
SOVIET CHINA—National Minorities in Kuomintang and Soviet China, lecture by John Phillips, at Friends of the Chinese People, 145 W. 52d St., 8:30 p.m. Admission 15c.

The Doctor Writes a Drama

A MEDICAL SOCIETY GOES INTO ACTION
Correspondence: Dramas in Four Acts—With a Prologue and a Possible Epilogue

Prologue
When the writer moved downtown, in the early Fall, he requested a transfer from his medical society. Nothing was heard about it until

Act I
(Two months later)
"BRONX COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
400 E. Fordham Road, New York
Dear Dr. Luttinger,
We have at hand your letter asking for a transfer to the New York County Medical Society.

"Since it arrived too late to be acted upon by the Comitia Minora at its December meeting, it will be necessary to take it up at the January meeting. In order therefore to grant a transfer during the year 1934, the By-Laws require that the dues for that year must be paid to the Society granting the transfer. In other words, if you pay your 1934 dues to us we will willingly, though reluctantly, give you a transfer to New York County (where you will have no further dues to pay until 1935).

"We would very much prefer that you would remain a member of our Society as you are one of our oldest members.

Very sincerely,
E. C. FODVIN, M.D.

Act II
"E. C. Fodvin, M.D.
Bronx County Medical Society
400 E. Fordham Road
New York, N. Y.
Dear Dr. Fodvin:
In reply to your letter of January 4th, I am not satisfied with the explanation you gave for your failure to transfer me to the New York County Medical Society. I

Act III
"BRONX COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
400 E. Fordham Road, New York
Dear Dr. Luttinger:
You are requested to come to a meeting of the Board of Censors of the Bronx County Medical Society, which will be held in Room 411 of the above address on Monday, March 19, 1934, at 3 p.m., in

Act IV
"BRONX COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
400 E. Fordham Road, New York
Dear Dr. Luttinger:
I have nothing further from you until today (six weeks later) summoning me before the Board of Censors, in relation to a health column that I am conducting. What has this to do with my resignation? And why was nothing said about my column when there was still a possibility that I might remain a (dues-paying) member?

"It is clear to me that you are trying to find fault with my literary activities in order to have technical grounds for expelling me, instead of permitting me to resign. What arouses your ire is that I should have the temerity to write for a Communist publication. Had I been a contributor in a capitalist sheet and willing to continue paying my dues, you could have over-looked anything; otherwise I am to be censured.

"Realizing that the cards are stacked against me, I refuse to appear before your Board. You may expel me if you like, but it will be to your eternal shame. As for me, I have thrown in my lot with the militant section of the working class, whose official organ is the Daily Worker, against the prevailing system of greed and exploitation.

Very truly yours,
PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

The Epilogue will appear in my column as soon as it takes place. Watch for it!

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

THE Spring Term of the Workers' School of New York opens Monday, April 9. An opening assembly of the Spring Term students will be held on Saturday, April 7, at 3 p.m. at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St.

Registration has doubled itself since last week, reaching the figure of 1,000 students, with almost a week to go still before the opening. Indications are that the Spring Term this year will be far ahead of any Spring term in the history of the school.

Great interest is being shown in the Course in Problems of the Youth Movement, which will be given by Mae Wise, Editor of the Young Worker. This course, which is open to members of the Young Communist League and active young workers in trade unions and factories, deals with the development of the revolutionary youth movement from the International Youth Conference in Berne in 1915 to the consolidation of the Communist Youth movement since 1919, and special stress will be laid on the development and tasks of the Young Communist League in the United States. There is no fee for the course when taken with any other course.

A new course is being given by Paul Keller in the History of Class Struggles during the 20th Century, which will include the Russian Revolution of 1905, the class alignments at the outbreak of the World War, the Russian Revolution of 1917, and the Revolutions of 1918-19 in Central Europe, the class struggles in the colonies, and the Chinese Soviet Republic. It will conclude with the contradictions of capitalism in the periods of the general crisis of capitalism and the consequent rise of Fascist movements.

News from San Francisco. Their winter term had over three hundred students, and their Spring Term began yesterday (March 5th) at the Rutherglen House, 121 Haight St., where thirty-two courses are scheduled. A quota of six hundred students has been set for the Spring Term, on the basis of 100 per cent growth during the last term. Well, we hope the comrades are not disappointed, but our experience has shown that the Spring Term always shows a drop in registration.

New Jersey reports classes in Elizabeth and New Brunswick in Principles of Communism and Political Economy, with an attendance of 20 to 30 students, composed of painters, carpenters, small business people and laborers, also farmers, professionals and housewives. They have made use of the system of reports in the classes by students, and found that in one case a student who gave a good report in class could be used to give the same talk in a neighboring town to a branch of the International Workers Order.

From Washington, D. C., we are informed that a class in Fundamentals of Communism is given by Emanuel Levin, of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, and another class in "The Negro in America," is given by Charles Spencer, every Friday night.

In Richmond, Virginia, there is a fortnightly every Sunday night, under the auspices of the Communist Party, at 608 1/2 North Second Street. We hope the comrades will soon be able to gather enough forces to establish a real Workers' School and be an antidote to the so-called "Workers School" of the Socialist Party in Richmond.

(This column appears every Tuesday. Send communications to A. Markoff, Room 301, 35 E. 12th St., New York.)

realize that you are anxious to have me pay my dues to the Bronx County Medical Society, instead of to another county. This merely emphasizes the picaresque motives which are prevalent in our medical societies.

"With so many economic problems staring us in the face, the unofficial medical organizations have failed to do anything for the solution of any of them. The rank and file physician, as well as the indigent patient, are worse off than they ever were since I began the practice of medicine, twenty-three years ago.

"For a time, I thought that I could do something to stir up our colleagues into organizing on modern economic lines; but it seems that their social and political prejudices are stronger than the real economic interests which underlie them.

"In view of the above facts, I have decided to resign from the Bronx County Medical Society and to contribute the \$20 annual dues to one of the many proletarian organizations which, at least, are doing something for the welfare of their members.

"Regretting that I cannot accede to your desire of my remaining a member of the Bronx County Medical Society, and trusting you will not consider this letter from a personal point of view, I am

Very sincerely yours,
PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

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Very truly yours,
PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

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TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM
WEAF—660 Kc.
7:00 P. M.—How Does Affect You—Col. Frank McElroy, Deputy Administrator of Service Codes
7:15—Billy Bathelet—Sketch
7:30—Johnny Russell and Carolyn Rich, Songs
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Reisman Act; Phil Ducey, Baritone
8:15—Comedian
8:30—Wayne King Orch.
9:00—Bernie Orch.
9:30—Edna, Comedian
10:00—Operetta—The Vagabond King, With Gladys Swarthout, Mexico Song, Theodore Webb, Baritone, Frank McElroy, Actor, and Others
11:00—New York State Income Tax—J. P. Hennessy, State Tax Commissioner
11:15—New Russia Orch.
11:30—Whiteman Orch.
12:00—Vallee Orch.
12:30—A. M.—Denny Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.
7:00 P. M.—Sports Resume
7:15—Comedy; Music
7:30—Footlight Echoes
8:00—Theater Club, Frank Parker, Tenor; Betty Barthel, Contralto
8:30—Harmonics Band
9:00—Morris Musical
9:30—Success—Harry Balkin
9:45—Book Play
10:00—To Be Announced
10:15—New Events
10:30—Johnston Orch.
11:00—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Dance Music

WJZ—760 Kc.
7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Smith in Pennsylvania—Mrs. R. T. Smith, President, Allegheny County League of Women Voters; Prof. R. C. Brooks, Swarthmore College; W. C. Bayer, Director Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research
7:45—Cavaliers Quartet
8:00—Cavaliers' Convention—Sketch
8:30—Contest, Tibullit, Baritone; Lois Bennett, Soprano; Sailer Orch.
9:00—Alice Mock, Soprano; Edgar Guest, 10:00—Duchin Orch.
10:00—Gala Pae, Songs; Stokes Orch.; Ray Perkins; Dorothy Gibb, Actress
10:30—Reginald de Raven Anniversary Program
11:00—Coleman Orch.
11:15—New Sports
11:30—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Harris Orch.
12:00—Masters Orch.
12:30—A. M.—Pancho Orch.

WAB—860 Kc.
7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marze
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Sweeney Orch.
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Littis Orch.
8:15—The Ritz, Songs
8:30—Voice of Experience
8:45—California Melodies
9:15—The Ritz, Songs
9:30—Minneapolis, Symphony Orch., Eugene Ormandy, Conductor
10:00—Gray Orch.; Stoopnagle and Budd, Comedians; Gonn's Bowser, Songs
10:30—Harlem Serenade
11:00—Charles Carlie, Tenor
11:15—Newly, Barnett Orch.
11:45—Light Orch.
12:00—Sobik Orch.
12:30—A. M.—Pancho Orch.
1:00—Robbins Orch.

SOVIET TALKIE IN NEW BRUNSWICK
NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Soviet talkie with English titles, "Diary of a Revolutionist," will be shown on Wednesday night, April 4, at the Workmen's Circle Hall, 52 New Street, under the auspices of I. W. O. Branch 1556.

The Strange 'Philosophy' of Mrs. Solomon of Tulsa

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

TULSA, Okla.—My discussion of general causes with Mrs. Solomon brought the same kind of hazy answers that it brought from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, from a restaurant worker, a refinery worker, an oil company executive, a politician. Their vagueness varied only slightly. They repeat what they have read or heard, especially what some "name" said. In most cases they repeat it wrongly. They must not trust the person who said it, especially if he is a politician, but if he utters the phrase of thought, often enough, and especially if it has a catchy, easily remembered phrase, it sinks into the citizen's mind and stays there. This is a country of "names," authorities, "big shots." I am becoming convinced that persons of more or less prominence who get publicity for their views, through the newspapers especially, mould the American mind; events may mould it in the long run but the "names" get their seeds in four jumps ahead.

I have gone off on these comments because Mrs. Solomon's views have been expressed to me so often wherever I've been, not only by social workers but by labor leaders, industrialists, bankers, workers with jobs and workers without jobs.

Mrs. Solomon believes the depression was caused purely by the "selfishness of the rich man." And when she uttered this dreadful phrase she leaned over confidentially. It sounded a little too radical and in this area people are terrified of being considered radical.

"Let's pick on Ford, for instance," said she. "Who made him the rich man he is? The people who worked for him. Are they not entitled to some of that wealth?"

"In what form?"
"In a little increased wages," she said confidentially. "A more equal distribution of wealth by increasing wages so the worker can buy the things he produces. Have the workers been paid for their contributions to his wealth? I don't believe they have. Then take the store keeper, the big chain stores. Big business has pushed the little business man out. The little storekeeper can't compete with the chain store. You don't realize how many storekeepers are now getting charity—just forced out of business by the chain stores. Something ought to be done about it."

"You mean prohibit concentration of large chain stores?"
"Concentration is all right but it should be controlled."

"Like through the NRA?"
"The NRA is all right if the politicians didn't run it."

"What are you going to do with the surplus labor which cannot be absorbed in industry?"
"Open up the lands. Put them there."

As I rise to go she thought of another thing important "to overcome the depression and prevent others."

"Oh, yes," she said. "Don't forget the stock market. That's got to be controlled."

"Okay," I promised. "The stock market. On a deserted wharf in New Orleans I heard a Negro talk of controlling the stock market. And here again—the stock market crash started the depression and they feel that control of stocks somehow would have prevented it."

Repetition of phrases they have read or heard—
Retail business improved in Tulsa for a few months but has dropped back now to a little above the level of the depression period.

The improvement, traceable directly to C.W.A. money, reached its peak during the holiday season by ginning last October and, with the present liquidation of C.W.A. works, is falling rapidly. I believe this is clear evidence that whatever improvement in business has been recorded in the optimistic graphs and

charts planned in the newspapers, has not been due to a general improvement but solely to government money paid to local workers who spend them in local stores.

Estimates of local retail business improvement range from 5 to 20 per cent. In the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, retailers lost more than 50 per cent of their business since the depression and regained some 10 or 15 per cent since the C.W.A. Of this gain, W. A. Reason, in charge of the Retail Merchants Association here, said that most of it was attributed to the holiday buying just before Christmas. The gain started in October but with the announcement that the C.W.A. would be liquidated, dropped immediately.

"We haven't detailed figures," Mr. Reason told me. "The retail business grew steadily worse since the crash in 1929. How much it dropped we do not know, but it dropped enough so that practically everything was at a standstill. People had no money with which to buy."

"With the coming of the holiday trade business picked up a bit. I guess it was mostly C.W.A. money because everything's dropped again now that the C.W.A. is being disbanded."

"How much have wholesale prices increased?"
"I don't know. We haven't any details—but they have increased, some a little and some a good deal."

"How much have retail prices increased here?"
"I don't know that either. I imagine they've jumped in the same proportion."

With all companies the same vagueness exists as to actual percentage of the much hailed increase in business. There is no doubt that there has been a small increase, but everyone with whom I talked attribute it to C.W.A. money. But after reading the local papers where I happen to be about glowing increases and then asking for facts, figures and percentages, I find in every instance—not almost every instance, but every instance—that the very ones talking of business increases have little except vague and hopeful guesses.

I am inclined to think, judging from what I encountered so far, that there has not been so great an increase in business as the papers and the leading, boosting business lights in the community say. A general, steady progressive increase is not perceptible.

One of the interesting things about my discussing business increases with business men and American Federation of Labor officials is that the labor officials inevitably place a higher increase than the business men and the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce is not very hopeful that this business increase will last. Border frankly expressed his belief that retail as well as wholesale business would drop with the liquidating of the C.W.A.

So far as the N.R.A. is concerned even the Chamber of Commerce believes it has been "a complete flop."

"The re-employment agreements are rather thoroughly discredited," Border said to me. "You know it and I know it. I was a member of the local committee board and I ought to know. The N.R.A. didn't accomplish a great deal. It put very few extra people to work but brought in its wake a general decrease in wages. There are some who think the N.R.A. helped but I don't see that it helped a damn bit. The only help I can see came from the C.W.A."

(To Be Continued)

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICAN PREMIERE
CHALUTZIM
(Pioneers of Palestine)
with the
Habima Players
Hebrew Talking Picture of the Workers in Palestine (English Dialogue Titles)
14th STREET and UNION SQUARE
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50 St. & 6 Ave.—Show Place of the Nation
Opens 11:30 A. M.

FRANK "WILD CARGO"
with FRANK BUCK in PERSON
plus a MUSIC HALL EASTERN STAGE SHOW
Entirely new production
"FUNNY LITTLE BUNNIES"

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave.
LIONEL BARRYMORE & MAE CLARKE
in "This Side of Heaven"
also—"THE BIG SHAKEDOWN"
with CHARLES FARRELL & BETTE DAVIS

NOW ON BROADWAY
The great Anti-War Hit!
'Peace on Earth'
44th ST. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:40
200 GOOD SEATS at 50c To \$1.00

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
with FANNIE BRICE
Wills & Edgar HOWARD, Baritone; SIMMONS, Jane FROMAN, Patricia BOWMAN, WINTER GARDEN, B-way & 50th. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Monday, Thursday & Saturday 2:30

GILBERT & SULLIVAN
STAR CAST
ALL THIS "THE MIKADO"
Week April 9—"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
MAJESTIC THEATRE, 14th St., W. Evs. 8:30
50c to \$2.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to \$1.50

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
JOHN WEXLEY'S New Play
THEY SHALL NOT DIE
ROYALE Theatre, 44th St., W. of 5th
Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

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A Workers Government, A Soviet America, Would Open All Factories, End Unemployment, Poverty, Build Socialism, 8th Convention Manifesto Proclaims

(Continued from Page 1)

during this year. A large proportion of this has been taken directly out of the funds ostensibly appropriated for public works. Hundreds of millions are being spent on military training in the so-called Civil Conservation Camps, run by the War Department.

The policies of the government in Washington have one purpose, to make the workers and farmers and middle classes pay the costs of the crisis, to preserve the profits of the big capitalists at all costs, to establish Fascism at home and to wage imperialist war abroad.

A. F. of L. and Socialist Party Leaders Support Roosevelt

How can the workers and farmers fight against these policies which are driving them into starvation? The leaders of the A. F. of L. have openly identified themselves with the policies of the Roosevelt administration. To the extent that these leaders control the trade unions, they prevent or demoralize the struggles of the workers and deliver them helpless into the hands of the capitalists. The Socialist Party supports the A. F. of L. leaders and endorses and actively supports every particular policy of the New Deal: inflation, N. R. A., A. A. A., P. W. A., C. W. A., C. C. C., Wagner Bill, etc., hailing these fascist and war measures as "steps toward Socialism."

It is clear that the workers and farmers cannot fight back the capitalist attacks unless they break away from the policies of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders. As against the united front which these leaders have set up with the capitalist government, the toiling masses must establish their own working-class united front from below, against the capitalist class and the Roosevelt administration.

Only the Communist Party Fights for the Workers

Only the Communist Party has consistently organized and led the resistance to the capitalist attacks. The enemies of the Communist Party try to scare away the workers and farmers from this struggle by shouting that the Communist Party is interested only in revolution, that it is not sincerely trying to protect the living standards of the masses. They do this in order to hide the fact that they, one and all, pursue the single policy to save the profits of the capitalists no matter what it may cost in degrading the living standards of the masses.

The Communist Party declares that wages must be maintained no matter what is the consequence to capitalist profits.

The Communist Party declares that unemployment insurance must be provided at the expense of capitalist profits.

The Communist Party declares that the masses of workers and farmers must not only fight against reduction in their living standards, but must win constantly increasing living standards at the expense of capitalist profits.

The Communist Party declares, if the continuation of capitalism requires that profits be protected at the price of starvation, fascism and war, for the masses of the people, then the quicker capitalism is destroyed, the better.

Only Unemployment Insurance Bill Is That of the Communist Party

It is no accident that the only serious project for unemployment insurance that has come before the Congress of the United States is the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, which was worked out and popularized among the masses by the Communist Party. Only the Communist Party has made a real fight for unemployment insurance and by this fight finally forced before the Congress the first and only bill to provide real unemployment insurance.

It is no accident that the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is being bitterly fought not only by the Republican and Democratic Parties, but also by the American Federation of Labor and Socialist Party leaders, as well as by little groups of their satellites, Mustetes, Trotskyites, and Lovestonettes.

It is no accident that whenever a big strike movement breaks out, the capitalist press shrieks that it is due to Communist influence, and the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders wail that the masses have gotten beyond their control.

To Win Demands, Must Attack Capitalist Profits

It is true that all struggles for daily bread, for milk for children, against evictions, for unemployment relief and insurance, for wage increases, for the right to organize and strike, etc., are directly connected up with the question of revolution. Those who are against the revolution, who want to maintain the capitalist system, are prepared to sacrifice these struggles of the workers in order to help the capitalists preserve their profits.

Only those can courageously lead and stubbornly organize the fight for the immediate interests of the toiling masses, who know that these things must be won even though it means the destruction of capitalist profits, and who draw the necessary conclusion that the workers and farmers must consciously prepare to overthrow capitalism.

The crisis cannot be solved for the toiling masses until the rule of Wall Street has been broken and the rule of the working class has been established. The only way out of the crisis for the toiling masses is the revolutionary way out—the abolition of capitalist rule and capitalism, the establishment of the Socialist society through the power of a revolutionary workers' government, a Soviet government.

Example of the Revolutionary Way Out

The program of the revolutionary solution of the crisis is no blind experiment. The working class is already in power in the biggest country in the world, and it has already proved the great superiority of the Socialist system. While the crisis has engulfed the capitalist countries—at the same time in the Soviet Union, where the workers rule through their Soviet power, a new Socialist society is being victoriously built.

The Russian working class, from its own resources and its Socialist system, restored the national economy which had been shattered by six years of imperialist war and intervention. It overcame the age-long backwardness of Russia and brought its industrial production to the first place in Europe, to more than three times the pre-war figure. It rooted out the last breeding ground of capitalism by the successful inclusion of agriculture in the Socialist economy. It liberated the formerly oppressed nationalities and brought them into the Socialist system. It completely abolished unemployment and tremendously raised the material well-being and cultural standards of the toiling masses. Upon the basis of its Socialist system, the Soviet Union has become the most powerful influence for peace in an otherwise war-mad world.

Its victories are an unending source of inspiration and encouragement to the toiling masses of every country. They are the living example of the possibility of finding a way out of the crisis in the interest of the toilers. The experience of the victorious workers of the Soviet Union before, during and after the seizure of power, threw a brilliant light showing the path which must be followed in every land, the path of Bolshevism, of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The Workers Took the Wrong Path in Germany and Austria

In the same period of successful testing of the Bolshevik road in the Soviet Union, we have also the example of the results of the policies of the Socialist Parties of the Second International. The Socialist Parties stood at the head of the majority of the working class in Germany and Austria. The revolutionary upheavals of 1918 in these countries placed power in the hands of

the Socialist Parties. Their leaders repudiated the Bolshevik road, and boasted of their contrasting "civilized," "peaceful," "democratic," "gradual transition to Socialism" through a coalition government together with the bourgeoisie on the basis of restoring the shattered capitalist system. To this end they crushed the revolution in 1918.

They followed the policy of "the lesser evil," supported the government of Brüning with its emergency decrees against the workers, disarmed the working class, led the workers to vote for Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, and finally crowned their infamy by voting in the Reichstag for Hitler after having paved the way for Fascism since 1918. In Austria they supported the Dollfuss Fascist government as the "lesser evil" at the moment when Dollfuss turned his cannons against the homes of the Austrian workers.

Their "civilized" methods opened wide the gates for the most barbarous regime in the modern history of Europe. Their "peaceful" methods gave birth to the most bloody and violent reactions. Their "democracy" brought forth the most brutal and open capitalist dictatorship. Their "gradual transition to Socialism" helped to restore the uncontrolled rule of finance capital, the master of Fascism. The German and Austrian working class, after sixteen years of bitter and bloody lessons of the true meaning of the policies of the Socialist Parties,

of the Second International, have now finally begun to turn away from them and at last to take the Bolshevik path.

U. S. A. Is Ripe for Socialism

In every material respect, the United States is fully ripe for Socialism. Its accumulated wealth and productive forces, together with an inexhaustible supply of almost all of the raw materials, provide a complete material basis for Socialism. All material conditions exist for a society which could at once provide every necessity of life and even a degree of luxury, for the entire population with an expenditure of labor of three or four hours per day.

This tremendous wealth, these gigantic productive forces are locked away from the masses who could use them. They are the private property of the small parasitic capitalist class, which locks up the warehouses and closes the factories in order to compel a growing tribute of profit. This paralysis of economy in the interest of profit, at the cost of starvation and degradation to millions, is enforced by the capitalist government with all its police, courts, jails and military.

There is no possible way out of the crisis in the interest of the masses except by breaking the control of the State power now in the hands of this small monopolist capitalist class. There is no way out except by establishing a new government of the

workers in alliance with the poor farmers, the Negro people, and the impoverished middle classes.

There is no way out except by the creation of a revolutionary democracy of the toilers, which is at the same time a stern dictatorship against the capitalists and their agents. There is no way out except by seizing from the capitalists the industries, the banks and all of the economic institutions, and transforming them into the common property of all under the direction of the revolutionary government. There is no way out, in short, except by the abolition of the capitalist system and the establishment of a Socialist society.

What Is "Americanism"?

The necessary first step for the establishment of Socialism is the setting up of a revolutionary workers' government. The capitalists and their agents shriek out that this revolutionary program is un-American. But this expresses not the truth but only their own greedy interests. Today, the only party that carries forward the revolutionary traditions of 1776 and 1861, under the present day conditions and relationship of classes, is the Communist Party. Today, only the Communist Party finds it politically expedient and necessary to remind the American working masses of how, in a previous crisis, the way out was found by the path of revolution. Today, only the Communist Party brings sharply forward and applies to the problems of today that old basic document of "Americanism," the Declaration of Independence.

Applying the Declaration of Independence to present day conditions, the Communist Party points out that never was there such a mass of people so completely deprived of all semblance of "the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." Never was there such "destructive" effects upon these rights by "any form of government," as that exerted today by the existing form of government in the United States. Never have the exploited masses suffered such a "long train of abuses" or been so "reduced under absolute despotism" as today under capitalist rule. The "principle" which must provide the foundation of the "new government" mentioned in the Declaration of Independence is, in 1934, the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat; the new form is the form of the workers' and farmers' councils—the Soviet power. The "new guards for their future security," which the workers must establish, are the installing of the working class in every position of power, and the dissolution of every institution of capitalist class rule.

What a Workers' Government Would Do

The first acts of such a revolutionary workers' government would be to open up the warehouses and distribute among all the working people the enormous unused surplus stores of food and clothing.

It would open up the tremendous accumulation of unused buildings now withheld for private profit for the benefit of tens of millions who now wander homeless in the streets or crouch in cellars or slums.

Such a government would immediately provide an endless flow of commodities to replace the stores thus used up by opening up all the factories, mills and mines, and giving every person a job at constantly increasing wages.

All former claims to ownership of the means of production, including stocks, bonds, etc., would be relegated to the museum with special provisions only to protect small savings. No public funds would be paid out to anyone except for services rendered to the community.

Such a government, would immediately begin to reorganize the present anarchic system of production along Socialist lines. It would eliminate the untold waste of capitalism; it would bring to full use the tremendous achievements of science, which have been pushed aside by the capitalist rules from consideration of private profit. Such a Socialist reorganization of industry would almost immediately double the existing productive forces of the country. Such a revolutionary government would secure the farmers the possession of their land and provide them with the necessary means for a comfortable living; it would make it possible for the farming population to unite their forces in a co-operative socialist agriculture, and thus bring to the farming population all of the advantages of modern civilization, and would multiply manifold the productive capacities of American agriculture. It would proceed at once to the complete liberation of the Negro people from all oppression, and would secure to them unconditional economic, political and social equality.

With the establishment of a Socialist system in America, there will be such a flood of wealth available for the country as can hardly be imagined. Productive labor instead of being a burden will become a desirable privilege for every citizen of the new society. The wealth of such a society will immediately become so great that without any special burdens, tremendous surpluses will be available which can be used as free gifts to the economically more backward nations, in the first place, to those which have suffered from the imperialist exploitation of American capitalism, Cuba, Latin America, Philippines, China, to enable these peoples also to build a Socialist society in the shortest possible time.

Fight for Bread Is a Fight Against Capitalism

The capitalist way out of the crisis lies along the way of wage cuts, speed-up, denial of unemployment insurance, fascism and war. The revolutionary way out of the crisis begins with the fight for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, for wage increase, for relief to the farmers—through demonstrations, strikes, general strikes, leading up to the seizure of power, to the destruction of capitalism by a revolutionary workers' government.

The Communist Party calls upon the workers, farmers and impoverished middle classes to unite their forces to struggle uncompromisingly against every reduction of their living standards, against every backward step now being forced upon them by the capitalist crisis, against the growing menace of fascism and war. The Communist Party leads and organizes this struggle, leading toward the only final solution—the establishment of a workers' government.

The establishment of a Socialist society in the United States will be at the same time a death blow to the whole world system of imperialist oppression and exploitation. It will mark the end of world capitalism. It will be the decisive step towards a classless society throughout the world, towards World Communism!

Forward to Victory Under the Banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin!

By Burck



"Only Our Party Knows Where to Steer, For It Represents Interests of Working Class"—Stalin

"We Achieved Success Because We Had Correct Guiding Line of the Party, and Because We Were Able to Organize the Masses to Apply the Line," Stalin Declares, Analysing Bolshevik Methods

By J. STALIN

"We achieved successes because we had the correct guiding line of the Party, and because we were able to organize the masses for the purpose of applying this line. Needless to say, without these conditions we would not have achieved the successes we have achieved, and of which we are quite justly proud. But it is a very rare thing for ruling parties to have a correct line and to be able to apply it. Look at the countries which surround us: are there many ruling parties there that have a correct line and are able to apply it? Strictly speaking, there are no longer any such parties in the world, because they are all living without prospects, are entangled in the chaos of crises, and see no road to lead them out of the swamp. Our Party alone knows where to steer the ship of the State and it is leading it forward successfully. What is our Party's advantage due to? It is due to the fact that it is a Marxian Party, a Leninist Party. It is due to the fact that it is guided in its work by the tenets of Marx, Engels and Lenin. There cannot be any doubt

that, as long as we remain true to these tenets, as long as we have this compass, we shall achieve successes in our work.

It is said that in the West, in some countries, Marxism has already been destroyed. It is said that it was destroyed by a bourgeois-nationalist trend known as fascism. That is nonsense, of course. Only those who are ignorant of history can talk like that. Marxism is the scientific expression of the fundamental interests of the working class. In order to destroy Marxism the working class must be destroyed. And it is impossible to destroy the working class. More than eighty years have passed since Marxism stepped into the arena. During this time scores and hundreds of bourgeois governments have tried to destroy Marxism. And what happened? Bourgeois governments have come and gone, but Marxism remained."

—From Comrade Stalin's speech at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

Chicago C.P. Convention Closes After Setting Basic Tasks in Shops, Mines

2,000 Workers Attend Opening Mass Meet In Coliseum

By DAN DAVIS (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, April 2.—Militant experiences of coal, steel, railroad and stock yards workers were welded into mighty revolutionary tasks when Communist delegates from these industries met in the District Communist Party's ninth convention here Saturday and Sunday. The revolutionary spirit of the many young workers, several of whom had recently joined the Party after bitter experiences under the misleadership of the Progressive Miners of America in Southern Illinois, permeated the convention. The mass meeting of 2,000 Chicago workers who greeted the delegates Sunday night in the North Hall of the Coliseum also reflected the determined men of the delegates. Native-Born Delegates The convention based itself on the Thirteenth Plenum Resolution

of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which set the task of winning the majority of the proletariat, building a mass Communist Party and Young Communist League, and bringing forward the perspective of the revolutionary way out of the crisis. A predominance of native born workers from the basic industries was an outstanding characteristic of the convention besides many Negro delegates and women. The total number of delegates was 187, with 71 of this number fraternal delegates. Twenty-seven were Negro workers, 28 women, 84 employed and a similar number jobless, and 21 full-time functionaries. Delegates from railroad, mine, metal and stock yards totalled 51. The Young Communist League sent 16 delegates; 15 were in the American Federation of Labor and 33 in the Trade Union Unity League. Hathaway Speaks Clarence Hathaway, member of the Central Committee of the Party and editor of the Daily Worker, in the closing discussion of the convention Sunday afternoon, just before the mass meeting, praised the spirit and composition of the gathering. Acknowledging the fact that some mistakes are unavoidable, a young miner, with his shirt collar open at the throat and speaking with the fire of healthy hatred against the A. P. misleadership with whom he had but recently parted for the Communist Party, said: "When we make mistakes let us not make them again, let them be new mistakes." Bill Gebert, District Organizer, opened the convention Saturday with a report based on the draft resolution of the District Convention. Besides the concentration industries, major points taken up were Youth, Negro work, Unemployed, and Municipal Problems in Chicago itself. Record Mine Gains Three hundred miners were recorded as members of the Communist Party in Southern Illinois since recent months. Communist members of women's mine auxiliaries spoke and indicated gains against the Muste leadership. "Today, as a result of our correct orientation, Mr. Allard and Mrs. Weik (who runs Muste's paper 'Fighting Miner'—Ed.) have gone back to printing their 30-page paper on a mimeograph," stated one miner. Later Hathaway pointed out that though Social Fascist leaders have been discredited and driven from the field, there must be no let-up in exposing them to the workers, otherwise, he said, "An opening is left for them to return and again mislead the workers." Steel worker delegates told of the regular appearance of the "Gary Steel Worker" shop unit organ, in the Illinois Steel plant and their widespread influence of the workers. Hathaway in Masterful Address Hathaway's address to the convention was a masterful analysis of the present deepening crisis, and of war, fascism and social fascism. Speaking for an hour and a half, he also outlined revolutionary trade union work. He stressed the equal importance of the work of Communism in opposition groups in the

A. F. of L. and of those building the revolutionary trade unions and amongst the unorganized. Of recent manifestations of white chauvinism he said: "White chauvinism and nationalism, brought into the Party unavoidably by the influx of new members, must be mercilessly uprooted inside the Party first." A Communist leader of the McCormick workers reported that since the Party started organization in the plant, especially with the publication by the shop units of the "Harvester Torch," the workers have won three wage increases totalling 21 per cent. While gains were noted in packing houses and railroad work, delegates pointed out serious shortcomings which the convention set itself to overcome. "There were no Communists in our local two years ago," said a delegate from an A. F. of L. union, "but today I can come to you as the speaker for the majority of the workers of the local. They have been won by the Communists for the class struggle." A Negro steel worker of Gary challenged the mining section to Socialist competition in gaining new

Hathaway and Gebert Speak; Delegates Total 187 members for the Party. The challenge was accepted. John Lawson, organizational secretary of the district, stressed the need for consolidation and organization of the delegates by the delegates, McDonald, Negro section organizer in Chicago and recently returned from the Soviet Union, reported on the Y.C.L. to the convention. Other youth speakers included Jack Kling and Murray Fine. At the mass meeting, Sunday night, speakers besides Hathaway, included N. F. Gillette of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and Beatrice Shields of the Communist Party. Claude Lightfoot was chairman of a manifesto to the workers of Chicago from the Communist Party was read. A resolution was sent to the German Embassy in Washington demanding the release of Thaelmann, Torgler, and all class war prisoners. The workers contributed \$134.21 toward a fighting fund for the Communist Party.