

BROWDER OPENS 8th COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION

30,000 West Virginia Miners Strike For Higher Wages

Coal Miners Spurn Boss Offer of NRA Arbitration

Operators Offer Concessions in Fear of Strike

LOCK 10,000 OUT

UMWA Officials Refuse Support; Keep Silent

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 3.—Thirty thousand miners struck today in the Northern region of West Virginia to force the operators to pay \$5 for the seven-hour day and a proportional increase in the tonnage rate.

Attempting to prevent the strike, the operators offered reluctantly to pay the demanded scale until the April 6th coal hearings. This plan was rejected by the miners. The miners demanded a settlement on their demands and will have nothing to do with the temporary proposition offered by the operators.

Officials of the United Mine Workers of America have taken no stand to approve or disapprove the action of the miners. They have made no comment on the strike.

The miners are determined to continue the strike, which is called a "holdout" by the local press.

Pickets are on duty at all the mines in the district to keep any maintenance men from entering.

10,000 Locked Out

CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—Nearly three-fourths of the coal mines in Illinois were closed today in an operators' protest against the enforcement of the seven-hour day for the bituminous coal industry. Over 10,000 miners have been thrown out of work by the lockout.

Officials of the Illinois Coal Operators Association denied that the lockout was directed against the seven-hour day, despite the fact that they began to close their mines while operators from all parts of the state met to discuss the shorter work day.

McALESTER, Okla., April 3.—Coal mines in the McAlester-Hartshorne area were shut down today by the operators in an attempt to force a lower wage scale for the miners.

P'ghkeepsie C.W.A. Workers March On Local Relief Offices

Stamford, Ct., Jobless, CWA Workers Demand CWA Continue

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 3.—Hundreds of former C. W. A. workers, fired at the orders of Roosevelt, facing starvation as the city administration failed to make any provision to employ them or give relief, marched to the relief headquarters and demanded jobs.

After marching in orderly ranks to the relief offices, the workers elected spokesmen to place the workers demands before the city relief.

When the C. W. A. ended here last week, about 3,000 men and women workers were fired. The city and county failed to provide the necessary money which was supposed to supplement the federal and state grants to continue some of the workers on the payroll at less hours and reduced hourly rates of pay.

Stamford, Conn. Workers Demonstrate

STAMFORD, Conn.—Two hundred C. W. A. and jobless workers marched on the city hall here Saturday, where they were joined by 650 more workers in a city-wide demonstration of workers demanding that C. W. A. jobs be continued for all unemployed. The workers demanded enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and worker representation on the local welfare board.

400 Demonstrate in Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Despite bitterly cold weather, 400 workers gathered at the Court House here on Thursday, demanding C. W. A. jobs.

8,000 Fired C.W.A. Men Storm City Hall; Demand Jobs, Increased Relief

Report Nazi Arms Ship Is Sailing to Morocco

PARIS, April 3.—A German Nazi cargo of arms, is reported on its way from Rotterdam to Morocco, with ten Storm Troopers aboard.

The ship, the "Optimist," is said to carry a shipment of rifles, grenades, barbed wire and tractors which can be converted into tanks, in charge of Sidi Fra Achmed Schaefer Adkiss, who is called an agent of the Nazis. He called himself a brother of Mercebi Rebo, the "Blue Sultan," who fled before the French advance against Moroccan tribesmen.

CWA Delegates Demand Jobs Be Continued

Score Forced Labor Scheme in Meet With Hopkins

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Seventy-six Negro and white delegates—representing fifty-four New York City C. W. A. workers' organizations today refused to leave the office of Aubrey Williams, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, C. W. A. and Federal Relief head, until the latter agreed to hear their demands for the continuance of the C. W. A. projects, the abolition of the means test as the basis for giving work relief, and the support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

A committee representing the group presented a public works program amounting to \$87,000,000 dollars for a four year period, to Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Director. Ickes said that he always favored such a program but that he didn't see how Congress would adopt such a measure.

Refuses to Endorse H. R. 7598

Hopkins said that he would report the grievances. Concerning unemployment insurance, he declared, "I am for unemployment insurance but I'm not going to advocate the Workers' Unemployment Bill," despite his admission that "the workers are the people who have taken the licking in this depression." Hopkins is supporting the Wagner-Lewis unemployment "Reserves" Bill, a bill, which ignores the present 16,000,000 unemployed and which exempts

(Continued on Page 2)

Utilities Probe Is Meant To Throttle Graft Revelations

Thayer 'Explains' That He Was Working For His Own Good

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—Virtual throttling of any immediate possibility of bringing to light the intimate graft tie-up between New York state's big power and utility corporations and members of the state legislature and senate, was seen here today in the proposal that a special investigating committee be granted an initial sum of \$250,000 for the purpose of undertaking a state-wide probe. Its findings to be turned in "not later than Feb. 15, 1935."

This proposal, which has the backing of Governor Lehman, plans the usual "sweeping investigation" so costly to the masses of the state, which rarely results in more than the replacement of one set of grafting officials with another equally-grafting group. Resolutions for this "investigation" have been made by Senator John J. Dunningan and Assemblyman Russell G. Dummore.

This investigation, it was declared, would have nothing to do with the individual probe of the doings of Senator Warren T. Thayer, who was on the payroll of the big utilities interests at the same time that he was supposedly acting as impartial chairman of a Senate Utilities Committee.

League Against War Creates Broad United Front

NEW YORK—More groups and organizations have signified their active support of next Friday night's anti-war rally than have ever before united in a demonstration against war, Norman Tallentire, secretary of the N. Y. City Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism (said yesterday.

The meeting, on the 17th anniversary of America's entry into the World War, will be at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th St., New York, Friday night, April 6, beginning sharply at 7:30 p. m.

It will be the climax of a large series of anti-war meetings and open air demonstrations this week in all parts of New York, under the auspices of many organizations.

American Seamen Greet Crew of Soviet Ship



Scene on the Soviet ship "Kim," now anchored in New York harbor, showing crew and captain of the vessel together with delegation from the revolutionary Marine Workers' Industrial Union. Notice red flag with hammer and sickle in background. This photo neatly gives the lie to the vicious stories in the New York capitalist press regarding the "hostility" of the Soviet sailors to the workers' delegation which greeted them. (See "The Red Flag Flies on a Ship in New York Harbor," on page 5.)

Hackmen Hit Roosevelt Had Parmelee With New Strike

Christopher Street Men Out Over Blacklist; Splitter Ousted

NEW YORK.—Hackmen of the Christopher Street Garage of the Parmelee System struck in a body yesterday after the garage foreman had refused to re-hire men who had been active in the recent general taxi strike.

Pickets have been dispatched from the headquarters of the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York, and late in the afternoon strikers with picket signs were patrolling the entrance to the garage, which is located on Christopher Street, near Greenwich Street.

The strikers are demanding that all the men be taken back without discrimination in a body under the leadership of the union garage committee, as designated by the union when the general strike was terminated.

Complaints of discrimination and blacklisting in the Parmelee garages are still coming in to the headquarters of the union. Samuel Orner, president of the union, said he was summoned to the City Hall by Bernard Deutsch, president of the Board of Aldermen, following the announcement that the union would strike the Christopher Street garage.

Meanwhile a revolt of the rank and file developed in the Brooklyn and Queens locals of the union against leaders who have been at

(Continued on Page 2)

Pick Famous Labor foe To "Prosecute" Weirton Co. in Union Vote Case

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Frank K. Nebeker, who as assistant to the Attorney-General under the Wilson administration, distinguished himself in the prosecution of workers for union activities, has been elected as senior counsel to "prosecute" the Weirton Steel Co. for failure to allow the workers to be joined to a union of their own choosing.

How sincere the Roosevelt administration and the N. R. A. are about this case is shown in the choice of this Nebeker, whose chief bid for fame is the prosecution of Big Bill Haywood, militant union leader.

Anti-War Meet in St. Nicholas Arena on April 6

The chairman of the meeting, Norman Tallentire, announces that the first speaker will take the platform at 7:30 sharp. Greetings will be extended by speakers from Negro organizations, unions, the youth, in addition to Workers' Ex-Servicemen League, who will be represented by Jack Davis, the Women's Peace Societies, Mrs. Annie Gray; the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, Louise Weir; American Civil Liberties Union, Roger Baldwin; and closed by the principal speaker of the evening, Dr. Harry F. Ward.

Big Brownville Rally Thursday

NEW YORK.—Preparations for the April 5 demonstration against war and Fascism are going on with unprecedented speed in Brownsville. Tens of thousands of leaflets have been distributed in the neighborhoods and dozens of outside organizations have arranged to participate in the big march. The General

Organization of the New Lots Evening High School voted with only one dissenting voice to support this action and to call a student strike. About 15 open-air meetings are being held Tuesday with twice as many scheduled for Wednesday to build up this action.

The time of mobilization is 7:00 p. m., Thursday, at Ralph and Fulton Ave., or at Hindsdale and Sutter Aves., whichever is nearest. Both groups will march to Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves., where the parades will end in a big open-air mass rally.

Stalin, Thaelmann, and Dimitroff Chosen for Convention Praesidium

"Greatest Revolutionary Gathering Held in Many Years"

BLOOR CHEERED

Historic Banner Given To Communist Party

By M. J. OLGIN

CLEVELAND, April 3.—The Opening of the Eighth Communist Party Convention was the greatest mass revolutionary gathering held here in years, when 4,000 workers packed the Public Auditorium. The singing of workers' choruses added color to the enthusiastic reception given by the Cleveland workers to the Central Committee and the delegates.

A huge picture of a worker breaking his chains, and red flags decorated the platform. A high moment of the meeting, aside from Earl Browder's masterly speech, came when a red banner was handed by a Cleveland worker to the Central Committee and received by Mother Bloor.

The gathering arose, singing and cheering. "I hope to meet you in Washington at the First Soviet Congress of the U. S. A.," Mother Bloor said, as the workers cheered. Another unforgettable moment occurred when Harold Asche, former State Secretary of the Socialist Party in California, greeted the convention, saying that the Socialist Party was crumbling.

"For 19 years," he said, "I labored under the illusion that the S. P. was a revolutionary party." At last, he said, he found his place among his own. "The Communist Party

(Continued on Page 2)

Auto Labor Board Goes To Racine To Break Nash Strike

Responds to Telephone Call By President of Company

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—The big strike-breaking gun of the N. R. A., the Automobile Labor Board, has been turned to Racine, Wis., in an attempt of the Roosevelt administration and the A. F. L. leaders to smash the strike of the 5,000 Nash Motor Co. auto workers there and in Kenosha and Milwaukee.

This labor board, composed of Richard Byrd, A. F. L. official, Nicholas Kelley, of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Chrysler automobile company, and Dr. Leo Wolman, of the Roosevelt government, left last night for Racine with the announced purpose of "mediating" the auto strike in that region.

The auto labor board is rushing over in response to a telephone call by Charles W. Nash, president of the Nash company, asking the government's aid against the strikers.

The strike is holding solid, "all the Nash plants being shut tight.

Demonstration, Many Meetings Called in Chicago

The demonstration, scheduled for 3:30 p. m. and called on the occasion of the Jingo celebrations throughout the country of America's entry into the World War, will be one of many militant anti-war demonstrations throughout the city. All the war protests have been called by the Chicago section of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Other meetings Friday at 8 p. m. include: Workers League, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., speaker Dave Brown, with Bartel of S. P. chairman; Albany Park Workers Center, 4825 N. Kedzie, speaker A. Guss; Northwest Side Workers Center, 3911 W. Chicago, speaker Tom McKenna; Unemployed Council 3069 Armitage Ave.; Workers Center, 4112 Armitage Ave., speaker McDondald.

Gannes, Reeve and Marguerite Young Report Convention

Three staff members of the Daily Worker are reporting the Eighth convention of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., now in session in Cleveland, Ohio.

Telegraphic and mail dispatches from Harry Gannes, Carl Reeve and Marguerite Young of the Daily Worker Washington Bureau will provide readers of the "Daily" with complete and detailed reports of the historic convention.

Comrades Young and Reeve will, in addition to news dispatches from the convention hall, write special feature stories as well as interviews with individual delegates from the mills, mines and farms.

A direct telegraphic wire between the convention hall in Cleveland and the Daily Worker editorial office in New York will enable readers of the "Daily" to get prompt, first-hand reports of the convention.

Detroit Auto Men Furious At Betrayal

Workers in Briggs Plant Stop Work; Demand Wage Increase

BULLETIN

DETROIT, April 3.—Department 171 of the Briggs Waterloo plant metal finishers, torch solderers, welders and door hangers, walked out yesterday, when the company refused their demand for a 20 per cent increase. A rank and file action committee called on the entire shop to join in a struggle for a 20 per cent increase, a forty hour week, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, and decent sanitary conditions.

The Waterloo plant is where the great Briggs strike started in January 1933.

This action is part of the continued department stoppages throughout auto plants where workers, despite A. O. F. L. sell-outs, are fighting for demands. Members of the Auto Workers Union are playing an active part in these stoppages.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 3.—The response of workers to appeals of the Auto Workers Union, seething discontent in American Federation of Labor locals and continuation of department strikes in plants show that the 25,000 auto workers of this country will not tamely submit to being delivered gagged and bound into hands of their exploiters. The wave of department strikes in Hudson Frigot plant Thursday and Friday which forced wage increases and involved more workers than any previous stoppages in one plant.

(Continued on Page 2)

Workers Urged To Pack Bronx Court This Noon

Protest Railroad of Four Arrested at Scottsboro Rally!

NEW YORK.—The district International Labor Defense and the Bronx Section yesterday issued an appeal to all workers in the city to pack the magistrate's court at 151st Street and Brook Avenue, this afternoon, 2 o'clock, in vigorous protest against the attempt to railroad four Negro and white workers to jail.

The four workers were arrested when police smashed up the March 17th Scottsboro demonstration in Harlem. The trials were transferred from the East 121st Street court to the Bronx, when Harlem workers packed the former court in protest against the brutal police attack on the demonstration and the campaign to jail its leaders.

Tremendous Ovation Greet Names of Bolshevik Leaders

ELECT COMMITTEES

Delegates Eager for Revolutionary Tasks Facing Convention

By HARRY GANNES

CLEVELAND, April 3.—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, in the name of the Central Committee, today opened the first business session of the eighth convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., section of the Communist International at Prospect Auditorium here.

Eager to get down to the great revolutionary tasks confronting them, the delegates coming from the first line trenches of the class struggle in every part of the country, greeted the opening of the eighth convention with hearty applause and cheers.

Comrade Browder then introduced James W. Ford, who put the first proposal before the gathering, the election of a praesidium. The reading of each name of those constituting the praesidium was punctuated with rounds of handclapping, whistling and cheers. The praesidium, Comrade Ford declared, was proposed to the convention by the Political Bureau of the Party in consultation with the organizers of the concentration districts.

When the name of Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, was read off as an honorary member of the convention praesidium, a wave of great, vociferous enthusiasm swept the hall. As one man, the whole delegation rose and cheered. This stirring homage paid to the great leader of the world revolutionary proletariat and the Bolshevik Party of the Soviet Union was the high point of the opening session which was marked from its very beginning by tremendous energy and deep-going enthusiasm.

After applauding and cheering Comrade Stalin for several minutes, the delegation sang the Internationale.

Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned leader of the heroic fighting Communist Party in the land of murderous German fascism, next named as an honorary member of the praesidium.

(Continued on Page 2)

Street Car Workers Demand a Raise of 25 P.C., 40-Hr. Week

Eleven Unions Vote for Increases, Shorter Work Week

BOSTON (F.P.)—A demand for a 25 per cent increase in wages and a 40-hour week for 1,500 union carmen, employed on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway system, are to be presented to the trustees.

The demand is in accordance with instructions issued by the 11 unions in the various cities in which the company operates.

The contract, under which the men now work, expires on June 1st. The men are now paid 65 cents an hour on the basis of a 48-hour week which became operative in 1931, when the men voluntarily took a 10 per cent cut in wages to avert ed to explain how he got 360,000 which he kept in his "wonderful little tin box." Failure to account for his grafting actions finally led to his removal in 1932.

"Tin Box" Farley Dies; Was a Grafting Sheriff

NEW YORK—Thomas M. ("Tin Box") Farley, former Tammany sheriff of N. Y., died yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hospital.

Farley, who as sheriff was the one responsible for the eviction of thousands of families, attained his nickname ("Tin Box") when he failed to explain how he got 360,000 which he kept in his "wonderful little tin box." Failure to account for his grafting actions finally led to his removal in 1932.

Deportation Weapon Is Retained Against Militant Workers

Minor Changes in Law Not for Revolutionaries, Says Perkins

By Seymour Waldman (Daily Worker Washington Bu.) WASHINGTON, April 3.—The "minor changes in deportation in the interest of humanization" recommended in the subcommittee report on deportation made by the Ellis Island Committee to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins do not apply to "those who believe in the overthrow of the government by force and violence," Miss Perkins explained today to the press.

Describing the recommendations as "a few minor changes in the deportation law in the interest of giving flexibility and humanity to the law," the labor secretary pointed out that the report, which she has not yet approved, merely seeks to avoid the general cases involving the disruption of a family and similar situations.

The Department of Labor release significantly announced: "The committee made up of 48 prominent men and women, recently reported that it could see no reason for substantial amendments in the immigration laws after studying immigration and naturalization problems since last June."

Asked to explain the subcommittee's recommendation "that no alien is to be deported for mere belief in any of the doctrines prescribed by the various immigration or deportation acts," Miss Perkins declared that it was an attempt to differentiate between alien "philosophical beliefs" and action. She admitted that the "belief" provision of the present law "has caused extraordinary bad practices on the part of the authorities to prove belief."

Detroit Auto Men Furious at Sellout

(Continued from Page 1)

showed which way the wind is blowing.

Yesterday about 18 metal finishers, welders, torch cutters and door hangers in the Briggs Waterloo plant refused to start work, demanding a 20 per cent increase in pay. The company stalled them off until 9:30, when they shut down the line and sent the men home, fearing the spread of the strike sentiment. The men declare they will strike today unless the increase is granted.

The Waterloo plant was where the great Briggs strike of January, 1933, had its start.

The Auto Workers Union is continuing to rally workers for united action for wage increases, against the killing speed-up and against company union. The union is recruiting new members daily. This week mass meetings are being called for workers at Hudson Gasket, Buick Wheel, Packard, Graham Paige and Detroit Gasket plants.

A statement issued by Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, and played up in yesterday's Detroit press, marks a new step forward in the offensive of the open shop auto manufacturers against tens of thousands of automobile workers. Following up the victory won by the employers in the negotiations in Washington with the A. F. of L. officialdom and government, leading spokesmen for the Morgan-controlled auto trust call for further strengthening of the N.R.A. to smash any attempt of workers to organize in trade unions of their own choosing.

Sloan specifically calls for a revision of Section 7a, which is supposed to give workers the right to organize in unions of their own choice. Despite the fact that Section 7a has been used to break strikes, Sloan and open shop employers for whom he speaks fear the illusions created by this clause as result of which tens of thousands of workers have struck for wage increases, better conditions and the right to organize.

His statement opposing the reduction of the work week shows that the 36-hour week proclaimed by manufacturers when the general strike threatened to tie up the entire industry was only a maneuver to halt the strike action. His declaration that "industrial cooperation" means "through efficient elimination of the less efficient," confirms the statement of the Auto Workers Union that the agreement negotiated in Washington means the strengthening of the "merit" clause in the auto code and an intensified drive against militant workers.

Many Groups Back Fight on Jim-Crow Bank

ILD Denounces Attempt To Evict Briggs; Tenants Ready for Strike

NEW YORK.—Various working-class organizations in the city rallied yesterday to support of the tenants of 425 East 6th St., in their fight against the race hatred policy of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, which is trying to evict Cyril Briggs from the 6th St. house because he is a Negro.

The Downtown Section of the International Labor Defense pledged the most vigorous defense of the rights of Negro workers to live where they choose, and sent a protest letter to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St., demanding withdrawal of the eviction notice against Briggs. The letter declares, in part:

"Over 400 members and supporters of the Downtown Section International Labor Defense demand the immediate end of your persecution of Cyril Briggs, internationally known leader of the white and Negro working masses."

"Your attack on Briggs and his family is a reflection of the attack of the lynch bosses of the South, the gentry who are now attempting to legally lynch the nine innocent Scottsboro boys in Alabama and to kill Angelo Herndon, unemployed leader, through the beastly conditions forced on him in Fulton Tower, Atlanta, Ga. Your cowardly attack on the rights of this Negro family clearly demonstrates the attitude of the ruling class toward the entire Negro nation of 12 to 14 millions, now held in conditions of semi-slavery in the South and doubly exploited and discriminated against in the North."

"The International Labor Defense will not tolerate this condition. Demanding complete social, economic and political equality for the Negro people and backing this demand through its organized power, the organization assures you it will carry on a relentless struggle against your terroristic program, rallying the workers, Negro and white, native and foreign born, in the broadest masses to force the immediate end of your attempted program."

The tenants are pushing their plans for a rent strike and picketing of the building and the owning bank, dependent upon the answer of the bank, promised for today, to the demands of the tenants and the supporting organizations.

Nurses' Delegates Protest Wage Cut

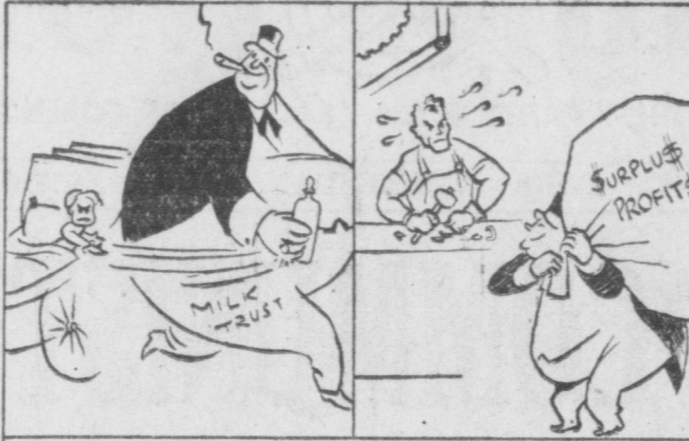
NEW YORK.—A protest of the nurses of New York City, organized by the Medical Workers' League, against the recent wage cut, in addition to previous cuts, was taken yesterday by a delegation of 18 nurses to Commissioner of Hospitals Goldwater. Goldwater sidestepped the issue by advising the nurses to see Mayor LaGuardia. At LaGuardia's office the secretary said the Mayor was not available and advised going back to see Goldwater.

The organized action of the nurses has already reversed the recent wage cut in regard to nurses in the lower brackets, and the nurses are continuing their fight, refusing to be dodged by the run-around tactics of Goldwater and LaGuardia. They are calling a mass meeting this week, inviting both these politicians, who claim they have been misquoted and misunderstood, to make their position clear on this question.

CARPENTERS TO MEET The Independent Carpenters Union is calling an important membership meeting on Wednesday, April 4, 8 p.m., at its headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City.

A full report on the recent strike settlement will be given all carpenters will be urged to attend.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



Three stages in the life of a worker —

Browder Opens C. P. Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

idium, evoked another stormy burst of enthusiastic cheers when Comrade Dimitroff, recently wrenched from the bloody hands of Hitler by the international working class and the Soviet Union was designated as an honorary member of the convention presidium.

Members from brother Communist spirit of international working class solidarity by its repeated applause and enthusiasm when the greater leaders of the Communist International, Comrades Platnitsky, Kuusinen, Manuilsky were named as honorary members of the ruling body of the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Again the delegates were moved to enthusiastic cheers when Comrade Dimitroff, recently wrenched from the bloody hands of Hitler by the international working class and the Soviet Union was designated as an honorary member of the convention presidium.

Members from Brother Communist Parties honored by the convention in the same way were Comrade Polli, England; Comrade Wan Min, China; Comrade Okano, Japan; Comrade Tim Buck, Canada; Ivan Gelista, Philippines; Kapalinich, Austria; Schultz, Germany.

A presidium of 37 members was unanimously elected. This included members of the political bureau, leaders in the various Party districts, workers from the factories in steel, coal, auto, textile and shoe industries, Negro share croppers from the South.

Leaders of the Cuban, Canadian, Mexican and Irish brother Communist Parties were acclaimed as honorary members of the presidium.

The Convention then recessed for five minutes, while the presidium met. Comrade John Williamson, organizer of the Cleveland District, was designated and elected as chairman of the first session of the Convention.

Comrade Williamson proposed that the agenda for the Convention published in the Daily Worker be accepted, which was unanimously approved.

The chairman next announced the organization of seven commissions for the Convention. These commissions approved by the convention are: Political, organization, school, Negro, work among women, agrarian, literature, credentials.

Leading comrades were placed at the head of each of these bodies and as secretaries. Each district was given representation, to be chosen at a special meeting of the districts this evening. Districts concentrating in basic industries were notified to two or more representatives on each of the commissions.

The delegates, who had listened patiently to the announcement of commissions and their composition, rose and cheered for many minutes when the chairman introduced Comrade Earl Browder to report for the Central Committee on the political situation and the tasks confronting the Eight Convention of the Party.

Sections of Crowder's report will be published in tomorrow's "Daily," forces seeking to distort the revolutionary May Day traditions of the working class, and to misuse labor's international fighting day to disrupt the efforts of the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee and the Communist Party to build the proletarian united front against fascism and the social-fascist agents of the bosses.

The district committee of the Communist Party yesterday notified the police department that it would support the plans of the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee to proceed with the demonstration at Union Square within the hours named in previous communications to the police department and city officials.

The United Front May Day Arrangements Committee declared it would not change its plans for the demonstration, and issued an appeal to all working-class organizations to answer the police provocation by at once electing their delegates and giving the fullest support to the United Front May Day Conference, Saturday, April 14, at 1 o'clock, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street.

All organizations are urged to send protest telegrams, resolutions and delegations to Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner O'Ryan to protest against the attempt to disrupt the United Front May Day demonstration and to demand the right to use Union Square from 1 to 5 o'clock on May Day.

Minneapolis will have a bundle of 5,000; Duluth, 2,000; the Mesaba Range section, 2,000; Ironwood, 1,000, and the other sections smaller bundles. We expect that the St. Paul section will take a bundle of 2,500, to make our district total 15,000, the largest order ever handled by our district.

C. W. A. Delegates Demand Jobs Go On

(Continued from Page 1)

from federal taxation those employers who contribute to the unemployment fund. He said nothing about stopping mass lay-offs. The organizations represented included: the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; the Settlement House; State Department Project; Pharmaceutical Unit of the C. W. A.; Unemployed Writers; Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League; Relief Workers' League; the Alteration Plumbers' Union; the League for Struggle for Negro Rights; Unemployed Councils; John Reed Club; Association of Office and Professional Emergency Employees; Manual Workers; Artists' Union, and the City Councils.

Forced to See Committee. "Mr. Hopkins is busy. You must understand that he has his time taken days ahead," Williams informed the skeptical delegates clustered around his desk.

"We represent 47,000 workers and we'll stay here all summer if we have to," one of the workers declared.

"His time is rushed," Williams answered. "We're not going to be given the run-around," several workers sang out.

Thereupon the entire group voted to remain in Williams' office until the latter's chief decided to receive them. Williams left but returned shortly afterwards to announce that Hopkins would see a delegation of six spokesmen.

"But all of us want to see him," the group replied. The officials refused to budge. The six, selected under protest, were Sol Harper, Negro representative of the W. E. S. L.; Alexander Taylor, Secretary of the A. O. P. E. T.; Peter Copeland, of the F. A. E. C. T.; Michael Davi-

vidow, of the Relief Workers' League; Herbert Benjamin, of the Unemployed Councils; and Greta Spiro of the Adult Education Association.

After acquainting Hopkins with the spokesman's firm objection to the exclusion of the rest of the delegation, and reading the resolutions which were adopted at the various meetings in New York, Taylor asked Hopkins whether he had any serious objections to permitting the entire delegation to at least observe the conference. Hopkins replied, with a pugnaciousness that was to wear off completely under the sharp charges to be made during the next hour.

"This (the group of six) is all it's going to be... I'm telling you something now; I'm not asking you. I don't want them in here."

Demand C.W.A. Continue. The resolution read by Taylor follows: "The Federal Work Relief Administration is responsible for the liquidation of C.W.A. and the consequent mass lay-offs and wage cuts which are reducing the already poverty-stricken unemployed to a state of destitution and starvation, and is now instituting a means test which gives work relief only on the basis of utter destitution and not on the basis of forced unemployment."

"The Federal Government continues to spend billions on war preparation and on the refinancing and subsidy of private corporations, Negro Discrimination.

"There has been frequent and widespread discrimination against Negroes, and other special groups in the giving of jobs and in pay scales.

"In New York and other cities, there has been cooperation between C.W.A. administrators and local police in intimidating and terrorizing C.W.A. who have organized to protect their interests.

"For these reasons, we delegates, representing 47,000 C.W.A. trade union and unemployed workers, DEMAND:

"1) THAT YOU IMMEDIATELY CALL A HALT TO THE MASS LAY-OFFS, REINSTATE ALL THOSE LAID OFF, restore the pay level to the amount prevailing before any such wage reductions and that you further extend work relief to include all unemployed.

"2) That the wage rates of skilled labor be at the prevailing trade union wage without reduction in the number of hours of labor.

"3) That you immediately abolish any and all forms of means tests as a basis of work relief and give work relief on the basis of unemployment.

"4) That you immediately reinstate all those dismissed for failure to meet, or for protesting, or for refusing to submit to the means test.

"5) That there shall be no discrimination on the jobs or in wage scales against any workers because of color, race, creed, sex, or political belief.

"6) That C.W.A. officers shall be instructed not to initiate cooperation in any intimidation or terrorization of workers organizing in their own behalf.

"7) That you give public endorsement to the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598."

"The arrogance of Hopkins in refusing to admit the entire delegation is a reflection of the contempt the Roosevelt administration feels toward the unemployed," Benjamin told the Daily Worker after the conference. "He indicated that the administration will not budge unless it is forced to by workers' militant action."

ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEE MEETS A regular meeting of the Anti-Fascist Committee to aid the victims of German Fascism will be held Thursday Eve, April 5, at 8:30 p. m., at the home of Dr. S. B. Ginzman, 333 West End Ave., New York City.

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SPORTS

SAM ROSS

They Come In Over the Ticker

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., April 3.—Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., took the lead in the Cavalier open golf tournament today, adding a sub-par 66 for a 103 aggregate for the 54 holes, six strokes ahead of wild Bill Melhorn and Ky Laffoon, of Denver.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3.—M. Pierpont Warner, 1932 North and South amateur golf champion, today failed to make the grade in a playoff with four other players for the last two places in the championship flight of this year's North and South tournament.

IN CERTAIN spots around this side of the globe, golf is played all year round, and those guys who clip coupons all year round, who love the game, manage to play at all times in one form or another. It's kind of nice to bat off work in the white of winter, go down to Silver Springs, Florida, Lower California, and get some "real" golf. If they can't get away from their swivel chairs, they can always go down to their wealthy clubs and take pot shots at the bull's eye.

And the caddies follow them around all day, with sets and sets of clubs weighing them down, searching for those little white pills in the green, digging out mud covered pellets from water traps. Aside from their little pay, they might get a half-dollar tip from a generous golfer. The little caddy gets his eyes open to "big business" and rich men's fun when he sees them betting a dollar a hole. The game wouldn't be interesting without a money kick in it.

LAKELAND, Fla., April 2.—After two days of uncertainty, physicians late today decided definitely that Mickey Cochrane, manager and catcher of the Detroit Tigers, does not have appendicitis. Cochrane's abdomen will be kept under ice for another 48 hours and his diet will be restricted while observations are continued.

Mickey, I'd hate to see you disappoint the fans on opening day this month. It'd be kind of tough having to run around with water bags and ice. The added interest in your welfare is a sign of the coming approach of baseball and Spring and Summer. Aside from the big leagues, workers' baseball leagues will be also forming. The sand lot players of today who play before workers on open fields will some day play before workers in

closed fields with all grand stand seats.

KEMPTON PARK, England, April 2.—The King attended the Easter Monday racing today. A slight illness of the queen made it inadvisable for her to accompany him. The queen's prize, a two-mile handicap for a purse of \$5,000, was won by...

Too bad the Queen (Hall the Queen) wasn't there to knight the winner with her \$5,000 which she so righteously takes away, by somebody's grace, from the workers through her puppet show of parleying vicarilomontiers. Oh, but the King had his day, laying two bucks across the line or something like that for the honor of the Sport of Kings.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 2.—The yacht, Vamarie, and the schooner, Azra and Halgonian were battling it out today for the lead position in 84. Petersburg-Havana sailing race. A favorable 8-miles-per-hour northeast wind was helping the leaders along after a calm period last night.

It would have been a piece of brilliant staging by the elements if another Ancient Mariner were enacted again; but aside from that, here's another sport which is right up the alley of penhouses lined up along Riverside Drive, who send their regatta down to Florida where you have northeast winds and calms and sun and flowers (in the winter), and where the gambling casinos, horse races, yachting and swimming are thoroughly enjoyed by aristocratic sportsmen.

Yachts are great old things. Great to enjoy, to be able to watch sails drifting in the faraway blue sky, racing neck and neck, keeling over into the water, swaying upright—it's a thrilling sight. It's more exciting to participate in the sport itself; but the aristocrats can have their fun now while it lasts.

Space keeps more news briefs from appearing. I feel, in this balmy weather, like barging around on my continental tour a little longer, but I close again today to resume tomorrow.

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ORGANIZE A BOOTH COLLECT ARTICLES

2,000 Farmers Hear Bentzley, Militant Farm Leader, Flay Wallace Milk-Destroying Plan

"Class Program of the Banks, Rich Farmers," Farmers State

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3.—In a 25-minute speech that was greeted by storms of applause from the 2,000 assembled dairy farmers who came from all parts of the milk shed here, Lewis Bentzley, President of the United Farmers' Protective Association, tore the new milk-destroying program of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to pieces at the first open hearing on the proposed plan.

Wallace is now travelling the country, speaking at open hearings on his new plan to raise the prices of milk and butter by destroying 10 per cent of the country's dairy supply through a program of curtailed production. This would raise butter five cents a pound and milk one cent a quart.

Speaking at the Broadwood Hotel, where the 2,000 farmers had gathered to hear him defend his plan, Wallace outlined his proposals. When he had finished speaking, Bentzley, who is well known to the farmers as a militant fighter against foreclosures and evictions, and for the rights of the small farmer, rose to speak.

Farmers Score Starvation Plan
His speech created a sensation and aroused the farmers, who had listened skeptically to Wallace's reactionary proposals, to high enthusiasm and great applause.

"We are opposed," Bentzley said, "to any production control plan, because we realize that under such a scheme the small farmer, city workers and the undernourished children are the victims of it. We are against any reduction of the production of food while millions are going hungry.

"How can the Department of Agriculture attempt to force such an inhuman program when its own experts admit that in order to give our people an adequate diet at a moderate cost we need 15,000,000 more cows than we now have. These figures were given by Mr. Tolley of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in his speech of Jan. 31.

"This is a starvation program that is designed to drive 2,000,000 persons off their farms, who will have to be absorbed by other occupations." This is from a statement by Mr. Tugwell on Aug. 11, 1933. "Those who favor the new milk policy contend that the checks for benefit payments will more than make up for the loss sustained through curtailment of crops. This might be so, if the small farmer got the check in the end. But he does not. Our experience in the West and South shows that checks are immediately levied upon by the bankers, cow jockeys, landlords and other creditors. This is banker relief disguised as farm relief."

Form Strike
Continuing amid applause, Bentzley said:

"We resent the attempt of the administration to intimidate us by threatening to deprive us of one of our strongest weapons against the milk trust, our right to strike."

"We further object to the administration's policy of making the poor take care of the poor, by means of the processing taxes. Processing

Only Workers Gov't Can Break Yoke That Binds Small Farmers

The draft Manifesto of the Communist Party, at its Eighth National Convention, denounces the destruction of American agriculture solely in order to maintain Wall Street monopoly and rich farmer profits. The Communist Party Manifesto declares that a Workers and Farmers Government, established through the abolition of the capitalist government, would act so that:

"All claims to the ownership of the means of production, including stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., would be relegated to museums, with special provisions to protect small savings.

"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 write 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 many fold the productive capacities of American agriculture."

taxes are taxes on the consumer. They tend to raise retail prices, reducing the real wages of the industrial workers, thereby further narrowing our markets."

Brings Misery

A reduction program similar to the one proposed for the dairy farmers has been in operation in the South for nearly a year with terrible effects on the poor cotton farmers. I will quote from an article by Webster Powell and Addison T. Cutler printed in the February issue of Harper's magazine that has never been refuted by the officials of the A.A.A. The article says:

"The government plans for 1934 calls for a 40 per cent reduction in cotton acreage from the preceding five-year average, that is, a reduction from about 41 to 25 million acres. Applying the 40 per cent figure to the two million southern cotton growers of all classifications, we find 800,000 families involving about 5,000,000 men, women, and children, who are in danger of losing their means of existence. It is probable that not all of these will be actually released. It is certain that a large number of them will be."

"The government now proposes to buy cows for these southern sharecroppers who cannot even afford \$15 for a cow, after a season's work.

Helps Rich Farmers
"This new milk program is fundamentally the same as the other

Would Raise Milk and Butter Prices To Aid Monopolies

farm relief programs that were worked on us in the past," Bentzley said as the farmers applauded stormily. "We find that this program is a class program, representing the interests of the rich farmers, the cow jockeys, landlords, mortgage holders, bankers and the Dairy Trust.

"Against this hunger program, we propose a program in the interest of our own class; in the interest of the small farmer and the city worker. Our program is designed to increase the buying power of the small farmer and city worker, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population.

"1. We demand the cancellation of secured debts, mortgages, back rents, delinquent taxes and feed and seed loans of the impoverished small and middle farmers.

"2. We demand adequate immediate cash relief for all needy farmers in order to live and continue production until our whole population can enjoy a liberal diet.

"3. We demand that the price of all Grade B milk, 3.5 per cent butterfat content, shall be 5 cents a quart to the farmer on the farm and that the price charged to the consumer shall be lowered to 9 cents a quart.

"4. We demand the abolition of the basic surplus and classification systems of buying milk.

"5. We demand that the Federal government buy all so-called surplus milk at 5 cents a quart on the farm for free distribution among the unemployed workers and undernourished children.

"6. We demand the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 7598.

"This new milk program is attacking the wrong surplus. It is attacking the so-called surplus of milk, cows, and farmers, but it is not attacking the only real surplus we know about—the surplus of profit.

"We consider this program as further guaranteeing the profits of the trust. We intend to fight this program by organization and mass action," Bentzley concluded.

Mass Meet Called To Back Philly Workers

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting, in support of the striking knitgoods workers in Philadelphia, will be held Wednesday, at 5:30 p.m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street.

Over 4,000 knitgoods workers of Philadelphia are on strike against the hunger code. They are declaring a 35-hour week, a living wage, and recognition of their union. The response to the call for their union for a general strike was a splendid demonstration of unity.

Demand School Investigation

NEW YORK.—The Teachers' Union has demanded that Paul Blanshard, Commissioner of Accounts, institute an investigation into the school system to discover the source of "abuses and unfairnesses."

The letter sent to Blanshard listed promotion by political favoritism, lack of educational leadership on the part of the Board of Superintendents, and arbitrary disciplinary measures.



NEW YORK WORKERS DEMAND C. W. A. CONTINUE

Inset shows Herbert Benjamin, National Organizer of the Unemployment Councils, speaking as thousands of C. W. A. workers demonstrated at the New York City Hall on March 29th, demanding C. W. A. jobs for all unemployed workers, and the immediate enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

A. F. L. Locals and City Shoe Workers on Strike in Phila. Walk Out in Protest on Company Union

Defying Green's Order, Los Angeles Locals Endorse Bill

NEW YORK.—Numbers of A. F. L. locals are joining the tremendous sweep of mass endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). In Los Angeles, in spite of the letter sent by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and published in the Los Angeles Citizen, official A. F. of L. paper here, forbidding the unions to endorse the workers' bill, endorsements continue to pour into the rank and file offices here.

The latest Los Angeles locals to endorse the workers' bill are Painters' Local 1065, 1348, 51, 202 and the Painters' District Council, the Electrical Workers' Local 83, the Motion Picture Projectionists, No. 150, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Local 65 and 84, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers' Local 326 and the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen.

Call A. F. of L. Conference

A conference of A. F. of L. locals is being planned in Los Angeles for May 9 to rally support for the workers' bill. Committees are being sent to the local unions to inform them of the conference and to ask their support to the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

In San Diego, Typographical Union, Local 221, endorsed the Workers' Bill at its regular meeting on March 25. Copies of the endorsement were sent to Congress and to San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council urging that body to endorse the bill.

Workers of Thayer, Ill., a mining town in the heart of the Illinois coal fields, following the action of the Belleville workers, went before the City Council and forced that body to add its endorsement to the growing list of governmental bodies which have endorsed the bill. The Thayer members of the Progressive Miners of America and the Women's Auxiliary endorsed the bill.

The Brooklyn Village Workers' League, a militant workers' organization with a fighting program of

Newark Workers To Demonstrate for H.R. 7598, April 14

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—On Monday, April 2, a rank and file committee representing working-class organizations here went before the City Commissioners to demand that they endorse the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598).

Alex White, organizer of the Unemployed Council of Newark, pointed out the miserable conditions of the unemployed in the city, particularly in the third ward (Negro section of the city).

The next speaker was Jack Rose, organizer of the Communist Party of Newark, who spoke in the name of the Communist Party, asking the City Commissioners what was their solution to feeding and clothing the 80,000 unemployed in this city. He pointed out that when Roosevelt was elected to office he promised unemployment insurance, and that instead the workers have been given the C.W.A. projects, and now even this was cut off.

Mr. Parnell, finance director of the city of Newark, who is acting Mayor while Filestein is vacationing in Florida at the expense of the city, stated that he would let the

workers know immediately upon the return of the Mayor what the action of the City Commissioners will be.

The Unemployed Council is taking upon the entire working class of Newark to come to a demonstration at Military Park on April 14 at 2 p.m. This demonstration is being called to hear what action the City Commissioners have taken to demand the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Bill, H.R. 7598.

Militarists Aim to Set Up Permanent C.C.C. to Train Boys for War

Threats, Intimidation Used to Force Workers Into C. C. C.

NEW YORK.—Coercion, intimidation, threats and starvation mark the beginning of the government's attempt to force young workers and war veterans into the disease-ridden, army-controlled forced labor C.C.C. camps in a new recruit drive begun on April 1.

In recent months the number of young workers who left the C.C.C. camps has been very large. Unable to endure the winter in the open, ill-clad with insufficient army clothing, disgusted with the food and the army rule, 8,328 left the camps during the month of January alone. According to the figures of the war department, on February 17th, the last figures available, only 282,688 remained in the camps out of a total enlistment of 314,000, trusting the tender mercy of the relief bureaus to the savagery of army officers.

Open Intimidation of Recruits

With the prospect of cutting the local relief costs, municipal relief agencies force the young workers into the jobs in C. C. C. camps with the threat of cutting off all relief to the young workers' family. The C. C. C. wages are then assigned to the family of the young worker, and all relief is stopped.

An even greater threat was used to force veterans into C. C. C. In Middletown, N. Y., as Roosevelt's orders to fire all C. W. A. workers were being carried out, veterans of C. W. A. jobs were handed mimeographed slips of paper pointing out to them that they were eligible for enlistment in the C. C. C. camps.

A veiled threat was indicated in the offer which stated that "failure to avail themselves to this opportunity may be considered as lack of effort on the part of the individual."

The paper read in part:

"The attention of all veterans is called to the fact that enrollments in C. C. C. camps are open to veterans. . . Single veterans and veterans with small families are urged to make application and avail themselves of this opportunity to become self-supporting during the ensuing summer. Failure of the eligible men to avail themselves of this opportunity may be considered as lack of effort on the part of the individual."

Seek Permanent C. C. C.

In seeking 130,000 new recruits for the C. C. C. camps, Robert Fechner, C. C. C. director, seeks to set up C. C. C. as a permanent institution for the training of youth for war. The 1,500 camps, he indicates, are to be continued for at least another year at the express wish of Roosevelt.

To those young workers who are being enlisted for the C. C. C., the following letter from a former C. C. C. worker, now a member of the C. C. C. Boy's Protective League, should be especially interesting. This letter, after describing the bad conditions in C.C.C. Co. 272 at Boston Corners, N. Y., reports some of the struggles by which the conditions were improved:

We had two major strikes, and a number of smaller partial struggles against the bad conditions in our camp. My greatest surprise was the willingness to struggle among the majority of the men, who were all "stick-together" conscious. Our first struggle was against working in the rain. It involved

some 40 of us. We walked two miles back from work in the rain. The lieutenant met us at camp, white as a ghost. He readily gave in and supplied us with work clothes and woolen underwear (our first bit of decent clothing). Next day we got boots.

Subsequent struggles centered about bad food, work in the snow and cold, and against the "suicide squad" type of work, etc. The first of our major strikes occurred early in December. It was against working overtime. C Saturday morning, when we were called out to work, we went on strike. That afternoon we were informed we were being docked \$1.00 for not working. The indignation over this caused a letter to be written to Robert Fechner, including all our grievances. The letter required 15 large sheets of paper. One hundred and three men who were in the camp that evening signed it. A committee of three presented it to a plainclothes inspector who took it back to Washington, and promised us an investigation.

Washington "Investigates"

The investigation did come, but who do you suppose was investigated? It was the protesters. A grafting major had a fellow enrollee and myself summoned into headquarters, where we were grilled, 35 minutes apiece, about our private life and if there were any leaders or "agitators" around.

This whole incident proved to the fellows that this government is not interested in their well-being.

Our next struggle, in February, was against working in the cold and snow. The men stood together, despite the threat to call the state troopers. We won coffee in the woods, no work until it's 10 degrees above, no discharges for those threatened with them, and 8 to 14 days off in March.

The men of the Civilian Conservation Camps need organization in the worst way. This is the only way they can better their conditions. Four months has taught me this.

The government is forming a fascist "Forest League," which published the magazine, "Happy Days," to fight against organization. But the C.C.C. youth are forming their own national organization, the C. C. C. Boy's Protective League, which publishes "Camp Speak," and fights for better conditions.

Our role in the next war, one officer explained to us, is to build bridges, dig ditches, etc., all under fire.

War Decorations To Be Awarded to C.C.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nine companies of the C.C.C. throughout the United States will receive the awards of the Army and Navy Journal, it was announced Monday by Robert Fechner, C.C.C. director.

The competition for the awards was conducted by the War Department, with the approval of C.C.C. Director Fechner. Gold medals will be given to the C. C. C. officers for their work in militarizing the youth of C.C.C., subordinate officers will be given silver buttons, and to bolster up the war spirit, which the officers have drilled into them, the C. C. C. workers will be given bronze buttons.

One company in each corps area of the War Department has been so "awarded."

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- The Conquest of the Soviet Arctic, by Listen M. Oak
- The Negro in the U. S. S. R., by Dr. Reuben S. Young
- Twelve Points of Japan's Program, by John Loeb
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Letter of Communist International to the British I. L. P. Membership Exposes Fenner Brockway's High-Sounding "Revolutionary" Phrases

I.L.P. Leaders Do Not Really Want Soviet Power

The following letter of the Secretariat of the E.C.C.I. is exceedingly valuable for its crystal clear political analysis of the Brockway-Muste, etc., tendencies all over the world, tendencies which represent the efforts of the "left" agents of the bourgeoisie to stem the tide of world Communism. It should be studied carefully by all workers.

Part II.

The second question concerns the attitude of the N.A.C. to the chief slogan of the Communist International—the slogan of Soviet Power.

Mr. Brockway and others from the majority of the N.A.C. formerly fought for "a pacifist technique of revolution" and for the setting up of workers' councils without revolution, i.e. for the legal reform of the capitalist state. Without having dissociated themselves from the reformist principle, they now suddenly announce, in the letter of the N. A. C., the new high-sounding slogan: "Dictatorship of the proletariat expressed through working class democracy."

What kind of a State form is this? The class-conscious workers of all countries know that no other form of the dictatorship of the proletariat is possible than that of Soviet Power. They know, too, that a genuine workers' democracy is only possible under the Soviet power. But obviously the authors of the letter of the N.A.C. did not mean that they would have written: "Dictatorship of the proletariat expressed through the Soviet power."

The members of the N.A.C. by means wanted to write that: "Why not? Because they are not for but against the Soviet power, which cannot be achieved through playing with revolutionary words, but only through real proletarian revolution.

A section of the British workers already realize that only revolution, only Soviet power, will bring about the emancipation of the toilers. The majority of the British workers, however, do not yet realize this and support bourgeois parliamentary democracy. The reformist leaders conceal the truth from them that parliamentary democracy is only a form of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. They are using all means to spread the illusion amongst the workers that the third Labour government will begin the democratic development towards socialism through parliamentary reforms. That is, of course, only a deception—that is the same thing which the German social democracy promised the workers while the bourgeoisie, with the support of the social democrats, transformed its parliamentary dictatorship into a fascist dictatorship.

But what does Mr. Brockway say to the British workers? Does he say to them clearly and unambiguously: "Instead of the parliamentary system—the Soviet Power?" No, as a "left" reformist in the letter of the N.A.C. he intentionally does not say anything against the deceptive illusion that the dictatorship of the proletariat can be established without revolution, through the reformist "pacifist technique of revolution" or legal workers' councils, but slanders the Land of the Soviets where the dictatorship of the proletariat has triumphed and where workers' democracy rules.

If the I.L.P. really wants to be a party that sympathizes with Communism, it cannot possibly at the same time associate itself with this position of the "left" reformist opponents of the chief slogan of the Communist International—Soviet Power.

Proletarian Discipline
The first question refers to the struggle which the majority of the national council in its letter actually carries on against abolition of

the I.L.P. to the C.I. as a sympathizing party. This object is, of course, not openly stated, but the caricature of the organizational centralization of the C.I. made in the letter is intended to frighten away the members of the I.L.P. They say: the E.C.C.I. is only "a body controlled by the C.P.S.U." "the desires of the national sections have been overridden" by the E.C.C.I. which has "narrowly circumscribed the latter's powers of initiative" removed their leaders "from office against the wishes of their members," etc. This gross perversion of the truth with regard to every point and at every step reveals the real aim of the authors of the letter.

We actually do stand for centralization in our organization, but this centralization does not contradict, but presupposes inner-Party democracy on the basis of the constant drawing in of the entire membership into the whole life and activity of the Party. That is what democratic-centralism means. The Brockway letter, however, pointing to the twelfth condition of the 21 conditions written by Lenin, the place referred to speaks about discipline (not centralization) in the Communist Party; it must be an "iron discipline, bordering on military discipline." In place of this Leninist thought Mr. Brockway substitutes the assertion that in the relations between the E. C. C. I. and the National Sections no inner democracy will be tolerated by the C. I., but a centralism "as complete as that of a military organization" is insisted upon. This, of course, is not and cannot be the case.

The iron discipline in the Communist Party is based upon the united revolutionary line of the Party. Without this discipline the Party would not be able to fulfill its leading role in the revolutionary struggles of the workers. But the first condition both for Party discipline as well as Party democ-

cracy is that all members of the Communist Party and all Party organizations should firmly carry out the decisions of the C. I. congresses, conferences and higher organs of the Party. Discussion prior to the decision, but after the decision the united carrying out of the decision adopted—that is the principle of Communist organization.

In a Communist Party there could not take place such a thing as has occurred in the I.L.P., i.e. that after the party Conference in Derby had adopted a decision in one direction (in the direction of approaching the C.I.) members of the N.A.C. worked for months on end in an opposite direction. In any case that is not democratic centralism. Mr. Sandham, a member of the N.A.C., had unlimited freedom openly to sabotage the decision for a united front with the Communists adopted by the Derby conference, but members of the I.L.P. who issued a statement in favour of affiliation to the C.I. are being threatened in the London district with expulsion from the I.L.P. The January meeting of the N.A.C. instead of condemning such an open reformist as Mr. Sandham, on the contrary, showed him the greatest confidence by approving his parliamentary candidature. And the same meeting of the N.A.C. approved the slanderous letter to the C.I.

Therefore it is clear why Mr. Brockway and others, in the letter of the N.A.C., are complaining in the name of freedom of criticism against the firm discipline in the C.I.; this is the usual method of opportunists (exposed by Lenin and Stalin long ago), i.e. to fight for the freedom of their reformist policy against the revolutionary policy of the Communist International.

It would be a welcome step if the forthcoming party conference of the I.L.P. would throw clarity on the question as to whether the members of the N.A.C. of your party

will have the liberty to sabotage the decisions of your party conference, to break the proletarian united front of struggle against the bourgeoisie, as Mr. Sandham has done, or to make pacts with enemies of the Comintern.

Repeat Slanders

The slanders against the Communist International contained in the letter of the N.A.C. are for the most part old scrap from the arsenal of such agents of the bourgeoisie who have been expelled from the C.I. as Trotsky, Thalheimer, Trauma and Lovestone.

From this source comes the statement in the Brockway letter that the Sections of the C.I. now have less influence than they had 10 years ago. This is also not true. Alongside of the gigantic growth of the C.P.S.U., the C.P. of China has a membership of 410,000 and the C.P. of Germany which mustered almost six million votes in the Reichstag elections in 1932, has even under the present conditions of terror more than 100,000 members in its ranks apart from those tens of thousands of members of the Party thrown into prisons and concentration camps; the broad mass influence of the C.P. of France was indisputably brought to the fore in the mighty anti-fascist demonstrations on Feb. 6-12.

A number of other sections of the C. I. have also been able considerably to extend their political influence, although there are among them sections which up to now have not been able to increase their membership or have even lost members. The Communist International is a world organization with sections in 65 different countries, and these sections, which base themselves on the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, are characterized by a political and organizational homogeneity. At the head of the Comintern stands a collective international leadership. But we do not even think of den-

I.L.P. Heads Sabotage Decision of Own Conference

ing that the tried Bolshevik Party of the land of the victorious proletarian dictatorship plays, through its revolutionary experience and authority, the leading role in the Communist International. All sections of the C.I. consider this leading role of the C.P.S.U. as one of the most important guarantees of their coming victories.

The members of the I.L.P. have recently taken some practical steps along the path of co-operation with the Communists in Great Britain. Your party has now the task of deciding for or against affiliation to the Communist International as a sympathizing party, i.e. of choosing between the camp of the proletarian revolution and that of deceiving reformism to which also the phrasemongering heroes of "left" reformism belong.

Those who really sympathize with the Communist International cannot but unequivocally reject the Brockway letter.

The most important thing for the British workers at the present time, not only for many members of the I.L.P., but also the members of the Labour party and the trade unions, is to liberate themselves from the influence of reformism of the right as well as the "left." Only this can guarantee the victory of the British proletariat over capitalism. The recent Austrian example has once more shown that where the influence of the reformist traitors has not been accomplished in time, the working class, despite its great heroism, is deprived of the possibility of victory in the struggle against the exploiting classes.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) O. W. KUUSINEN,
For the Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I.

Bankrupt A.F.L. Policy Is Continued by Wagner Bill

Bill Dunne, in Speech at Senate Hearing, Shows How Program Hit Workers' Conditions

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
Article IV.
It would be an injustice to the labor brotherhood leadership to leave them out of this brief survey of the development of a policy disastrous to the union membership. I quote from a pamphlet written in 1925 by Earl Browder entitled "Class Collaboration versus Class Struggle." Browder quoted one H. V. Boswell, at that time vice-president of the Locomotive Engineers Bank in New York City and whose statement was widely circulated in the Hearst press:

"I want to be a Bolshevik even he can be a capitalist in fact? We have shown how to mix capital and labor. Instead of standing on a corner soapbox, screaming with rage because the capitalists own real estate, bank accounts and automobiles, the engineer has turned in and become a capitalist himself. Now it stands to reason that such men won't start any movement to destroy property or ruin big business. Why, only last Spring we bought a substantial interest in the Empire Trust Co. of New York City. If you could have seen Schwab, Heckscher and the locomotive engineers seated around the directors' table, you'd have recognized the scene as an entirely new turn in what used to be called the 'fight' between capital and labor."

One head of the B. of L. E. died in disgrace. The present one is indicted for embezzlement and fraud. And what has become of the rank and file of these engineer capitalists? Well, "where are the snows of yesterday?"
The result of this policy, which was accompanied by expulsion of all who opposed it, was that the A. F. of L. unions went into a decline which continued up to 1933. A further result of this was that coupling labor-management-cooperation with the belief in so-called permanent prosperity, the official leadership made no real effort to increase wages or shorten hours, although the tremendous increase in labor-displacing machinery in chemical and mechanical processes, in standardization of product, and in the speed-up, is now history which no one dares deny.

Were it not tragic for American workers it would be amusing to see these same labor leaders appearing here now and complaining of unfair labor practices by the employers under Clause 7a. The truth of the

matter is that the employers have taken these gentlemen at their word, are continuing the official program of the American Federation of Labor, as it was before the crisis—and as it was and is expressed in their adoption of N.R.A. and Clause 7a as the official program of the American Federation of Labor, to which, by the way, Mr. Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has now affiliated his organization, seemingly having seen the light.

These leaders today, just as during the boom period, are talking about keeping industrial peace. Any labor leader worth his salt knows that workers strike only when conditions have become almost unbearable, or when they believe that a strike will forestall a new attack upon their wages and working conditions and organizations. Any labor man knows that strikes require tremendous expenditures of money and sacrifice by workers and their families. He knows that in this country they mean in all probability that many workers and their leaders will be arrested, jailed, clubbed and even killed in struggles to maintain or improve living standards. He knows that because of the tremendous power of the employers, their bankers and their government, it is only at certain times that effective strikes can take place when for one reason or another this combination of forces is weakened and the solidarity of workers is at a high level.

Therefore, to fail to take advantage of such a combination of circumstances is to play into the hands of the employers and the whole capitalist class. It is therefore treason to the working class. Yet all these gentlemen insist today that the maintenance of industrial peace is the paramount factor in national recovery, while such self-appointed friends of labor as the Rev. Father Haas are for the Wagner Bill because "its ultimate purpose is to increase purchasing power," and maintain "equality of bargaining power in the wage contract," and so forth and so on.

There is no such thing as peace in industry under capitalism, and there never will be. The attack of the employers upon the working class and its organizations never ceases either in boom periods or in periods of crisis.
(To Be Continued.)

Letters from Our Readers

A CRITICISM ON ENROLLING MEMBERS FOR THE F. S. U.

Brooklyn, N. Y. C.
I must criticize the F. S. U. and I want this letter to be printed. The Friends of the Soviet Union is always appealing for members, and being a friend of the Soviet Union I felt it my duty to belong to this organization.

I signed up an application in the Coliseum, it must have been on Nov. 29, 1933, and I haven't been called. Then I signed up another application sometime in December with Comrade Charlotte Melomet and I wasn't called again. I took another chance in New Star Casino at the convention Jan. 28, 1934, and I wasn't called yet, but I am not the only one. I spoke to many comrades and they told me that some of them also had the same experience and would like to know the reason why, or maybe they don't want any more members, then why appeal, and then discourage them by not calling them?
Comradely yours,
S. F.

Answer by the F. S. U.
We realize the seriousness of the criticism, but we want to explain how it happened.

Our usual instructions to our Membership Committees when approaching an individual for membership is to collect the initiation fee of 25 cents in the case where the individual is employed, and 5 cents if unemployed. As soon as the money is turned in, the District Office, a membership book is immediately issued and turned over to the Branch to which this person has been assigned. The Branch in turn informs the members of its next membership meeting and puts him or her on its mailing list.

In the case where no initial payment is made the application card is treated as a contact and is turned over to the nearest branch in the individual's neighborhood, to be visited or written to. We showed the card you filled out under the name of Dec. 14th to the Oceanic branch. They informed us that your address was not directly in their neighborhood.

We certainly wish to welcome you into the F. S. U. and take this opportunity to inquire if it would be easy for you to join our Downtown branch which meets on 14th St. and 2nd Ave., New York City.

SUPPORT THE IRISH WORKING CLASS

E. Brainree, Mass.

I am enclosing some clippings from the *Feinstar* Leader, an Irish paper printed in Mass. County Kildare, the news therein ought to be heartening to every class-conscious Irishman in the U. S. A.

The dope peddlers over there are finding it increasingly harder to hold in check an awakened working class. The clergy are practically threatening to return to the practices of the inquisition; to terrorize the worker who dares to think for himself, but like the czar of Russia and his hirelings, their days are numbered. The officials in this town mentioned in the "Leader," I know personally that every one of them would sweat the last drop of blood out of any worker for personal gain for themselves, but the Irish workers are learning rapidly of the achievements in Russia under workers' control, hence their dissatisfaction with their present dope peddling and slave driving masters.

No longer will they heed the advice, "Servants obey your masters," but they are determined to free themselves for all time from their capitalist blood sucking exploiters and establish an Irish Soviet Republic, and to that end I appeal to all Irishmen in this country to help their heroic Irish comrades that are leading the struggle over here.
W. J. I.

A VOICE FROM HOUSTON, TEX.

Houston, Texas.
The only thing here of any good interest that I know of at present is that now, for the first time in Houston, radical students and others are giving the weak-kneed liberals real battle in the Houston Open Forum. Several weeks ago we had Lewis Browne's version of Hitler's mistreatment of Germany.

One genuine Communist speech was made by a comrade forcefully defending Dimitroff, denouncing Browne's classless version of the German situation, and upholding Henri Barbusse as a fighting Communist. Browne had slandered Barbusse as a liberal pacifist. This speech was answered vigorously by Browne, only to bring on him tirades from a dozen comrades who all asked him embarrassing questions. The very evasiveness of the speaker's replies to the radical questions and outbursts was enough to start people thinking who had never thought before.

This situation in an open forum was more sensational to Houstonians than comrades in the East may be able to conceive. The forum is organized and financed by the upper crust of Houston, and as such it has been very reactionary. Incidentally this is one of our sources of anti-war material.

NOT THE RENEGADE BILL RYAN

Lima, Ohio.
I have just received the enclosed clipping from my father. As I have not corresponded with him for several weeks, and he was unaware of my last whereabouts, he got the idea that the Bill Ryan mentioned, the renegade who is joining with the bosses against the strikers in Haverhill, Mass., might be me.

My last act in connection with the revolutionary movement was in Syracuse, New York, where my wife, Comrade Kirby and myself were deported because of our action in the unemployed movement there. Due to the fact that we were at the point

Alexander Smith Carpet Workers Welcome "Daily"

Rushed When There Is A Little Work to Do, Spies Terrorize Workers

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
YONKERS, N. Y.—Thousands of workers in Yonkers have worked in the Alexander Smith Carpet Mills here. For the last few weeks they have been laying off again. In my department, where we weave on the big looms, they laid off 29 more workers last Saturday. They told the men they would send for them when they were needed, and in the meantime we can die of hunger for all the company cares.

They rush us to death when there is a little work to do, and then lay us off. Right now the few weavers who are left have been speeded up. The minimum yardage for the day is set at the amount the fastest weaver produces working at high speed. If we don't produce we are called before the bosses, given hell, sometimes sent home for a week or so, or laid off for good. There is a dial attached to each loom to show the amount of yardage produced, and each day a time-keeper checks up. If a loom breaks down, the bosses won't accept this as an excuse.

We must come in each morning ready for work, but very often after we wait around for an hour or two we are sent home and told to come the next day. If the loom breaks down, we are sent home for 3 hours or even half a day, because under the N.R.A. the worker must be paid if the loom breaks down. Many of the workers live far from the mill, and in order to save the carfare they wait around just the same and we put them in place. Besides, the boss is always looking for ways to cut off the workers. Before the big lay-off, the company employed beamhands, now the weaver together with the loom-fixer has to do the beam-hand's job. The beams weigh about 200 lbs., and the weavers get no pay for sweating and putting them in place. While the loom-fixer gets the job ready, and it usually takes two hours.

The company formerly had a man on the floor to put in plates, but now the weavers have to change their own plates. Although the loom-fixers have more work, there are not paid a cent for their time. And if our looms break down we have a long wait. The loom-fixers are worked like mules.

There are many spies in the mill, and the bosses try to keep us terrorized so we won't organize. The Alexander Smith is one of the biggest and richest carpet companies

Amount Available Is Distributed in 5 Minutes; Seek Correct Organization

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
YONKERS, N. Y.—Last Friday the *Daily Worker* was distributed in front of the Alexander Smith Carpet Shop. The workers grabbed the paper and in five minutes I had none left, although there were still many workers coming out of the mill. The workers all said, "I want a copy of that paper, it looks like a good paper." They put the paper away and took it home to read.

The conditions in this mill are miserable. The lights are dim. The company puts in small bulbs to save electricity. The workers don't make enough to feed their families. Those getting \$6 and \$8 a week for a large family of 10 to 14 apply for the relief and get a food order of a couple of dollars to keep them from starving to death.

There are many different nationalities in the mill, Italian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Scotch, English and many others. The bosses do everything in their power to keep them divided and mistrusting each other. The Polish say you cannot trust the Italians, etc., and those a little more advanced say the Polish and Italians are religious Catholics and the priests fool them. Because the Scotch and English workers understand the English language, the other nationalities say they are the bosses' pets and spies, whereas the Scotch and English workers have a tradition of unionism from the old country. This mistrust must be broken down through organization of the workers for the improvement of their conditions.

The workers are talking organization, they are tired of working and starving; working and asking for charity. We must help them organize. We expect to continue to distribute and sell the *Daily Worker* in front of the mill.

In this country. They have made their millions by our sweat and blood. They have used every trick to keep the workers unorganized; they have divided the foreign-born workers; they have instituted a spy system; they use the city police, but the workers are getting tired and are talking organization.

I urge the workers to get together in each department and organize into the National Textile Workers' Union—for a living wage and unemployment insurance.
A CARPET WEAVER.

"New Deal" Cut Me 100 P.C., Writes Texas Veteran

By a Vet Worker Correspondent
DICKINSON, TEX.—The "New Deal" cut me 100 per cent July 1, and I am badly crippled besides, service connected disabilities, which the Veterans Bureau claims is not proven although it has been considered so since September, 1904, and, at the age of 55, penniless, crippled and disfranchised (after Jan. 31 this year unless I can raise \$175 for poll tax), which will exclude me from retreating at the polls for the injustice done.

Even those who are still drawing some pension are mostly willing for someone else to pull the "hot chestnuts from the fire" for them, and when pressed to help they reply like this, "Oh, if we join anything but the recognized organizations, the remaining part of our pensions will be cut off—see where you are at."

The "enemy" has unlimited facilities (the Press, Chamber of Commerce, pulpits, banks, etc.), with their whispering campaign and charges that we are retarding the administration's recovery program. This you know is the "solid Democratic South" and a Democratic administration. Any embarrassing questions are labelled unpatriotic or propaganda from Russia, which immediately settles the question.

It might be possible to slowly awaken them by some news of the outside comrades' efforts.

Job For Everybody, Writes Peter Pan From Soviet Union

By PETER PAN
(Now in the Soviet Union)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Even if I am late to voice my approval for the new "Daily," I must write to you and tell you that it is now the best medium to organize the workers. Their struggles clearly and vividly are pictured in its pages. It is almost unrecognizable.

It is up to the comrades to put it in every worker's hands having no home and every workers' organization. Intensified work will do it. It has everything that a big capitalist paper has, and then some features that cannot be reached by any boss sheet. It is equal to the *Humanity*, the organ of the French Communist Party, which has a circulation of over 200,000 daily.

I am writing all this from my experience as an old *Daily Worker* agent in Los Angeles, where the infamous Red Squad succeeded in having me deported, thus thinking that the "Daily" should suffer. I appeal to all comrades in Los Angeles to double their efforts. Make a drive "our answer to Hynes."

Through the efforts of the I. L. D., District No. 14, and the workers' organizations, I was finally allowed voluntary departure, and came to the Workers' Fatherland. When passing through the Kiel Canal German workers were looking and waving their hands. Some officers on the bridge of German boats tried to give us the Nazi salute, but the workers on the decks saluted us in the Red Front salute!

Since coming here on a Yassine, I L. D. here took me to a home that was once somebody's palace, and every day they take us to visit museums and factories.

We visited many factories, attended many factory celebrations during their fulfilling of the plans, and the Soviet workers asked us about the life of workers under capitalist countries, and especially why it is that so few workers are organized in America. Comrades, this is a question, answer me on Yassine, it is on to you in order to realize what a very small number are organized.

I have been here over 20 days now and have not yet seen any "Brother, have you a dime for coffee?" Everybody works and all are busy. Buildings are going up on every side. Every day sees new heights of production, new records are broken before they are printed, wages are continuously going up, to make a new life.

Helping the "Daily" now is the duty of every worker. On to 100,000 circulation.

Economy Act Hastened Death of Sick Veteran

By a Worker Correspondent
ATLANTA, Ga.—My husband, a World War veteran, died Jan. 18, 1924, from heart trouble, a disease so badly aggravated by his service in the army that he was discharged with 100 per cent disability. Our family physician saw him a few days after he was discharged and he gave him only six months to live. That Economy Act, with all the worry and hardship it caused my husband, brought about his death sooner than it would have come otherwise.

He ordered one of your calendars, which came after his death. I notice that you are also sending literature concerning the W.E.S.L. I am militantly in sympathy with all your efforts. My husband was reading the *Daily Worker* at the minute of his death, lying up against his pillows in bed. The last book he had finished was "Soviet Main Street." He was heartily in sympathy with Communism, and did what he could for the cause in spite of his illness.

I will do all I can, too. I have a 14-year-old daughter who goes to high school. I am now, since yesterday, a supply teacher in a school where I almost choke because I have to act such a capitalist sympathizer or lose my job.

The children are from the very poor working class. I shall get acquainted with their families and see into their conditions.

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

PARTY LIFE Encourage New Members To Read Party Literature

Chicago Worker Recommends Unit Library To Raise Political Level of Members

I have a suggestion to make that I believe will help tremendously in making our party the spearhead of the working class against the Social Fascists as well as against the whole program of capitalism.

We often speak of the lack of forces. Much of the reason for this is caused by the lack of understanding among new Party members of the problems facing the working class as a whole. Many times it is impatience at the delay of "good times" that brings workers into the Party. After they get into the Party they have no opportunity to learn why it is necessary to struggle. They take the stand that we must "talk" the majority over to our stand before we struggle.

I am of the opinion that some organizational effort should be made by every unit to provide a "Communist Manifesto," "Wage, Labor and Capital" and "Why Communism," to every new Party member. The agit-prop should see that these comrades read and understand them. If the agit-prop does not understand them he should take the tip himself. Each unit should make an inner drive for the *Daily Worker* also. If every comrade will read the three booklets mentioned along with the *Daily Worker* every day, he will soon be able to see the political reasons for his actions and explain them to other workers.

Every Unit can raise about \$2 to buy these pamphlets. These pamphlets should not be given out and forgotten. They should be used to form a library. If a new member wishes to keep them he must pay for them. But if he cannot afford

to buy them, some provision should be made so that he can have full advantage of reaching them. With the knowledge he has gained after reading them, he can better digest our other literature as well as our *Daily Worker*.

We will find that our "Daily" will have a new value and importance to our Party members. These new members will gain a greater perspective and enthusiasm. Political discussions will be the order and not the exception in the units. Tasks will then be undertaken in the light of individual understanding and not half heartedly because of a feeling that tasks come from the top of the Party. Above all our Party will have the confidence which comes from being and knowing it is correct on new issues and tasks with which it is continually faced. "Towards the shops" will then take on a new and more understandable meaning.

Comradely,
F. S.
Section 8, Chicago.

Join the Communist Party

35 E. 13th STREET, N. Y. C.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
Name
Street
City

WARNING BY CAROLINA WORKER AGAINST UTW

Points Out That Gorman Is Still Its Leader, and So It Can't Pose As a New Union

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
CONCORD, N. C.—Fellow workers of the South, take warning from a worker who has been sold out by the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L. Gorman will be in Charlotte, N. C. soon, and his business is to get the workers in Charlotte and the South to join the sellout union, the U.T.W. What have they done for the workers at the Brown Mill in Concord, N. C., and other mills where they have got a good membership? The bosses dock the weavers, put in stretch-out, and cut ratings, and the A. F. of L. officers say nothing about that. All they will tell the members is wait till we get strong enough and then we will take steps.

Any union man that belonged to the U. T. W. before knows what the steps will be. He will take steps to sell you out. Ask the workers, did L. M. Barnheart have a store before the U. T. W. came to Concord, N. C.; and also ask them did L. M. Barnheart have a farm before the U. T. W. came to Concord, N. C. (1921-1922)? and see what they tell you. Ask the workers in Danville how Gorman got the workers to vote off the strike. He told the workers in Danville, Va. if they voted off the strike they would go back to work on their old jobs that they come off when the strike was called. Did they go back to their jobs? Yes, the ones that took their union books and gave them to the

Now the workers at the Locke Mill know that Red, the young Gorman, and his sellout union would not do anything to help the workers. They also know that the leaflet was signed National Textile Workers' Union, which exposed the bad light and the stretch-out on the weavers, and also about the bad piece overhead which might hurt some workers if it should fall. All of these things were looked into after the leaflet was put out in the mill. What did Red Lisk say when all of this was done by the National Textile Workers' Union? He said: Look what we did at the Locke Mill!

When young Concord Gorman, Red Lisk, made a speech over the radio in Charlotte for the U. T. W. a few weeks back, what did Campaner, the superintendent of the Brown Mill, say about him? He said I didn't know it was in you to make a speech over the radio like you did. Now if Campaner likes Red Lisk's speech the workers had better look out. Why? Because there is something dead up the branch.

Some workers in Concord will tell you the U. T. W. is a new kind of union. They say this because the sellout leadership says so. Why do these leaders keep the workers in the dark? That is simple. They know if they tell the workers in Concord that the U. T. W. which here now is the same union which was in Concord before they won't join. Why? Because the workers don't want to be sold out. I have convinced some of them it is the same sellout union, and I have been sold out by the U. T. W. before and I ought to know.

13 Cents Relief a Day New Relief Plan in Ingham County, Mich.

LANSING, Mich.—Thirteen cents a day for each person on the relief rolls will be allotted here, the Ingham County Welfare Commission indicated. The allotments are to be made in the form of food tickets, redeemable at the grocery stores instead of the city food commissary as formerly.

The scientific starvation plans are based on a survey made recently by the county welfare commission under the supervision of Miss Ruth Bowen.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Golfer's Itch

D. V.—Golfer's itch is the same thing as athlete's foot, commonly known as ringworm. The scientific name of this skin disease is epidermophytosis or epidermomycosis. Your friend was trying to show off when he stated that he was not suffering from ringworm. No matter how thick you slice it, it is boloney just the same!

The term "soldier's itch" has nothing to do with any skin disease. It means an itching desire for money; "soldier" being the slang word used by the taxi drivers in New York to designate a dollar.

Dry Dandruff and Baldness

Victor M.—The Merke and Thomas Institute are fakes as far as their claim to restore hair is concerned. Why don't you get on

to buy them, some provision should be made so that he can have full advantage of reaching them. With the knowledge he has gained after reading them, he can better digest our other literature as well as our *Daily Worker*.

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Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

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In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKK

The Working Woman magazine presents in each issue a page of revelations on the effect of the capitalist crisis on the health of working women; these are written by Dr. Lone, who sends to our columns also the following brief account of the hardship endured by the wife of a renegade revolutionary who came to America, got dollar-drunk, and dropped his faithful wife and family overboard along with his revolutionary convictions.

By DR. LONE

Woman of 55 came to consult me. Her four children, all grown up. I brought them up myself. I worked hard. I had no husband. That is, I had one, but . . . "I see. You are a widow."
"I am and I am not. . . My husband is alive, but we are separated. He came to America first and I stayed in Europe with the children. I waited there thirteen years. As the years passed by, he sent me less and less support, so I had to find work—and I did. Then I finally managed to cross the ocean—all at my expense. But when I arrived, I understood my husband's chinchiness to his family and his excuses of not earning enough.

"It was a lie. He was in business and had changed his ideas, belonging now to the master class, while I had continued my radical ideas on the other side, clinging to the revolutionary opinions he himself had taught me. Besides, he lived a good rich life, was selfish and had all the women he wanted. He went to the theatre several times a week, had servants, had a shop with thirty workmen, of course, he didn't like me any more. He was young. I looked old. One glance at "Goodbye, I won't fall on my knees. I'll do it alone."
"And I did it. I worked until the children were able to earn a living themselves, which is now. But gee, Doctor, I am worried out. I am weak. Can you do something for me?"

How Fascism Uses Women

In Hamburg, Germany, the number of women students at the medical school has been limited to one a year. The "medical journal" reporting this new law, said, "A woman physician is a double-sexed creature, repugnant to the natural, healthy instincts of the people." In Cassel, the Fascist paper "Hessische Volkswacht" announces that it will publish names of any "Aryan" girls found in the company of Jewish men in Fossati. Later over half the workers of a local cotton mill were replaced by young girls paid 3 to 4

Custom Tailors Stop Wage Cut in Calif.

LOS ANGELES, April 2.—Since they have affiliated with the T. U. U. L., the custom tailors of Los Angeles have increased in membership from a mere handful to 130 active members who have already succeeded in stopping a threatened wage cut in the Ed Schmidt shop and in forcing the adoption of work-week in this, one of the central tailoring plants of the city.

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.

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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THE Socialists made a great to-do over the Madison Square Garden meeting. There they used an attempt by Communist workers to set up a united front against fascism as a means of further splitting the united front. Great victory.

They have just won another such victory—they helped La Guardia and General Motors raise the "red scare" against the taxi drivers. They are actively directing the move on the part of Mr. Samuel Smith, head of the Bronx Taxi Union local, to split the union. Let us now hear how the Socialists and their intellectual followers can all be crimes.

There was a strike against company unionism breaking out almost spontaneously. The taxi men could not submit to the slave yoke placed on them. They wanted their own honest rank-and-file union.

There were some Socialists among them, a few Communists, but in the main, they were typical American workers, faithfully voting Democrat and Republican at the elections. However, the only support in terms that count, in food for their wives and children, in picketing and arousing public sympathy, came from that portion of the New York workingclass which is influenced by the Communist Party.

What did the Socialists do to help the taximen? Nothing. The liberals? Nothing. The capitalist press lied about them, and La Guardia's brain trust ordered the police clubs into action against them. At the crucial moment of the strike, when victory or defeat was near, and the last push over the top, the Socialists entered the strike. By one means or another, they poisoned the minds of the Bronx taxi drivers against their fellow-workers in Manhattan.

The capitalist newspapers and General Motors seized upon this gleefully, and next day all the papers spread full reports. It was just what they needed. Nothing else could break the morale of the strikers but this Socialist plot did. The strikers are split! The strikers are throwing out their Communist leaders! The strikers don't want to strike any more, or "be used by Communists for political ends."

No, the strikers want a company union. And sure enough, the Socialist leaders helped them get it. Yes, you N. R. A. Socialists Leaders, you "united fronters," you have a great deal to explain to the New York workers.

Are we to understand, after this, that even a company union is preferable to you than an honest union, if Communists happen to be present? And if there is a battle against fascists, and Communists happen to lead the battle, may we assume you will side with the fascists?

Don't fool yourselves with these Pyrrhic victories, however. You can seek to betray a strike, and think you have beaten the Communists, but thousands of taxi drivers know better. Each time you gain another such victory, you also gain the hatred and contempt of thousands of honest rank-and-file workers (including Socialist workers), whose morality is simpler than yours—a scab is a scab, whatever noble motives he may have.

United front! Why do these Socialist leaders find it so thankless and easy to unite with La Guardia, but not with militant workers? They are the same in every land, and the day is coming when the proletarian world will vomit out this poison in its system which has kept it so long in sickness and slavery.

A German Socialist Leader

WHILE we are the subject, let us take note of a news item that appeared in the press last Sunday. It seems that Karl Severing, one of the chief leaders of German Socialism, has just written a pamphlet which he calls, "My Road to Hitler."

This Severing was one of the bulwarks of German Socialism. He was Prussian Minister of the Interior after the revolution of 1918, and also Chief of Police in Berlin.

He was one of the iron men, "the little Red Napoleon," his deluded followers called him, who slaughtered hundreds of workingclass Spartacists who attempted to win a few workingclass rights in this so-called "Socialist" revolution.

The Socialists of the world, including Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit, agreed with this policy. They said the time was not ripe for a workers' state, as in Russia, but that Germany must go through a period of bourgeois democracy, a united front with the industrialists and liberals.

The dispatch from Germany says: "Taken at its face value, this pamphlet would seem to reveal more than anything published thus far the real reason for Herr Hitler's success. In it the Socialist Herr Severing virtually proclaims himself as a secret ally of the Nazis from the start. He emphasizes that his espousal of Hitlerism is 'no going over' to the Nazis, because in the depths of his soul he has always had sympathy with Hitlerism."

"No one can reproach me with lack of national self-esteem," he writes. "I began my official work in 1919 with a war against the Left radical elements among the German people. I continued this war until 1920, and during the suppression of the uprising in central Germany nothing was undertaken against the elements of the Right."

Think of it! This Socialist now brazenly confessed what Communists had said right along—his war was against the Left workers, that was his "official" job in the capitalist system. He helped kill Liebknecht, Luxemburg, and thousands of German workers, in the name of Socialism, and helped pave the way for Hitler.

Could anything be plainer? And is the role of Socialists in other lands any different? Their war is always against the Left—against the workers—you never hear of the American Socialists, for instance, fighting bosses or Roosevelt or A. F. of L. racketeers one-hundredth part as bitterly as they fight Communists. Why is this, Socialist workers?

Something for Socialist Workers to Think About

THINK over these words of a traitor, you Socialist workers. This is the man who was one of three or four outstanding leaders of the German Socialist Party until Hitler's seizure of power. As such, he rubbed shoulders with the Socialist leaders of the world, and his policies were accepted by them.

And all the while, as he confesses, he not only fought the Left, but had a deep sympathy for the Nazis. When Communists attack such leaders, are they right or wrong? Socialist workers, you are fighting for your daily bread. Your unions will be crushed by the fascists, and every liberty taken from you. Fascism is growing in America, and the Communists are its bitterest foes.

As to your own leaders, examine them. Study their words and deeds carefully. Don't let this fog of hatred they have thrown around Communism affect your viewpoint. Judge for yourselves—study your leaders and their policies, and see whether they are not following the path of Severing.

As solemnly as one knows how to say it; you are soldiers fighting for your lives, and your generals are to be deeply suspected of being in collusion with the enemy. On guard! Watch your leaders; compare their records with that of Severing!

WHAT'S ON

Wednesday
WORKERS SCHOOL SPRING TERM—Last week of registration, 85 E. 12th St. Classes are filled up.
LAST WEEK OF REGISTRATION for Spring Term, Browne's Workers School, 1835 Park Ave.
HARBOR WORKERS SCHOOL, 200 W. 12th St., Room 214 A. Register for Spring Term.
SPECIALS IN BOOKS and pamphlets this week. Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.
CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES to Five Day May Festival and Bazaar, Communist Party District 2 at 50 E. 12th St., Room 205, 7:30 p. m. All organizations are requested to send delegates.
IRISH WORKERS CLUB Br. No. 24, 594 St. Anna Ave., Bronx (basement) Open Forum led by Martin Moriarty on "James Connolly and Easter Week" Admission free.
SOVIET CHINA—National Minorities in Kuomintang and Soviet China—Lecture by John Phillips, at Friends of the Chinese People, 166 W. 23rd St., 8:30 p. m. Ad. 15c. Mission 15c.
PAUL MILLER speaks on "Value Price and Profit" at Tom Memoner Br. I. L. D., 322 E. 13th St., 8:15 p. m. Admission free-discussion.

PROTEST MEETING for the Defense of the Scottsboro Boys and Against Fire Trials at the American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave., 8 p. m. Prominent Speakers. Admission free. Auxiliaries: Browns, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, etc.
ALFRED G. MORRIS lecture on "Are There Police Prisons and Punishment in Soviet Russia?" Mt. Eden Br. F. S. U., 1401 Jerome Ave., at 170th St. Admission 10 cents, 8:30 p. m.
UNITY THEATRE presents for the benefit of New Theatre Magazine a dramatic production of "John Henry, Bad Nigger." Reader Jerry Werlin, 24 E. 32nd St., 9 p. m. Admission 25 cents.
SPECIAL MEETING of Followers of Nature at headquarters, 12 E. 17th St., 8:30 p. m. Very important. Open Forum by Sunnyside Br. I. L. D. at Monroe Court, 4514-47th St. Speaker: Milton Howard on "One Year of Roosevelt." Admission 15 cents, 8:30 p. m.
Thursday
CLARKE, 354 West 86th St. Movie showing of "Gaiety and Art" and Charlie Chaplin comedy. Two showings, at 7:30 and 9:30 p. m. Cost: 200 cents.
TRAPPY FORUM—Recent strike wave in Y. C. A report by the Strike Survey Committee. Pen and Hammer, 114 West 21st St., 8:30 p. m.

Play on Chicago Stock Yards Wins First Place in Chicago Competition

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO.—"The Hog House," a play of the Chicago Stock Yards, presented by the Chicago Workers Laboratory Theatre, won first place in the Midwest Theatre Festival Competitions for the National Festival held here recently.

"Blue Eagle" given by the Albany Park Jewish Workers Club, won the foreign language section competitions.

Eight theatre groups participated in the competition for the right to represent Chicago in the National Competitions to be held here April 13, 14 and 15.

Written by a member of the Lab. Theatre, and based directly on the lives and conditions of Stock Yards workers, the "Hog House" was the outstanding play. It deals with a strike situation in the Yards, and the cast of Negro and white workers, many of whom are Yards workers brought the story out ably. To get the proper background for the play, the author, Alice Evans, spent many hours interviewing the Yards workers. Even the sets of the play were designed by a worker from the plant.

"Blue Eagle" is a story of strike struggles under the N. R. A. The Morris Winchewski Club was a close runner up.

The Chicago Blue Blouses won second place in the English group. Ann Howe, Organizer Secretary of the League of Workers Theatres who came to Chicago to guide the local preparations for the National Festival, gave a survey on the preparations in other cities and states. Groups are coming to Chicago from New York, New Jersey, Cleveland, Detroit, Gary, Moline, Los Angeles, and other cities. Already, 20 delegates from various Canadian groups are announced, and a group of the Progressive Arts Club of Toronto, will participate as guest performers.

The League of Workers Theatres is appealing to all Chicago comrades to cooperate in housing the delegates. Send notices to: L. O. W. T. c/o Breinin, 615 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

April "Soviet Russia Today" Contains Vivid Articles and Photos

The April issue of "Soviet Russia Today" contains a number of important and interesting articles, among them one on "Medical Education in the Soviet Union," written by Lewellyn F. Barker, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, John Hopkins Medical School. Dr. Barker speaks of the "enormous progress in the prevention of deaths from childbirth as well as in the care and prevention of disease among children in the Soviet Union." Isidore Rosenfeld, Assistant Professor of Architecture in N. Y. University, writes about the design for the Palace of Soviets, and Ashley Pettis describes the rapid expansion of musical activity contemplated under the Second Five-Year Plan. Dr. Reuben S. Young, Myra Page, Alice Withrow Field, Charles Recht, and others contribute articles, stories and book reviews. In addition, there are 50 vivid photographs of Soviet life.

Modern Negro Dance Group Will Join in Dance League Recital

NEW YORK.—The Modern Negro Dance Group, composed of members of the former Hemsley Winfield New Negro Art Dance Group, will give its initial performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday, April 20, at a Workers' Dance League recital for the benefit of the Labor Defender. Under the auspices of the United Front Supporters.

Adjoining the dining room was a reading room with a number of books, easy chairs and radio, where the seamen come to relax after their work.

In sharp contrast to the enthusiastic and interested of the marine workers, was the attitude of the capitalist reporters and photographers. Universal newsreel men, after taking many pictures, wanted to make a sound picture of the crew singing a Russian song.

One of the newspapermen yelled, "Sing the Volga Boatmen!"

Another suggested laughingly, "Sing Dark Eyes!" But the captain politely said, "No," and the crew climbed down from the ladder to go about their work.

When they took pictures of the women stewardesses on board, the Daily Mirror photographer saw that maybe here was the real sex angle. He began to enquire what these women were doing here. He tried his best to dig up some kind of dirt

The Red Flag Flies On A Ship in N. Y. Harbor

By SAM ROSS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following feature story, among other things, an effective refutation of the lying yarns in the New York capitalist press—particularly the Times and the Herald Tribune. The Times reporter wrote that when a delegation, composed of seamen from the Marine Workers' Industrial Union came to the boat, the Soviet sailors "shouted back that they were members of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and did not want to have anything to do with the American Reds." The Herald Tribune carried a subhead in their story saying "Our Communists Disliked." Just turn to page 1 of this issue of the Daily Worker and see the photograph taken by the "Daily" staff photographer showing the captain and members of the crew of the Soviet ship "Kim" with members of the revolutionary Marine Workers Industrial Union.

NEW YORK.—When "Kim," the first Soviet ship to arrive in the United States, anchored Monday morning in New York harbor, a delegation of sailors and longshoremen came to greet the ship, and its crew of thirty-seven.

The American marine workers walked through the ship, examining the sleeping quarters, the dining room, the engine room. "Some day," one of them said, "we, too, will have ships like this to work on." The Soviet crew, who escorted the marine workers around the ship, proudly spoke of the fact that "Kim" was built with Soviet machinery and materials coming out of Soviet factories, built with an eye not only for cargo facilities but also for the comfort of the men who would sail her.

"Treated Like Human Beings"

The contrast between the treatment of the Russian seamen and the American seamen caused one of the delegates to remark that these men were "treated like human beings," not like beasts. After observing the spotlessly clean rooms, with tables, books, lights, where only two men shared separate beds in each compartment built in the center of the ship where it is most open to the marine breeze, the delegates contrasted the conditions on boats of capitalist countries, where the seamen are crowded fifteen to a room, shoved back aft.

In the dining room, where the crew eat three square meals a day, slogans were spread across the walls: "Fulfill as Bolsheviks the resolution of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party!" Wall papers and pictures hung on the walls. One man was introduced as one of the best shock brigadiers in the Soviet Union, another was introduced as the writer of an article on the wall paper.

Adjoining the dining room was a reading room with a number of books, easy chairs and radio, where the seamen come to relax after their work. A slogan read: "Forward to the World Revolution!" Although the Soviet seamen could say very little in English besides "Please," they made wonderfully courteous escorts to the American marine delegates, pointing out every thing of interest on the ship, including the mess-rooms and washrooms, another luxury unknown to American seamen.

When they took pictures of the women stewardesses on board, the Daily Mirror photographer saw that maybe here was the real sex angle. He began to enquire what these women were doing here. He tried his best to dig up some kind of dirt

to sacrifice their lives for the cause. "Everywhere I saw the enthusiasm and utter contempt for death with which these workers, soldiers and even women stormed the strongholds of the police."

"All over the pavements and sidewalks corpses were lying. On the Nevski we discovered a heap of dead revolutionaries mutilated by the police. Further down the same street we found a number of dead Cossacks, men and horses lying pell-mell."

"There was no question of 'fair play' as far as the police were concerned. "On the roof of a building commanding the important crossing of Liteini and Nevski we noticed a bricklayer. Surprised to see a worker peacefully laying bricks amid a shower of bullets, we sent a few men to find out who this jester was. The bricklayer proved to be a shrewd policeman installing machine guns, and our discovery thus saved many a revolutionary's life."

"Another achievement of our car was the seizure, after a long fight, of the strategically important Hotel Astoria, whose foreign residents now hardly suspect anything of its militant antecedents."

"During the two days and one night that I spent in the driver's cabin," Lehtimaki continued, "I hardly exchanged two words with my fellows. But by the end of the second day, when the combat was nearing its end, they noticed that I was almost fainting from exhaustion and lack of sleep and sent me home."

"With great effort I finally reached my house and the last thing I remember of those memorable days is the startled look of the director of my firm when he heard that I had spent all this time fighting the police."

The 60 hours Lehtimaki spent in the car had a great bearing on his personal fate.

"New Masses" Quarterly Is Real Advance

By EDWIN ROLFE

The appearance of the current (April 3) issue of the New Masses is without doubt an event for celebration. For three months this pulsating magazine, whose tradition goes back a greater period of time than any other in the American revolutionary movement, has been appearing as a weekly; notable contributions have marked almost every issue, and some new channels of growth has been penetrated each week.

The current issue is the first 48-page quarterly issue, containing, in addition to the regular contents of the magazine, a 12-page first act of a play, "In New Kentucky," by Samuel Ornitz, and an enlarged book-feature section.

The play by Ornitz is the first we have seen in print which attempts to link in dramatic form the century-old traditions of the Kentucky hill-folk with the newer and revitalized tradition that these people are forging in industrial struggles today. This play is a direct result of Ornitz's visit to the striking Kentucky coal fields several years ago. Its first act dramatizes the awakening to class consciousness of the starving and underpaid miners in Coal Creek. The few kindling scenes of the play's first act move grippingly and all too swiftly for the reader, who feels somewhat betrayed when he has to discard the play after the exciting first act. It is the "continued next month" feeling one gets, which is a good indication of the merit of "In New Kentucky."

What impresses one most in the rest of this first quarterly New Masses, is the enlarged book supplement, in which appear such excellently written and provocative essays as D. S. Mirsky's "Joyce and Irish Literature," Joshua Kunitz's "The Many-Sided Epic of the Soviets," Earl Browder's "Notes on a Review," the first part of Granville Hicks' "Revolution and the Novel."

Other reviews in the book supplement, while not unusual in quality, add to the cumulative value of the New Masses. These reviews—Robert Simons' "Kingdom of the Blind," Louis M. Hacker's "Rebels and Robbers," Oakley Johnson's "A Five-Inch Shelf of Booklets," Genevieve Taggard's "Poet Among Imagists" and Ben Field's "Farmers and Fakers"—attain the New Masses' ever improving standard for comprehensiveness of discussion and working class clarity of approach.

There are two outstanding contributions to this issue. The first is Michael Gold's scorching bit of investigative, "A Night in the Million Dollar Slums." It is a review of the current Ziegfeld Follies, written only as Michael Gold could write it, with all the biting sarcasm and burning contempt of one who has traced first-hand the gutter origin of this "lavish" bourgeois spectacle, and who sees in it, behind the perfumed veils of beauties who clutter the stage, the culmination of all that is degenerate and coarse and vulgar in capitalism and capitalist culture. Let us hope that other aspects of present-day society stir him as strongly to this kind of writing. It is sorely needed.

The other piece which needs comment is Joseph North's "Taxi Strike." Here, despite—or possibly because of—the author's well-integrated artistic approach to his reportage, he permits himself to assume several unconscious attitudes which damage the purpose of the piece in the eyes of those whom it should attract most. I refer to the taxi drivers.

The faults of this piece are, briefly, that it implies a certain separation between the working class of New York as a whole and the taxi drivers as a group in it, by attributing solely to them the slum-dog character of the literature and semiganster speech which, as a matter of fact, does not at all mark

Broken Homes in Tulsa—Same Story Everywhere

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

TULSA, Okla.—It was the same story in this "wealthiest city per capita in the world" that I heard everywhere else. Homes broken up. Families disintegrating. Insufficient charity trying to keep them alive. Wherever I have been so far, wages are decreasing, new labor is thrown upon the market in the form of wives and children so that now no one knows how many listed as workers are actually unemployed. Certainly more persons have been thrown on the labor market during the depression.

"How about union labor?" This is a strong union town. Some of our nicest people are American Federation of Labor leaders. One of them, the president of the State Federation of Labor is running for Mayor. And Wildcat Williams, you really ought to meet him. He's a character. He actually kept this town from breaking out into serious trouble during the past few years—single handed, too. Kept the Reds from getting control when the city got very restless. They wanted to march on the City Hall, talked about seizing food stores. Yes, sir. This is a union town, and patriotic, too."

"In view of what conditions were here just before federal relief came, what do you think will happen when Wood's liquidation is ended?"

"Border shook his head. "There'll be hell popping, that's all. I don't believe Wildcat could hold them back."

"How did he hold them back?" "You'd better ask him," he grinned.

"Things got so bad here last year," said Wildcat. "They started getting out their guns, respectable good, fine citizens. You see, they were the better class of people. They had homes and they were losing them—losing them fast for nonpayment of taxes. They started by

calling several mass meetings to protest and see what they could do. "Why, you could go down to the City Hall and see 50 or 75 homes sold in one day for non-payment of taxes. And you could see that almost every day."

"Well, sir, some radicals got among them and the first thing they knew they started to march on the sheriff's office with blood in their eyes. The judges knew what it meant and they put the cases back as far as possible on the calendar and sort of let them peter out while the legislature debated a moratorium bill. I tried to get it passed and succeeded, though the State Supreme Court held it unconstitutional. But all this excitement was going on and if that bill hadn't been passed by the legislature and the judges hadn't put the cases back on the calendar there'd have been bloodshed. Some of them—the radicals—were talking about defending their homes by force!"

"When we got the home owners quieted down a bit the unemployed talk about seizing warehouses for food, got to the point where they were organizing to do it—and arming themselves. No one except those of us who were trying to keep them down will ever know how many hours separated this area from an armed uprising. The leading citizens in the town called me in and put a fund at my disposal and told me to keep them in line. I did. I had to shoot a lot of bullets in the air and get into a few pistol whippings, but I kept them down alright."

"I issued scrip that was accepted everywhere in town for goods. I got my unemployed men and put a fund at my disposal and told me to keep them in line. I did. I had to shoot a lot of bullets in the air and get into a few pistol whippings, but I kept them down alright."

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This American Fought in Petrograd in '17

AMONG the thousands of workers and soldiers who on February 26-28 (March 12 new style) 1917, hurled the century-old monarchy of the Romanovs on the rubble of history, there was an American Finn, Werner Lehtimaki, a man who at that time could hardly speak any Russian but willingly risked his life for those whom he justly considered his class brothers.

Lehtimaki, who is a specialist on car repair work and now acts as consultant to the Leningrad branch of Auto Repair Plants, first came to Petersburg from the United States in 1915 on the invitation of a British automobile firm which had a branch office in the capital of Russia.

While in America, Lehtimaki told how he had been active in various organizations and had been a member of the Socialist Party. However, poor knowledge of Russian and being a foreigner prevented him from taking part in political activities here. "But ignorant as I was of Russian and conditions, I soon realized what socialism and capitalism meant for this country."

"Casual visits to working class districts which contrasted so terribly with the fashionable center of the city with the revelry of the drunken courtiers and those who had become enriched by the slaughter of millions of Russians, and the cold-blooded murder of women and children by Cossacks—all this told me on which side of the barricades to fight."

"So when one day I saw a police station burning and the director of my firm told me that there was 'trouble in the city,' I immediately began to look for an occasion to help. I left home on foot and found this opportunity even before reaching the nearby Kamenni Island. On the bridge that connects this island to Krestovski I saw a car with machine guns and a flag; a group of women and soldiers feverishly but rather awkwardly were trying to put its motor in order.

"Approaching the automobile I soon discovered that there was nothing seriously wrong with it, fixed the motor and was allowed to assume the duties of driver, my predecessor having been killed in a previous skirmish."

"Such was the beginning of the two days and one night that I spent in the car without closing my eyes even for a moment. Our car was supposed to patrol Kamennoostrovski, Liteini and sections of the Nevski on the lookout for ambushes of police who had machine guns installed in the upper stories of buildings commanding strategically important crossings."

"On approaching the corner of Kamennoostrovski and Bolshoi in the Petrograd District, where some of the tallest buildings of this city are located, for the first time in my life I heard the characteristic whine of bullets. Police had converted these buildings into veritable fortresses."

"At first, I felt an unpleasant sensation down the spine, especially when several bullets struck the side of our car and killed one of our soldiers. But I soon got used to it and did my best to drive the car in such a way as to place it in positions from which the roofs of the buildings were accessible to the fire of our machine-guns."

"Then to my surprise, my passengers left the car and under the fire of enemy guns crossed the square together with other workers and soldiers and disappeared in one of the buildings."

"A few minutes later they returned after having exterminated the police in a short fierce hand-to-hand fight."

"Similar scenes were repeated in the course of the following night and day, interrupted only by visits to restaurants, where we hastily ate some food, and to fuel bases where we confiscated enough gasoline for our needs. People left our car—wounded or dead—and were replaced by new revolutionaries ready

to sacrifice their lives for the cause. "Everywhere I saw the enthusiasm and utter contempt for death with which these workers, soldiers and even women stormed the strongholds of the police."

"All over the pavements and sidewalks corpses were lying. On the Nevski we discovered a heap of dead revolutionaries mutilated by the police. Further down the same street we found a number of dead Cossacks, men and horses lying pell-mell."

"There was no question of 'fair play' as far as the police were concerned. "On the roof of a building commanding the important crossing of Liteini and Nevski we noticed a bricklayer. Surprised to see a worker peacefully laying bricks amid a shower of bullets, we sent a few men to find out who this jester was. The bricklayer proved to be a shrewd policeman installing machine guns, and our discovery thus saved many a revolutionary's life."

"Another achievement of our car was the seizure, after a long fight, of the strategically important Hotel Astoria, whose foreign residents now hardly suspect anything of its militant antecedents."

STAGE AND SCREEN

Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus Opens At Madison Square Garden

The big circus—Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey combined show—opened on Friday night at Madison Square Garden for a limited engagement of three weeks. The circus this year has many new features and many new acts not seen here before. Many of the old favorites are back again, including Clyde Beatty with his forty tigers and lions; the Zachinns and their cannon-ball act—this year two of them are fired through the air instead of one; the Wallendas; Con Colleano and his wire act; the India Darbar of Delhi, 1934 edition, and many others.

Among the new acts imported from the continent and from South America are the Otari fliers; Mile. Gillette, aerial artist acclaimed in Europe as one of the greatest in her field; the Merkels and their human fly act; the Christians and Loyal-Repenak's "backpack riders; the Spruzaks, the Willos and Torrence

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1934

The New York Taxi Strike—Some Lessons

THE New York taxi drivers strike, coming when it did, in the midst of a well-calculated campaign on the part of the owners of big industries to force the workers to accept company unions as a condition of work, stands out like a beacon light in the N.R.A. fog; it should serve as a guide for workers in every industry in their struggle against company unions, for union recognition and union conditions.

The general strike is now over. The hackmen have returned to the garages. They have not won their major demand—recognition of the union. But they marched back under union leadership, headed by their garage chairmen. The union has grown in strength and influence and the hackmen have profited by the experiences of the strike. They will have nothing to do with the company union. They understand the strikebreaking nature of the N.R.A. and their erstwhile "friend," Mayor La Guardia.

Consolidating its forces for greater struggles ahead, the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York stands today as the undisputed leader of the cab drivers.

THE history of the struggle of the taxi drivers is divided into two periods: the period of the February strike, when the Taxi Drivers Union was formed; and the period of the second general strike—the strike against company unions.

Since the first strike the taxi drivers have made great advances. During the first strike, when the union was still in the process of formation, Judge Panken and Matthew Levy, Socialist Party leaders, sitting with the top committee of thirteen, conducted a shameless betrayal agreement which sent the men back to work with nothing but a bundle of vague promises. They tried to pin the faith of the men to the N.R.A. and Mayor La Guardia. But the N.R.A. and La Guardia never carried out a single one of these promises.

The question of the five cent tax was never settled. Instead, the Mayor and Mr. Allen of the N.R.A. handed the drivers a code—a code which through the minimum wage joker would bring the wages of the drivers down to a miserable \$12 a week.

But in the course of the first strike the men amalgamated all existing taxi drivers unions into the one fighting union they have today. In this they had the full support of the Communist Party.

This was the first step in the fight to unionize and improve conditions in the taxi industry.

THEN came the second strike. A garage chairman was fired from a Parmelee garage for union activities. The men walked out of all Parmelee garages demanding his reinstatement and recognition of the union.

A small committee of two from each local of the union was set up to lead the strike. The Communists in the union fought for a broad strike committee—a democratically elected committee representing each garage. The Communist policy proved to be correct, and thereafter the strike was led by a broad committee.

The strike was then spread to every garage in the city. It was a general walkout.

Judge Panken's shameless betrayal of the first strike made him very unpopular. He did not dare to appear at the strike meetings during the second strike. So the Socialist leaders worked secretly, advising Samuel Smith, president of the Bronx local of the union, to split with the Manhattan local, which was led by Samuel Orner and Joseph Gilbert, the recognized leaders of the strike.

Mobilized against the strikers was the capitalist press, groups of professional gangsters, provocateurs, the city government, the N.R.A. represented by the Regional Labor Board, the police and in a more subtle form, leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party.

The Mayor and the Regional Labor Board tried to drive the men back to work and then take a vote on the company union in the garages under the eyes of company officials and stool pigeons. Through their heroic militant action the strikers forced the Mayor to agree to a plebiscite while the men were on strike. They even compelled the fleet owners to meet with them and discuss terms of settlement.

The strike was actually on the verge of being settled—and on the taxi drivers' terms—on Monday of last week. The big fleet owners were compelled to agree to a plebiscite.

Who helped the big fleet owners out of this tough spot? None other than President Roosevelt and William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor! It was their plan in the auto strike—their plan of putting the company unions on the same basis as the bona-fide unions of the auto workers—that the fleet owners tried to put across. The "Roosevelt Plan," the plan by which the auto workers were betrayed was praised to the high heavens. The same plan—which worked so well for General Motors and the other auto kings—was suggested for the taxi strike. Fleet owners refused to meet any longer with representatives of the drivers.

Meanwhile the strike continued. But faced with new forces the strikers wisely considered a plan worked out by the strike committee to return to work in a body on the basis of no discrimination. "We will return under the leadership of our union garage committees to consolidate our forces for greater struggles of the future," said the strikers. They voted on this plan and returned to work, marching behind their garage chairmen.

How different was the termination of this strike, led by its rank and file strike committee, to the termination of strikes led by A. F. of L. leaders. Here the men voted to go back. They marched back as union men, organized and disciplined, with the union stronger and the men expressing full confidence in the union.

One of the mistakes of the strike was the fact that the questions of wages and conditions were not raised sharply enough along with the major demand

for recognition of the union. At times it appeared that these two demands were separate, belonging in separate compartments. The union leaders rectified this mistake later on, when the question of wages and conditions was more closely knit with the fight against company unions.

This strike was the spearhead in the fight against company unionism in New York. It smashed through the wild cries of "red scare." Communist support of the strike was recognized and heartily accepted by the majority of the strikers. The hackmen now consider the Daily Worker their paper. The Socialist leaders have again discredited themselves. At last the hackmen have a strong union—a union born in militant struggle.

THE taxi drivers must now get down to the hard work of strengthening this union. It must be built up solidly on the basis of democratically elected committees in each garage. The union must pay special attention to organizing the unemployed hackmen to fight for relief and unemployment insurance.

The cabmen must even more sharply than ever before fight against the discrimination shown the Negro drivers. By becoming the fighter for this especially oppressed group of hackmen, the union will build an unbreakable bond between Negro and white drivers that will make it impossible for the bosses ever to split the ranks of the drivers along racial lines.

Members of the union must continue their fight against the Socialist Party leaders and their agents who are aiming to split the ranks of the drivers. There must be established a real binding unity between the various locals of the union.

Especially must the shop organizations be strengthened in the garages of the Terminal Company, where the bosses are attempting to make a job contingent upon membership in the company union.

The fight that the taxi drivers have begun must now be taken up by all workers. Utmost support must be given by all workers to the new fighting Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York.

The "Work Relief" Fraud

IT IS a new and terrible fraud that the Roosevelt government is trying to put over on the millions of jobless workers and their starving families. The fraud is called by Roosevelt's Federal Administrator of Relief, Hopkins, the "work relief" plan.

It is with this "work relief" plan that the Roosevelt government hopes to blunt the resistance of the thousands upon thousands of C. W. A. men who are now being flung into the streets to starve.

All over the country, Roosevelt's brutal orders to disband the C. W. A. projects are being ruthlessly carried forward. Thousands at a time, like beasts of burden for whom the capitalist masters no longer have any use, these C. W. A. workers, penniless and jobless, are being driven off C. W. A. work, the only miserable support that kept them and their hungry families from stark starvation.

This Roosevelt brutality, this callousness to the fate of the C. W. A. workers and their families, has been met in many places by organized strikes on the C. W. A. projects. Chicago, Canton County, Kentucky, Utica, N. Y., Lancaster, Pa., and many other towns and cities have already seen the C. W. A. workers refuse to take this Roosevelt hunger decree lying down. This fight on the C. W. A. jobs must go on with fiercer energy. The C. W. A. men can win work, and make the Roosevelt officials pause before they proceed to slash these workers off the rolls.

But to demoralize and confuse these struggles of the C. W. A. workers, and to cloak from the rest of the country the fascist brutality of Roosevelt's orders abolishing the C. W. A. work projects, Roosevelt, through Hopkins, is dangling his rotten promises of the new "work relief" jobs before the eyes of the jobless workers.

ACTUALLY, the new Roosevelt "work relief" plan is nothing but a calculated plan to establish the lowest standards of coolie wages on brutal, forced labor projects for the fortunate few who will get jobs at all. The promised "work relief" is only another brutal blow at the hungry, jobless workers and their families, driving them still lower into the swamps of coolie standards of living.

In the first place, of the thousands fired from the C. W. A., only a miserable handful will ever again find their way back onto any "work relief" or any relief lists—if the Roosevelt plan is carried through as scheduled. This is made clear enough by the procedure outlined for the new "work relief."

"Only those in absolute need" will be considered for these new "work relief" jobs, declares the New York City administrator, Hodson.

This is a definite threat that the vast majority of those who are being flung from the C. W. A. projects can have no hope of work on these projects.

As for the rest, they will again have to go through the hell of endless waiting, endless answering of endless questionnaires, endless and agonizing attempts to hurdle the jungles of official relief bureaucracy in order to prove that they are "in absolute need." Only a handful will be taken.

Then of the handful who will be re-hired, there will be a new frightful lowering of living standards to unheard-of levels of degradation. What is in store for these fortunate few who will get jobs again is made clear by the latest statement of Hodson who will direct them in New York:

"We are going back to the relief wage . . . to the minimum subsistence level . . . we will pay 30 cents an hour for not more than 24 hours work a week . . ."

For the jobless C. W. A. worker, maddened by the need for his children of milk, bread, care, etc. Roosevelt offers—to a lucky few—the coolie wage of \$1 a day!

SUCH is Roosevelt's new program for the jobless. Forced labor, absolutely minimum, coolie crumbs of starvation fare, flung to the country's jobless to keep up the pretense that the Roosevelt government is interested in the starving jobless workers and their families, the program that will be the cheapest for the Wall Street masters, that will leave their huge money bags untouched and protected.

The jobless cannot and will not accept this Roosevelt brutality and hunger program. Immediate steps must be taken to organize mass resistance on all the C. W. A. projects, at all the work relief stations.

Fight for the continuation of the C. W. A. jobs!

Demand that all fired C. W. A. workers be immediately placed on relief lists to get cash relief equal to C. W. A. wages for themselves and their families!

On the work relief projects, organize against the coolie wages, against the \$1 a day standards. Fight for full union wages! Fight against the Roosevelt plan that dooms millions to starve in order to protect the Wall Street billionaires!

Fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), to be paid by the Government and the bosses, so that no worker will starve when the capitalist employers shut the factories and fling the workers into the streets! Fight against the Roosevelt hunger program!

Pioneer, 14, on Hunger Strike In Cuban Jail

500 Workers in Court as Strikers Come Up for Trial

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 HAVANA, April 3.—Five hundred Havana workers demonstrated yesterday before the tribunal where hearings of workers accused of violating the anti-strike decrees were opened.
 Three workers have been freed after a hunger strike lasting 100 hours. Five others are still on hunger strike in prison, demanding freedom and protesting against the anti-strike decrees. One of them is a 14-year-old Pioneer, Antonio Arce.

Nazis Prepare For Thaelmann Trial by Mass Convictions

Series of Frame-Ups Is Meant to "Prepare Public Mind"

BERLIN, March 16. (By Mail).—A series of trials of Communists has been held in various parts of Germany with the obvious aim of preparing public opinion for the great trial of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party.

The special court of Hamburg yesterday condemned 14 Communists, charged with fighting Nazis at the beginning of the year, to various terms of hard labor up to eight years. Another trial of 17 Communists, also in Hamburg, resulted in 15 convictions.

The Supreme Court of Leipzig yesterday opened the trial of six Dusseldorf Communists charged with having kept three and a half kilograms of prussic acid for "poisoning storm troops." This amount according to "experts," is enough to kill 18,000 people. All the defendants emphatically deny the charge. Mention of such poison had already been made at the Reichstag trial as proof of Communist "terrorism."

The widely advertised new book by a certain Sommerfeld on the "terrorist activities" of the Communists is also designed to serve the same purpose of creating the proper atmosphere for the trial of Thaelmann and other Communist leaders.

Brownsville Will Rally Against War And Fascism Apr. 5

Called for April 5; New Lots H.S. Students Back Meet

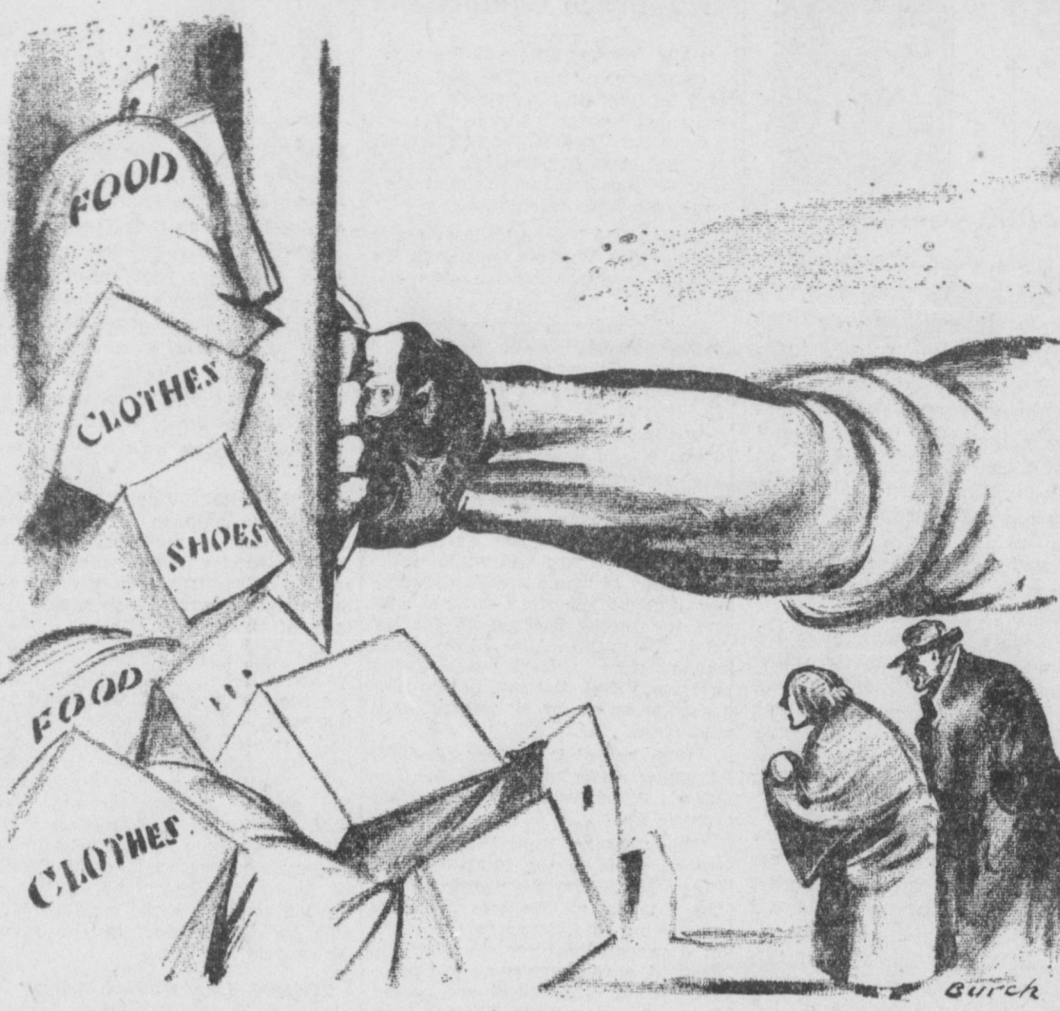
NEW YORK.—The Brownsville Section of the American League Against War and Fascism is arranging a demonstration against war. It has been called for April 5, for the purpose of building up the city-wide action of April 6—the day marking the entrance of the United States into the World War.

The Youth Section has issued the call and all organizations, both young and adult, are called upon to participate on a broad united front basis.

Already many social clubs and organizations, not in the workers' movement, have pledged their support. The General Organization of New Lots Evening High

"WE'LL OPEN THE WAREHOUSES!"

by Burck



"Save Thaelmann As You Saved Dimitroff," Dimitroff's Mother Appeals to All Workers

MOSCOW, April 2.—Paraskeva Dimitrova, mother of George Dimitroff, heroic Communist of the Reichstag fire trial, now safe and happy in the Soviet Union with her son, her daughters and her grandchildren, has written an appeal to workers throughout the world to save Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned leader of the German Communist Party, and the 200,000 other prisoners of the Nazis.

The full text of her appeal follows:

Appeal of Dimitroff's Mother
 "Toilers of all countries!"

"I owe it your solidarity and to the Soviet country that my son, George Dimitroff, and his two comrades were released from prison and saved from death. Only now, in my old age, have I learned the meaning of international solidarity. "During the six months of my stay in fascist Germany I had many bitter experiences in the course of my visits to the Leipzig prison and to the Secret State Police Department in Berlin, as well as to the other offices in fascist Germany. I should have despaired if I had not known that the oppressed of the whole world were backing me in my struggle for the life of my son and his comrades, Popoff and Tanefif. Only this knowledge and conviction

that Dimitroff and his comrades are fighting for the freedom of the workers and the oppressed masses gave me strength—notwithstanding my old age—to endure until we won victory.

"But I know that this victory alone is not sufficient. Ernst Thaelmann, and with him 170,000 honest anti-fascists are languishing in the prisons and concentration camps of Hitler Germany. The heroes of the Austrian rebellion are likewise pining in the capitalist dungeons, as well as hundreds of thousands of political prisoners in the other capitalist countries. Thousands are threatened by death.

"Therefore I appeal to you, workers, toilers, especially to the wives and mothers whose husbands and sons are in prison, to continue and intensify the struggle for the release of all these victims of fascist terror.

"I am happy to have the opportunity to see the Soviet Union and its victorious Socialist construction,

the idea for which the Paris Communards have died has become a living reality here, in a sixth part of the world.

"My son, Georgi Dimitroff, said at his departure from Konigsberg: "I hope to return to Germany, but as guest of the German Soviet Government."

"Toilers! Struggle for the realization of this hope! Struggle to hoist the banner of the Commune in all capitalist countries!"

"PARASKEVA DIMITROVA."

HEROIC MOTHER



Paraskeva Dimitrova, mother of George Dimitroff.

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"PARASKEVA DIMITROVA."

Italian Fascists Plot To Kill French Communist Leader

Evidence Found On Body of Assassin Who Killed Self

PARIS, March 17. (By Mail).—A plan to murder Marcel Cachin, leader of the French Communist Party, failed, when his would-be assassin, Dante Bonfanti, an agent of the Italian Fascists, committed suicide at a Communist meeting held here yesterday at which Cachin was the main speaker.

Documents found on Bonfanti established his identity as the man whom the Italian fascists had delegated to kill a number of prominent leaders of the French Communist Party, the leader of the International Labor Defense and the murderer of Clerich, a prominent Italian anti-fascist emigrant in Paris who was shot the other day in mysterious circumstances.

Bonfanti, writes the "Humanite" organ of the French Communist Party, was a tool in the hands of the police and French fascist organizations, who had worked out an elaborate plan of terrorist acts against Communist Party leaders and workers' organizations.

2 Pittsburgh Protests for Thaelmann

Baltimore Meet Raises Funds for Austrian Victims of Fascism

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Leo Gallagher, who arrives here Wednesday, will head a committee of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners to the German Consulate in Pittsburgh with a demand for the release of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, and of the 200,000 political prisoners now being held in the jails and concentration camps of Germany.

Gallagher speaks Thursday in the Reichstag fire trial, and Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, will be the principal speakers at a huge mass meeting in Pittsburgh on Thursday, April 5, at 7:30 p.m. at the North Side Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A delegation of representatives of workers' organizations, headed by the Pittsburgh I. L. D., called upon the German Consulate here today, in a demand for the release of Ernst Thaelmann. The committee had representatives from the following organizations: International Labor Defense, Lithuanian Workers' Society Association, International Workers' Order, Pen and Hammer, Jewish People's Committee, I. O. O. F. and Metal Workers' Industrial Union and the National Rank and File Veterans' Committee.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Five hundred workers contributed \$60 for the relief of Austrian victims of the Dollfus-Heimwehr terror, at a meeting organized by the International Labor Defense.

They were addressed by Leo Gallagher, I. L. D. attorney who went to Germany in defense of the Communist Reichstag fire trial defendants, and Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys.

With burning enthusiasm, the assembled workers pledged unanimously to support the parade in defense of Ernst Thaelmann, Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys, on April 21. Twenty persons joined the International Labor Defense at the meeting.

Japanese Socialists to Confer With Fascists

TOKYO, March 17. (By Mail).—

As many as 88 different organizations, in addition to three major fascist organizations and the Social-Democratic Party of Japan are to take part in a conference to be held shortly under the slogan of the "overthrow of Saito." According to the newspaper "Dzi-Dzi" it is intended to broadcast the decisions of the conference throughout Japan.

NAZIS PERSECUTE BLIND JEWISH VETERANS

BASEL, April 3.—The Basler Nationalzeitung reports that the German Association of Men Blinded in the World War has ousted all Jewish members, thereby depriving them of special care accorded sightless veterans. In Bavaria alone, 40 Jewish blinded ex-servicemen have been thrown out, the newspaper says.

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!

4,000 in Cleveland Hail Opening of Communist Convention

Browder, Minor, Ford Tell of Growing Mass Struggles

By CARL REEVE

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—"The Communist Party leads and organizes the revolutionary struggles of the workers and farmers towards the only road that can lead out of the capitalist crisis—the establishment of a workers' government," Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. declared, at a mass meeting of 4,000 workers at the Public Auditorium here. The workers had gathered to greet the opening of the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party.

As John Williamson, District Organizer of the Cleveland district of the C. P., and chairman of the opening mass session, introduced Browder, the audience arose in a magnificent demonstration of enthusiasm, the thunderous applause culminating in the singing of the battle-song of the World Revolution, the Internationale.

"In every material respect," Browder declared, "the United States is fully ripe for Socialism. There is no possible way out of the crisis in the interests of the masses except by breaking the control of the state power now in the hands of a 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."

The international character of the C. P. was strongly emphasized in the opening mass session. Anna Schultz greeted the convention in the name of the Central Committee of the illegal Communist Party of Germany and of the revolutionary and anti-fascist workers of Germany.

"Thaelmann is not here tonight, but the fight for Thaelmann's freedom is here," she said amid stormy applause. "The C. P. of Germany is alive and fighting. It has carried out 400 strikes by a united front from below, and we must prepare

Former Y. P. S. L. Organizer Explains Why He Left S. P.

By PAUL SHAPIRO

Five years ago I joined the Young People's Socialist League because I was interested in bringing about a Co-operative Commonwealth and a place where workers would have a chance to receive some of the joys of life that they had missed under the capitalist system.

The leadership at that time was composed of a group of young people who were interested only in good times for themselves and their friends. Activity in the Y. P. S. L. was nil. The only activity was in times of campaign and then the supposed leaders would not even allow soap-box meetings because they did not accomplish anything. (Little do they know.)

At the National Convention in Reading in 1933 I realized that the Y. P. S. L. was not a workers' organization because of the expulsion of George Smerkin and Sol Larks, but I was still determined to see what I could do in Los Angeles.

Elected county organizer, I did not even receive the co-operation of the executive committee. Time and again I fought for the united front, but was repulsed each time.

for Soviet power, not only in Germany, but in the U. S. A. as well."

The convention stood a minute in silence in honor of Petko Miletiich, foremost leader of the illegal C. P. of Yugo-Slavia who, it was learned, was murdered by Jugo-Slavian fascist military dictatorship, after three years of fiendish torture in prison.

The speech of Harold J. Asch, former secretary of the Socialist Party of California, brought out the support given this convention by rank and file socialists. Asch, now a member of the Communist Party, said: "I was in the Socialist Party for 19 years. I should have left years ago. I am now with my own kind, with the revolutionary workers."

More than 300 have left the Socialist Party in California and joined the C. P., he said, as a result

of the united front activities of the Communist Party.

The entire audience was once more on its feet when I. O. Ford of Cleveland presented to the convention the historic banner which Cleveland Socialists presented to the Communist Party in Cleveland at the last Lenin Memorial Day. This banner was the same banner carried in the famous 1919 May First parade by C. E. Ruthenberg, founder and first secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

The banner was received on behalf of the convention, by Ella Reeve Bloor, veteran leader of class battles. Mother Bloor's inspiring talk brought a tremendous ovation.

John Williamson, in opening the convention, confident in the working class—and our Party program, and determined that under the leadership of our Central Committee and the Communist International, we will lead the daily struggles of the American workers and make these the rehearsal for our historic task of overthrowing capitalism and establishing a Soviet America."

James Ford, Negro Communist leader, outlined the role of the Party in fighting for the rights of the oppressed Negro masses and on the concentration in building the Party in the factories. As the last speaker, he summed up the chief tasks of the Party. "The workers will fight," he concluded, citing the strikes of the miners, steel, taxi and other workers.

William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, spoke on the great struggle to free the Scottsboro boys, and the support pledged by the I.L.D. to all working class fighters.

Delegate Bentler, a coal miner from East Ohio, greeted the convention on behalf of the miners, and emphasized the necessity of building revolutionary unions and militant oppositions in reformist unions.

Robert Minor, member of the Political Bureau of the Party, was the

last speaker. His appearance was the signal for stormy applause.

Minor, just back from Alabama, spoke of the heroic deeds and tremendous sacrifices of the Southern Negro and white workers in the class war.

"The C. P. has sent its organizers into the South and awakened the Southern masses and developed Southern organizers," he said. He told of the fight against Jim-Crow there, of the Scottsboro case and of Angelo Herndon, sentenced to 20 years on a Georgia chain-gang, for his Communist activity.

"Before very long, there will be a mass Communist Party in Alabama," he said.

The speakers hailed the leadership of the Communist International and its fight against imperialist war preparations. They hailed the C.P.S.U. and Stalin, its foremost leader. They called for a continuation of the struggle for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The convention sent warm greetings to William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party of the U.S., whose health did not permit him to attend the opening of the convention.

The combined workers' revolutionary choruses provided a working class musical program.

A message from Bishop William Montgomery Brown, of Galesburg, Ohio, who described himself as the "only red bishop in the country," was read, in which he warmly greeted the convention.

The speakers' table was draped with a huge red banner with white hammer and sickle.

From the ceilings, with slogans: "Join the Communist Party—Leader of the struggle for Soviet Power," and "Workers of the World Unite,"

German C. P. Alive and Fighting, Fraternal Delegate Declares

last speaker. His appearance was the signal for stormy applause.