

Daily Worker

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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

CIRCULATION DRIVE NEW SUBS RECEIVED YESTERDAY: Daily 52 Saturday 5 Total to date 3,032 Total 2,048

Vol. XI, No. 83

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1934

WEATHER: Fair, warmer.

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

NEGRO LIBERATION IS KEYNOTE AT C. P. CONVENTION

5,000 In Detroit Auto Strike Shatter Roosevelt-A. F. of L. Pact

Anti-War Meeting Tonight To Reply to U.S. Jingo Drive

Youth Demonstration, Madison Square, Noon Today MANY LOCAL MEETS Ex-Servicemen March To Arena Tonight



Phil Raymond, leader of militant auto workers, arrested, as 5,000 men go out on new strike, defying N. R. A.-A. F. of L. pact.

NEW YORK. — A ringing challenge to the war-makers will resound in St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th St., tonight, as workers, students, and professionals rally on this, the 17th anniversary of America's entry into the world war to pledge a militant fight against imperialist war.

This mass meeting, climax of a series of anti-war meetings throughout the city under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism, will mobilize many thousands of workers in the struggle against war, and against the jingo glorification of war in the official celebrations of Army Day.

The meeting will begin sharp at 7:30 p. m. Dr. Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the League, and representatives of many trade unions and mass organizations opposed to war will speak.

The meeting will be preceded by other anti-war demonstrations and marches during the day.

Youth Parade Today A mass rally was held at Brownsville corner Hopkins and Pitkin Avenues on Thursday night at 8 p. m.

The youth section of the American League Against War and Fascism will hold an anti-war parade starting at the Eternal Light in Madison Square, where a wreath will be led.

The demonstration called by the Youth Section, American League

There will be another large demonstration at Columbus Circle.

State Assembly Passes LaGuardia's Wage Cut Bill By 120 to 23 Votes

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—The amended LaGuardia Economy (wage-cutting) Bill was passed today in the State Assembly by a vote of 120 to 23.

The bill is expected to pass in the State Senate within a few days.

USSR Renews Peace Pact In Baltic Sector

Pravda Hails Extension of Non-Aggression Pact As New Peace Victory

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 5. (By Radio).—A protocol prolonging for ten years the terms of the non-aggression pacts between the U. S. S. R. and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania was signed at Moscow yesterday.

The Moscow protocol was drawn up and signed in a short period of time unprecedented in the history of diplomatic relations.

"Pravda," central organ of the Central Committee of the C. P. S. U., commenting on the signing of the protocol, says:

"The prolongation of the pacts by these three Baltic states is a new link in the chain of the victories for the peace policy of the U. S. S. R.

The enemies of the U. S. S. R. have often attempted to speculate on the idea that her peaceableness was due to the weaknesses of the country of the proletarian dictatorship and the weakness of her powers of defense.

Now even the most blunt-minded enemy of the U. S. S. R. can hardly dare to assert that the peace policy of the U. S. S. R. is a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union has vic-

(Continued on Page 2)

Workers Resist C. W. A. Wage Cuts and Firings

New York Conference Reconvenes on April 8

Jail Raymond, Auto Leader; Strikes Hit Rubber, Radio

Motor Products Men Walk Out on News of Wage Cut

BOO COLLINS, A. F. L.

Rising Struggles Thru Country Give Lie to Perkins

(Special to the Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, April 5.—Edward F. McGraw, secretary for his strikebreaking activities in the fur industry and in the strike of the Pennsylvania miners last fall, and a member of Roosevelt's N. R. A. Labor Board, was sent to Detroit by General Johnson today to squelch the growing strike movement among the automobile workers.

Detroit A. F. of L. leaders have complained to Johnson that the mediation board set up by President Roosevelt and headed by Leo G. Wolman is functioning too slowly to halt the growing strike sentiment of the workers, and that they fear another general strike.

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, April 5.—In an attempt by the Motor Products Plant and the police to smash the strike of workers, which broke out this morning in revolt against the A. F. of L. officials' stranglehold, Phil Raymond, national secretary of the Auto Workers' Union, and David Jones, vice-president of the local union, were arrested today with charges of inciting to riot.

DETROIT, April 5.—Breaking the stranglehold of the A. F. of L. officials, the entire Motor Products plant struck this morning, demanding restoration of wage cuts and a 20 per cent increase in wages.

The strike started yesterday among the afternoon shift of the chrome plating department, when, instead of a raise, the company gave the workers another cut. The 11 p. m. and morning shifts in the same department walked out following this action.

In addition, this morning, buffers and polishers also refused to start work, and other departments are ready to strike despite the company's efforts to demoralize the ranks by locking out the rest of the workers at 9 a. m.

Over 5,000 men and women have been working at this plant with the majority organized in A. F. of L. locals. Picket lines have been established at both gates and the strikers are determined to win.

The strike is a culmination of revolt against the sellout policy of the A. F. of L. leaders, William Collins and Hugh Thompson, who have hamstringed the Motor Products workers for weeks while maneuver-

(Continued on Page 2)

Start Forced Labor in 22 Illinois Counties as CWA Program Ends

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—Unemployed workers in Southern Illinois will be given forced labor in exchange for food orders, Secretary W. S. Reynolds of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission recently indicated. With only 80 of the 102 Illinois Counties "eligible" in the

new State "work relief" program, Wilbur said that the jobs in the remaining 22 "ineligible" counties may work in exchange for food and other necessities, but not for cash wages.

Are you doing your share in the Daily Worker strike drive? Every reader getting only one new subscriber will put the drive over the top!

Section 7A Good Enough Steel Barons Testify

Tell Senate Committee NRA Can Be Enforced Without Wagner Bill

(By SEYMOUR WALDMAN) (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, April 5.—America's steel moguls, their lawyers, bodyguards, publicity men, company union men and factotums of various sorts, packed the big Senate caucus room today to listen to their half dozen spokesmen attack the compulsory arbitration Wagner disputes bill before the Senate subcommittee on labor and education.

Their arguments for their own company unions ranged from the charge that the Wagner bill, which is also a strike-breaking measure, is unconstitutional, arbitrary and partial to the American Federation of Labor officialdom, to the solemnly uttered warning that the bill is a threat to the golden rule, "the precept given us by the Carpenter of Nazareth."

Senator Wagner's absence from today's session surprised many spectators, who had expected him to question the representatives of the corporate interests which have waged such an intensive attack on his bill.

Senator Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee and shareholder in the Republic Steel Corporation, aided Senator Davis of Pennsylvania in not annoying or pressing the Steel Corporation men with relevant questions. In fact, they didn't even ask one question of E. T. Weir, the head of the Weirton National Steel Corp., holding company for the Weirton and other steel concerns, who is supposed to have violated Section 7-A of the N.R.A.

Arthur H. Young, the \$75,000-a-year vice-president in charge of the industrial relations department of the United States Steel Corp., the feudalistic and most powerful of American Finance Capital's industrial giants, significantly declared that his "arguments" for the company union "are reinforced by the logic and the directness of the recent statement by the President of

(Continued on Page 2)

Wealthy Handful Own Country, U.S. Senator Admits

Warns That Masses May "Pull Down the Temple"

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, April 5.—"I'm thoroughly tired of seeing Americans starve in the midst of plenty," Senator Homer T. Bone, Democrat, of Washington declared yesterday, during the debate on the tax bill. "If the American people have the nerve of rabbits it won't go on. The American people are becoming disillusioned about party (Democrat and Republican) promises," he added.

"We must stand face to face with the fact that a handful of men own America. We ought to pay our national debt by tapping this reservoir of wealth. Some day the dispossessed classes will pull down the temple around our ears. I don't want to see that day," Bone concluded passionately.

Senator William Borah, Republican of Idaho, announced that he did not "desire to use the taxing power for the redistribution of wealth." "I doubt whether it will be effective. The person who has a million dollars ought to be willing to meet the obligation this proposed tax bill places upon him," Borah interjected mildly.

The Senate today adopted the Harrison amendment to the pending tax bill. It subjects a million dollar income to a tax of \$533,240 and provides for a tax of 59 per cent on everything above that.

WISCONSIN VOTES PENSION AGE REDUCTION MILWAUKEE, April 5.—As Indicated by returns of Tuesday's state-wide referendum, Wisconsin voters have given overwhelming approval to liberalize old age pensions.

First-Hand Reports From Shops Show Growth of Communist Influence

Convention Roars Ovation At Greetings from Foster

By HARRY GANNES (Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Prospect Auditorium, April 5.—A tremendous, prolonged ovation greeted a telegram from William Z. Foster to the Eighth National Communist Party Convention today.

After reading the telegram, Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, proposed and the convention adopted the proposal to reply to Foster as follows:

"We declare our great regret at the weakest point of our convention the fact that Comrade Foster is absent, and our greatest joy in the fact that he will soon be back with us again."

Foster's telegram reads: Revolutionary greetings to the 8th Convention of the Communist Party. Congratulations on the Party growth and successes. The world capitalist system is cracking. Nor can Roosevelt's New Deal, Hitler Fascism, or imperialist war, aided by A. F. of L., Socialist Party, Muste or other misleaders save it from destruction at the hands of the awakening world's toilers under the leadership of the Communist International.

The brilliant successes of the Soviet Union blazes the way for the International proletariat which will follow it, freeing themselves from the capitalist jungle of poverty, oppression, mass slaughter, and will take power for building Socialism. The present situation is an unparalleled opportunity for the party to mobilize militant workers, poor farmers, Negroes and youth, the struggle against unemployment, company unionism, pauperization, Fascism, imperialist war; for the defense of the Soviet Union. Our Convention is an historic milestone in the building of the Communist Party, the only revolutionary leader of the proletariat. My health is improving, hope soon to be with you again on the firing line of the class struggle.

With the words "My health is improving" delegates not previously knowing the sender of the telegram broke into stormy and enthusiastic applause. The delegates joined in shouting "Long live Comrade Foster."

Negro Slain In Fla. Terror On Citrus Pickers

Bosses Raise "Rape" Lie; Ten Workers Jailed in Plot To Block Strike

TAMPA, Fla., April 5.—James Franklin, a Negro worker, was murdered yesterday by Joe Kopman, a citrus grower, as part of a reign of terror being developed by the landowners against citrus pickers who are preparing a state-wide strike for better conditions and union recognition. The pickers are under the leadership of the United Citrus Workers of Florida, an independent union.

Two police officers held the Negro worker while Kopman put a revolver to his back and shot him to death, firing twice into his body.

The traditional "rape" frame-up has been raised against the murdered worker in an attempt to create a lynching atmosphere against the pickers, many of whom are Negroes. Kopman now accuses Frank-

lin of having "attacked" his daughter, "Justifiable homicide" a con- siderable jury of citrus growers and other business men called the murder, completely exonerating Kopman.

In Polk County, 10 citrus workers have been arrested on a charge of "inducing citrus pickers to break their verbal contracts." A strike has already started there against the Chandler-Davis Packing Co.

Marine Workers Tell How They Smashed Race Chauvinism

By CARL REEVE

CLEVELAND, April 5.—The call of the Communist Party to intensify the struggle for Negro liberation from the yoke of national oppression was sounded by Harry Haywood, Communist Negro leader, at the Eighth Convention now in session here.

As the discussion continued in this morning's and last night's sessions of the Eighth Communist Party Convention, a cross section of the work of the entire Party in leading struggles, was unfolded—in the important factories, basic industries, the struggle led by the Party in the fight against war and fascism, for the rights of the Negro workers, and the building of the Party in the course of these struggles.

The enthusiasm of the delegates continued at the highest point. Every speaker, most of them shop workers, was heard with the most alert attention. The shortcomings of all phases of the Party's work, the lessons to be drawn from these shortcomings and the progress of the Party in the mass work, were the core of the delegates' speeches.

When Harry Haywood finished his report on the Party's work among the Negro masses, a motion was carried unanimously that Haywood's report be printed in pamphlet form and given wide distribution.

Grams of greeting continued to pour into the Convention Hall at 2612 Prospect Ave., from all parts of the country, from shop workers, from revolutionary unions and from many workers' organizations.

Delegates Cheer Speakers Prolonged and stormy applause then and again greeted the speeches—the report of Haywood, the speeches of delegates from the Baltimore waterfront and the Sparrows Point Baltimore steel mill, the report of Max Bedacht on the work in the mass organization; the report of James Egan, head of the S. M. W. I. U., the speech of C. L. factory workers, the delegate from Kentucky, of Ann Burlik on the work in the textile industry, of Rose Wortis, leader of revolutionary trade union work in New York City, and a Negro marine worker from Norfolk, Va.

Harold J. Asch, former State Secretary of the Socialist Party of California, now an active member of the Communist Party, spoke of the achievements of the Communist Party of the California District in winning 350 members of the Socialist Party away from their reactionary leaders and into the Communist Party through a correct united front policy. His speech was received with the warmest enthusiasm.

"I bring you the greetings of 350 former members of the Socialist Party who have joined the Communist Party since Dec. 1, 1933," said Comrade Asch. "We became members of the Communist Party on the basis of the united front appeal made by the Communist Party of the district to the Socialists last November. The results in California should inspire the other districts to carry out similar united front action. The California District of the Communist Party was not content merely to send a formal letter to the State Executive of the Socialist Party. This was followed by letters to all of the 60 branches of the S. P. in California. The results were startling. From 20 to 25 branches responded by passing resolutions expressing a desire for a united front. These included the most active locals in the state. The united front appeal of the Communist Party was based on the immediate needs of the workers in our territory.

"The basis proposed for the united front was (1) to aid strikes with funds and other support, (2) a united fight against evictions and shutting off of gas, water and light, (3) a united fight against imperialist war, (4) a united fight against Fascism, (5) fight for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law."

Comrade Asch then told how he

(Continued on Page 2)

Workers Resist C. W. A. Wage Cuts and Firings

New York Conference Reconvenes on April 8

To Form Mass Picket Line on Saturday at Welfare Department

Philadelphia Workers To Demonstrate April 7

Sean Murray, Leader of Irish Communists, Here to Tour U.S.

Convention Speeds Weinstein To Detroit Strike Front

U.S.S.R. In Non-Agression Pact With 3 Baltic States Till 1945

Pravda Hails Move As New Victory for Soviet Peace Policy

Capitalist Re-Armament Race Is Hit in Speech by Litvinoff

(Continued from Page 1)

thoriously fulfilled its first Five Year Plan, and is successfully carrying out the second Five Year Plan. It has been transformed into a powerful Socialist country with which all the capitalist states are forced to reckon.

"The defense capacity of the U. S. S. R. is a generally-recognized fact which even the rabidest enemies of the Soviet toilers speak of respectfully. But does this make the peace policy of the U. S. S. R. a less insistent question? On the contrary, the U. S. S. R. continues with still greater force and double energy its struggle for the maintenance of peace.

"Confident of the Future" "The U. S. S. R. is strong and powerful and confident of the future. The toiling masses of the Soviet Union, who are ready at any minute, at the call of the Communist Party and Soviet government, to stand up in defense of their homes and country, calmly continue the great work of constructing a new life.

"Lenin's Party, under the leadership of the leader and teacher of the proletarian and collective farm masses, Stalin, is leading the country towards new successes and victories. For that very reason, the struggle of the U. S. S. R. for the maintenance of peace is becoming more insistent and also more successful. Irrefutable proof of this is the signature for the prolongation of non-aggression pacts with our Baltic neighbors, to end in 1945."

Quotes Litvinoff "Pravda" further quotes the words of Litvinoff's speech, made at the time of the signing of the protocol: "The war danger threatening all five parts of the world is spoken and written of day to day but hardly anything is heard about the chances and means of preventing this catastrophe which is advancing upon humanity. Government statesmen regard it with a sort of fatalism, as something quite unavoidable; the only thing they can think of is a general re-armament race, armaments which in the past not only did not prevent wars but stimulated them."

Attacks Fascist War Plans In mentioning the disarmament conference, "Pravda" points out that the latter "leaves only a heap of paper. The mad race for armaments is proceeding throughout the whole world, in some countries secretly and in others openly. The muddled wave of chauvinism and nationalism is rising ever higher. The Fascist 'saviors of mankind' openly advocate the necessity of letting blood under the pretext of various 'race theories.' The rabid persecution of toilers by ruling classes in all capitalist lands is proceeding; peoples are being set against each other."

"It is not accidental," says "Pravda," "that the Soviet government made this offer to the Baltic neighbors. This sector of Eastern Europe has proved particularly threatening, due to the efforts of various shady adventurers like the Messrs. Rosenbergs, who regard the Baltic countries as a public thoroughfare and drill ground for carrying out their plans to 'advance east.'"

"The U. S. S. R. is interested in peace, the maintenance of her frontiers and the consolidation of her independence of the Baltic countries. Peace in the Baltic sector of Eastern Europe may be violated by other states. Therefore the Moscow protocol would acquire greater force if other states would also join the initiative of the Soviet government."

"But, whatever the policy of other states independent of it, the U. S. S. R. will continue its struggle for the maintenance of peace. The U. S. S. R. has once more showed an example of its struggle for peace. The Soviet toilers, confident of their strength, have once again showed that they are the strongest bulwark for peace."

Senators Walsh Has His Job After Senator Walsh had referred several times to the failure of Girdler's corporation to pay him any dividends on his ten shares of stock, Senator Davis retorted: "Inasmuch as you have two jobs and Senator Walsh hasn't received any dividends, I suggest that you give him one of your jobs." Girdler replied: "We want the Senator (Walsh) to stay in the State."

Weiher Controls Weirton, W. Va. The biggest unincorporated company town in the United States, and whose company police are the police officers of the town, where union meetings are not allowed, testified that he "developed" his organization "without any form of espionage and practically no labor trouble." He stated, "I believe the employer today is not interested in the coercion of his employees." The company union, he said, "can accomplish far more for the workers than any national union can accomplish."

John Larkin, Weiher's company union ringleader who said that he gets \$200 a month, admitted that the company union is financed by \$25 a month paid to each officer by the company.

Tomorrow the Hon. Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York and general counsel for U. S. Steel; a bevy of company union men from the big steel concerns, and Whiting Williams, an employer, "labor economist" of Cleveland, Ohio, are scheduled to appear before the committee.

Meet to Support Phila. Knitgoods' Strike to Be Held Tonight PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The District Committee of the International Workers Order in the Philadelphia District issued a call to all workers to support the 4,000 knit goods strikers. The I. W. O. in Philadelphia, has arranged a mass meeting for Friday, April 6, at 8 p. m. at Girard Manor Hall, 911 Girard Ave. for the support of the knit goods strike.



HARRY RAYMOND "Daily Worker" staff writer who is in court today because he exposed a strike-breaker operating in the taxi strike.

Criminal Libel Trial Today of "Daily" Writer

Workers Urged to Pack Court; Protest Attack By Scab Agency

NEW YORK.—The Daily Worker calls on all workers to pack the City Magistrate's Court at 425 Sixth Avenue, this morning, 10 o'clock, in militant protest against the attempt to railroad Harry Raymond, staff writer who covered the taxi-drivers strike, on a charge of "slandering" the character (!) of the notorious strikebreaker and scab-herd George Williams.

Raymond is charged with criminal libel in connection with his strike articles exposing the anti-labor activities of this infamous stool-pigeon, and Max Shalansky, alias Sherwood, head of the strike-breaking Sherwood Detective Agency, with whom he is associated.

Raymond long has been active in the struggles of the working class. He was sentenced to six months on Welfare Island, with William Z. Foster and Robert Minor, as a leader of the March 6, 1930 unemployed demonstration in Union Sq.

Section 7-A of NRA Pleases Steel Kings

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States in his settlement of the automobile industry's difficulties." The passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act, especially Section 7-A, he said, led to the establishment of the company union in his plants. "It (Section 7-A) precipitated the works council," he explained.

Others who testified to the love the steel corporations have for "labor" were Tom M. Girdler, chairman and president of the Republic Steel Corp., said by informed steel workers to operate probably the most terrible and most effective spy system in the industry; Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill and vice-president of the avowed anti-labor National Association of Manufacturers; J. M. Larkin, vice-president of Charlie Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Corp. and John Larkin, the "general chairman of the employees' representative of the Weirton Steel Company," union.

After Senator Walsh had referred several times to the failure of Girdler's corporation to pay him any dividends on his ten shares of stock, Senator Davis retorted: "Inasmuch as you have two jobs and Senator Walsh hasn't received any dividends, I suggest that you give him one of your jobs." Girdler replied: "We want the Senator (Walsh) to stay in the State."

Weiher, who controls Weirton, W. Va., the biggest unincorporated company town in the United States, and whose company police are the police officers of the town, where union meetings are not allowed, testified that he "developed" his organization "without any form of espionage and practically no labor trouble." He stated, "I believe the employer today is not interested in the coercion of his employees." The company union, he said, "can accomplish far more for the workers than any national union can accomplish."

John Larkin, Weiher's company union ringleader who said that he gets \$200 a month, admitted that the company union is financed by \$25 a month paid to each officer by the company.

Tomorrow the Hon. Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York and general counsel for U. S. Steel; a bevy of company union men from the big steel concerns, and Whiting Williams, an employer, "labor economist" of Cleveland, Ohio, are scheduled to appear before the committee.

Meet to Support Phila. Knitgoods' Strike to Be Held Tonight PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The District Committee of the International Workers Order in the Philadelphia District issued a call to all workers to support the 4,000 knit goods strikers. The I. W. O. in Philadelphia, has arranged a mass meeting for Friday, April 6, at 8 p. m. at Girard Manor Hall, 911 Girard Ave. for the support of the knit goods strike.

Cabmen End Strike; Parmeless Agrees Take Strikers Back

New Company Union In Bronx; Men Refuse to Accept It

NEW YORK.—The strike of the 175 taxi drivers at the Parmeless Christopher St. garage ended yesterday after the company agreed to take all drivers back to work who were active in the recent general strike.

The men in this garage struck following the conclusion of the general strike against attempts of the company to discriminate against active strikers.

A drive has now been opened by the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York to strengthen the union garage committees throughout the city. Samuel Orner, president of the union said yesterday.

A meeting of garage chairmen will be held at 5 p. m. today at 323 W. 38th St. where plans for strengthening the garage committees will be taken up. The garage chairmen will also work out plans for a struggle against the blacklist and the revocation of licenses of drivers who were arrested on the picket line.

An attempt to foist a company union on the hackmen of the Public Cab Corp., a section of the Radio Fleet, at Witlock and Longfellow Aves., Bronx, failed Wednesday afternoon.

The dispatcher of the garage, Mr. Goldberg, called 60 day men together in the garage at 1 p. m. and 70 night men at 5 p. m., where he lectured them on the "necessity of forming a new organization" which he proposed to call the Public Cab Corporation Employees Chapter.

Goldberg told the drivers that the new organization would have on its board four representatives of the company and five for the drivers. He said that he had worked out an insurance scheme and that the men would have to pay 25 cents a week dues.

The hackmen unanimously objected to this new company union. When asked if this organization would be affiliated to all Radio garages, Goldberg answered, "No." Asked if a driver could go to work in another Radio garage if he was fired out of the Public Cab Chapter, Goldberg again answered, "No."

Goldberg asked the drivers to vote to accept the company union. Nobody voted for it. He said that he will hold secret balloting Friday, where all drivers must cast their vote as to what union they wish to represent them.

"If you reject the chapter you will only get two days work a week," said Goldberg in a threatening attitude. Workers in the garage said yesterday that they will have nothing to do with Mr. Goldberg's company union.

ing an attack on militant unionists in the local and on the executive committee. While Collins and Thompson have been soft-soaping workers, throwing overboard their demands for a 20 per cent increase in wages voted several weeks ago, the company has been cutting wages, firing militant workers and planting its stool-pigeons on the executive committee of the local union.

The revolt flared into the open when the local union called a mass meeting last night to consider a strike action over the bitter opposition of Collins and Thompson. At the meeting held at Amity Temple members of the local boomed and howled down Collins when he tried to throw cold water on the strike sentiment. "What about our 20 per cent increase?" And when he urged the men to have their committee go to the company office and get things straightened out there, Moyer, fighting vice-president of the local, jumped up and said, "That's all we have been doing. We want action!"

Collins tried to incite the workers by holding up leaflets issued by the Rank and file movement of the Motor Products local union and launched an attack on Communists, but he didn't succeed.

This morning, after walking out, workers held another meeting in Amity Temple, where Moyer called for mass picketing to keep the plant shut tight. Picket captains were elected and lines were thrown around both gates, with women and young workers predominant among the pickets.

The strikers followed the militant tactics of the A. W. U., which led a successful Motor Products strike last year. The A. W. U. gave its fullest support to the struggle, calling on all strikers to elect a broad rank and file strike committee representing every department to operate and brought in 30 strikers from Bristol, Pa.

NEW YORK.—A dispatch in yesterday's capitalist papers quoted Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, as saying, "There is no strike wave." This cool denial of the facts, is evidently only the expression of a wish by this strikebreaking lady, as the following summary reports of strikes throughout the country amply indicate:

To Demonstrate Sat. Against Jim-Crow 5th Ave. Bus Co.

NEW YORK.—Negro and white workers, pushing their fight against the Jim-crow refusal of the Fifth Ave. Bus Company to give employment to Negroes as conductors and drivers, will demonstrate tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, in front of the company's offices at 132nd St. and Broadway.

The demonstration is called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights which is leading a vigorous boycott movement against the company, with the support of large sections of workers and professionals in Harlem and throughout the city. All workers are urged to join the demonstration.

Seamen Win 4-Hr. Strike; Leather Workers Also Win

Sailors Get Back Pay; Leather Workers Halt Move To Smash Union

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—The crew of the S. S. Mundie, a Munson liner, won a four-hour strike here yesterday.

For three months the seamen on this ship had received no pay. The men struck under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union after the ship arrived at the dock and presented demands to the captain for immediate payment of wages.

In four hours the seamen got their money. Copies of the Marine Workers Voice, organ of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and the Daily Worker were distributed among the crew by the ship delegate.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 5.—Leather workers in the A. J. Baker mill terminated their strike, winning all demands. The Independent Leather Workers Union defeated all attempts of the mill owners to break the union.

A meeting of the workers was addressed by the union president, Carr Solomon, and one of the strike leaders. The workers hailed the union for its stand against the N. E. A. officials who were trying to trick them back to work without winning their demands. The strikers expressed thanks to the union leadership.

terday that they will have nothing to do with Mr. Goldberg's company union.

Bank Cites Gov't's Attack on Negroes To Justify Eviction

E. 6th Street Tenants Demand Halt to Attack On Cyril Briggs

BROOKLYN, April 5.—Support of the fight of tenants of 425 E. Sixth St., Manhattan, against the eviction of Cyril Briggs, was voted last night at the meeting of the Scottsboro Branch of the International Labor Defense. Six members volunteered to participate in the proposed picketing of the building and the owning bank. The tenants are holding an open air protest meeting tonight at Avenue A and Sixth St.

NEW YORK, April 5.—"The city and federal governments discriminate against Negroes, so why shouldn't we?" This was the gist of a statement made by a spokesman for the Emigrants Industrial Savings Bank to a delegation of the tenants of 425 East 6th St., which visited the bank's renting agents yesterday to demand an answer to the tenants' demands that the bank halt its campaign to evict Cyril Briggs and his family because they are Negroes.

The discrimination against Mr. Briggs is not a particular or isolated case, the bank's spokesman, a Mr. Howe, told the delegation. Discrimination against Negroes is general, he suavely continued, failing however, to explain that it is fostered by the banks and other capitalist institutions. The city and federal government also discriminate against Negroes, as we all know, he knowingly winked at the delegation. "We are not doing anything unusual in serving a notice on Mr. Briggs to vacate the premises at 425 East 6th St."

Tenants Declare for Social Equality. The delegation, headed by Hy Kroll, and including Sonia Shernoff, Sam Posner and Briggs, retorted that the tenants of 425 East 6th St. are unalterably opposed to any racial discrimination, and were active fighters for complete social, political and economic equality of the Negro people. They were organized and would refuse to pay any rent until the eviction notice was withdrawn, and would picket the house and the bank and mobilize the widest masses of white and Negro workers against the bank's racist attack on the Negro people.

Already in receipt of scores of protests from workers and their organizations, the bank's agent adopted a more conciliatory tone, declaring that that was the attitude of the tenants then it gave a new

complexion to the affair. He would have to investigate first, however, and asked for another 48 hours, promising an answer by Friday night. The delegation told him the tenants would tolerate no further delay and would begin picketing if the bank did not withdraw the eviction notice by Friday night.

Workers and organizations who have not yet sent protests to the bank are urged to do so at once, addressing their protests to the Emigrants Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St. Protests were sent yesterday by the International Workers Order and the Downtown Section of the International Labor Defense.

Anti-War Meetings Tonight to Reply To U.S. Jingo Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Against War and Fascism, is being supported by the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy. Meetings of the Needle Trades Workers Union in the Garment Center will be held on Friday noon. Students of Manhattan Industrial High School held a successful meeting Wednesday night. The Millinery Workers Union had a successful meeting on Wednesday night.

Ex-Servicemen to March The Workers Ex-servicemen League will hold a demonstration at Union Square at 5 p. m. today and will march from there in a body to St. Nicholas Arena. Various other organizations, notably the Bronx House Anti-War Committee, the Columbia Anti-War League and Teachers College Anti-War Committee will mobilize their membership and march in a body to the Arena.

The principal speaker of the evening will be Dr. Harry F. Ward, newly elected national chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism and secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service. In addition Professor H. W. L. Dana, of Cambridge, Mass., who was expelled from Columbia for his activities in the last imperialist war, is coming from Boston to speak at the meeting. Representatives of mass organizations will bring greetings to the meeting and other speakers will be Annie Gray from the Women's Peace Society; Louise Weir, from the International League for Peace and Freedom; Roger Baldwin, from the American Civil Liberties Union; Robert W. Dunn, Labor Research Association.

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.

5,000 Auto Workers Swell Strikers' Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

plant, at 4003 W. Roosevelt Road, to decide on their next move. The workers met last Saturday, and yesterday presented their demand for a wage increase to the president of the firm, George B. Dryden. Mr. Dryden, the organizer of the company union, known as the Dryden Rubber Company Employees' Club. The strike was forced on company union officials by the rank and file. The company union president now claims the organization is not a union but merely "an employees club."

Workers Resist CWA Wage Cuts And Mass Firings

(Continued from Page 1)

diate cash relief equal to at least to C. W. A. wages. The Relief Workers League locals are located at: 3919 Third Ave., Bronx; 236 E. 116th St., Harlem; 418 West 53rd St., Manhattan; 298 Henry St., East Side; 1449 68 Graham Ave., Williamsburg; 1280 56th St., Brooklyn; 114 W. 14th St., New York; 35 E. 19th St., New York; 148-29 Liberty Ave., Queens; 2047 Richmond Ave., Staten Island; and 27 Hudson St., Yonkers.

Open-air meetings are being held in all neighborhoods by the Unemployment Councils jointly with the Relief Workers League to mobilize the unemployed and C. W. A. workers to resist the LaGuardia wage cuts, relief cuts and firings.

April 8th Conference Calls were sent out yesterday to all delegates to previous sessions of the Greater New York United Front Conference on C. W. A. and Unemployment to attend the April 8th conference to be held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., at 1 p. m. Workers on the projects should immediately elect delegates to the conference on the basis of representation of one delegate for each 25 workers. Unemployed and fraternal organizations should elect delegates on the basis of three delegates from each local or branch and three from the city or central body. Unorganized workers in the neighborhoods and in the flop houses should circulate petitions and obtain full delegate representation on the basis of one delegate for each 25 signatures.

Due to the growing mass demand for jobs, the Philadelphia County Emergency Board announced yesterday that 19,000 C. W. A. workers will return to work today after a week's layoff. An additional 3,500 have been freed because of "ineligibility" under the means test carried out by the so-called registration.

Philadelphia Workers To Demonstrate April 8 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5.—Demanding resumption of C. W. A. at a guaranteed minimum wage of \$15 a week with union rates of pay for all skilled workers, employed and unemployed workers and fired C. W. A. men will demonstrate here Saturday, April 7, at 1 p. m., at R. C. Burns Plaza. The demonstration will be under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils and the C. W. A. Workers' Union.

According to the official figures, 23,500 C. W. A. workers here were thrown off the job when they reported for work on Monday. No provision has been made for the granting of immediate relief. Meanwhile, the County Relief Board is calling the 76,000 heads of families who are on relief to the relief offices at 15th and Cherry Streets for "classification." After this, the "eligibles" will be chosen for the forced labor "work relief" at starvation wages of \$7.20 a week.

The workers demand reemployment of all C. W. A. workers at full union wages, extension of projects to give jobs to all unemployed, increase of relief, payment of rent and the furnishing of clothes to the unemployed. Under the present plan, single workers will either get no relief at all, or the miserable \$1.80 a week and slips for rotten meat and eggs. Many single workers

At the discontinuance of C. W. A., the city had announced that the Roosevelt wage scale of 30 cents an hour would be adopted. The workers formed orderly ranks at the headquarters of the Relief Workers' Association at 82 Union St., and marched to Lincoln Park.

An elected committee of five presented the workers' demands to City Manager Barlow. After a two-hour session, the workers forced the city administration to resume the 50-cent wage scale on a 24-hour work basis.

Garment workers welcome SHERIDAN VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT (Formerly Shidkrais) 225 WEST 36th STREET Between 7th and 8th Avenues

Allerton Avenue Comrades! The Modern Bakery was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the Food Workers Industrial Union. 691 ALLESTON AVE.

Spring Festival Special Spring Sports: Tennis-Hiking Baseball

Russian and Oriental Kitchen Comradely Atmosphere VILLAGE BAR 221 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

MEN! WOMEN! BOYS! Wanted to Sell the Daily Worker. Opportunity to earn some money while increasing the Daily circulation. Call Alagon 4-1734, 35 E. 12th St.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012 Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-3 P.M.

9.9 Goldin, Optician 1378 ST. NICHOLAS AVE. at 1690 LEXINGTON AVE. at 179th ST. N.Y. at 106th ST. N.Y.

Williamsburg Comrades Welcome ASSEMBLY CAFETERIA 766 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Columbia Graduates Picket CWA Offices Demanding Jobs Back

NEW YORK, April 4.—Protesting against the wholesale dismissal of C. W. A. workers, a group of Columbia University graduates picketed the Port of New York Authority Building at 15th St. and Eighth Ave. yesterday, where the office of Grace Gosselin, C. W. A. administrator of white collar projects, is located. Miss Gosselin was recently connected with the Socialist-controlled Workers Committee on unemployment.

A hundred workers were laid off yesterday morning. When a delegation saw Miss Gosselin early in the afternoon demanding that she place the workers' demands for reinstatement into the hands of Commissioner Hudson, she evaded the issue by answering that she could do nothing.

"I'm only a little crackpot of a social worker among a lot of business people," she said.

Eastern L.S.U. Cage Tournay in Last Round NEW YORK.—The semi-final and final rounds of the Metropolitan Workers basketball tournament will be fought out Sunday morning, April 8, at Kaytee A.C. gym in Brooklyn with the Kaytee A. C. winners of last year's tournament, and the Tremont Progressive matching skill in the semi-final round. The winner will play the Calvert A. C., who drew a bye, for the Eastern district L. S. U. championship.

The Kaytee A. C. gym is located in the Brooklyn Finnish Hall, 764-40th Street, Brooklyn and can be reached by the West End train to 8th Avenue.

ers have been forced to sleep in the streets or in empty and abandoned houses, and several have been routed out and jailed by the police.

New Haven Workers to Demonstrate NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Workers here, under the leadership of the Unemployed Protective Association, will demonstrate at the Central Green on Thursday, April 12, at noon, demanding that the city endorse and support the Workers' Bill H.R. 7598. C. W. A. jobs be provided for every unemployed worker at a minimum guaranteed wage of \$15 a week, and immediate cash relief of \$10 a week, \$2 additional for each dependent.

Stop Pay Out PORTLAND, Maine, April 5.—Under the leadership of the Relief Workers' Association, 100 C. W. A. workers, reinforced by about 500 unemployed workers, marched on the City Hall here Monday, and forced the city to continue the C. W. A. wage scale of 50 cents an hour to all workers on "work relief."

At the discontinuance of C. W. A., the city had announced that the Roosevelt wage scale of 30 cents an hour would be adopted. The workers formed orderly ranks at the headquarters of the Relief Workers' Association at 82 Union St., and marched to Lincoln Park.

An elected committee of five presented the workers' demands to City Manager Barlow. After a two-hour session, the workers forced the city administration to resume the 50-cent wage scale on a 24-hour work basis.

Garment workers welcome SHERIDAN VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT (Formerly Shidkrais) 225 WEST 36th STREET Between 7th and 8th Avenues

Allerton Avenue Comrades! The Modern Bakery was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the Food Workers Industrial Union. 691 ALLESTON AVE.

Spring Festival Special Spring Sports: Tennis-Hiking Baseball

Russian and Oriental Kitchen Comradely Atmosphere VILLAGE BAR 221 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

MEN! WOMEN! BOYS! Wanted to Sell the Daily Worker. Opportunity to earn some money while increasing the Daily circulation. Call Alagon 4-1734, 35 E. 12th St.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012 Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-3 P.M.

9.9 Goldin, Optician 1378 ST. NICHOLAS AVE. at 1690 LEXINGTON AVE. at 179th ST. N.Y. at 106th ST. N.Y.

Williamsburg Comrades Welcome ASSEMBLY CAFETERIA 766 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Workers Resist CWA Wage Cuts And Mass Firings

(Continued from Page 1)

diate cash relief equal to at least to C. W. A. wages. The Relief Workers League locals are located at: 3919 Third Ave., Bronx; 236 E. 116th St., Harlem; 418 West 53rd St., Manhattan; 298 Henry St., East Side; 1449 68 Graham Ave., Williamsburg; 1280 56th St., Brooklyn; 114 W. 14th St., New York; 35 E. 19th St., New York; 148-29 Liberty Ave., Queens; 2047 Richmond Ave., Staten Island; and 27 Hudson St., Yonkers.

Open-air meetings are being held in all neighborhoods by the Unemployment Councils jointly with the Relief Workers League to mobilize the unemployed and C. W. A. workers to resist the LaGuardia wage cuts, relief cuts and firings.

April 8th Conference Calls were sent out yesterday to all delegates to previous sessions of the Greater New York United Front Conference on C. W. A. and Unemployment to attend the April 8th conference to be held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., at 1 p. m. Workers on the projects should immediately elect delegates to the conference on the basis of representation of one delegate for each 25 workers. Unemployed and fraternal organizations should elect delegates on the basis of three delegates from each local or branch and three from the city or central body. Unorganized workers in the neighborhoods and in the flop houses should circulate petitions and obtain full delegate representation on the basis of one delegate for each 25 signatures.

Due to the growing mass demand for jobs, the Philadelphia County Emergency Board announced yesterday that 19,000 C. W. A. workers will return to work today after a week's layoff. An additional 3,500 have been freed because of "ineligibility" under the means test carried out by the so-called registration.

Philadelphia Workers To Demonstrate April 8 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5.—Demanding resumption of C. W. A. at a guaranteed minimum wage of \$15 a week with union rates of pay for all skilled workers, employed and unemployed workers and fired C. W. A. men will demonstrate here Saturday, April 7, at 1 p. m., at R. C. Burns Plaza. The demonstration will be under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils and the C. W. A. Workers' Union.

According to the official figures, 23,500 C. W. A. workers here were thrown off the job when they reported for work on Monday. No provision has been made for the granting of immediate relief. Meanwhile, the County Relief Board is calling the 76,000 heads of families who are on relief to the relief offices at 15th and Cherry Streets for "classification." After this, the "eligibles" will be chosen for the forced labor "work relief" at starvation wages of \$7.20 a week.

The workers demand reemployment of all C. W. A. workers at full union wages, extension of projects to give jobs to all unemployed, increase of relief, payment of rent and the furnishing of clothes to the unemployed. Under the present plan, single workers will either get no relief at all, or the miserable \$1.80 a week and slips for rotten meat and eggs. Many single workers

At the discontinuance of C. W. A., the city had announced that the Roosevelt wage scale of 30 cents an hour would be adopted. The workers formed orderly ranks at the headquarters of the Relief Workers' Association at 82 Union St., and marched to Lincoln Park.

An elected committee of five presented the workers' demands to City Manager Barlow. After a two-hour session, the workers forced the city administration to resume the 50-cent wage scale on a 24-hour work basis.

Garment workers welcome SHERIDAN VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT (Formerly Shidkrais) 225 WEST 36th STREET Between 7th and 8th Avenues

Allerton Avenue Comrades! The Modern Bakery was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the Food Workers Industrial Union. 691 ALLESTON AVE.

Spring Festival Special Spring Sports: Tennis-Hiking Baseball

Russian and Oriental Kitchen Comradely Atmosphere VILLAGE BAR 221 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

MEN! WOMEN! BOYS! Wanted to Sell the Daily Worker. Opportunity to earn some money while increasing the Daily circulation. Call Alagon 4-1734, 35 E. 12th St.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012 Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-3 P.M.

9.9 Goldin, Optician

Dr. Moton Endorsed Drive for Lower Pay For Negro Workers

Bosses in Nation-Wide Wage-Cutting Drive on Harrased Negro Toilers

By CYRIL BRIGGS

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Secret support by Dr. Robert R. Moton, Negro reformist head of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, of a campaign by Southern and Northern manufacturers to further cut the starvation wages of Negro workers under the discriminatory N. R. A. differential codes is revealed in a Washington dispatch to the Baltimore Afro-American.

The paper reports discovery of secret documents in Washington insisting upon still lower wages for Negro workers, and a letter from Dr. Moton endorsing the demand of the Southland Manufacturing Co. of Montgomery, Ala., for an N.R.A. code differential based on race, with lower wage payments for its Negro employees. The Southland bosses had asked for "further extension of relief," at the expense of its already underpaid Negro workers. Moton in his letter declared: "I am convinced that the management is making an honest effort to conform to the N. R. A. code in the industry."

Paper Attempts to Whitewash Moton

The Afro-American, which publishes these sensational revelations, attempts to whitewash Moton with the statement "it is felt by many that Dr. Moton was an unwitting aide to a scheme aimed at defrauding thousands of workers throughout the South of their rightful earnings." Thus the Afro-American gives indirect support to the very conditions against which it raves.

The Southland Manufacturing Co. employs some 300 women, and wanted to pay its Negro workers \$9 a week instead of the \$12 wage specified in the code as a minimum, but which in actual practice has become the average wage.

Manufacturer Calls for "Sub-Normal" Code for Negroes

Among the secret documents reported by the Afro-American is one from J. F. Ames, owner of factories in Selma, Ala., and Cleveland, Ohio, urging the manufacturers, North and South, to stick together in their insistence upon lower wages for Negro workers. Ames calls for a "sub-normal" code for all Negro workers, on the grounds that since they have been kept at the bottom of capitalist society they should be forced down into still deeper misery, or, as he chauvinistically puts it, since they are "at the bottom of worthwhile accomplishment in the affairs of the world since the beginning of time."

Ames has circulated other manufacturers with many letters slandering the Negro workers and their capacity for equal performance of work. One such letter declares that "unfortunately, the African Negro must be placed very low in the scale of intelligence." It sets forth purported figures from the U. S. War Department Intelligence tests taken during the war, in an attempt to prove Negroes inferior.

Admits and Endorses Boss Discrimination Policy

Another of his circular letters admits and endorses the general discrimination practiced by capitalist enterprises against Negro workers, declaring:

"It is an established fact over the entire nation that, generally, a colored man or woman should be and is paid less than a white man or woman, the reason being that their performance, responsibility and capability are less. This fact has been established since the beginning of time," he declares in his bluntness, ignoring, concluding with a call to his fellow bosses to further force down the standard of living of the Negro masses as a capitalist way out of the crisis: "At a crisis like we are passing through, it certainly will prove disastrous to fail to consider what this means." He proposes a wage of \$9.50 for a 40-hour week for Negroes in the

Haywood Reports to 8th Party Convention Communist Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

By CARL REEVE
was removed from office as State Secretary of the Socialist Party by the Social Fascist state leaders, because he voted for the united front, and the united action of the workers forced a public trial. "We investigated the Socialist Party misleaders and we found plenty. We gave these misleaders more action than they had seen in the last ten years. In fact, we gave them so much action that they are now suffering from a relapse."

The membership of the Socialist Party dropped, he said, from 1,200 to 800 in California as a result of this united front appeal of the Communists.

"We won over about 70 per cent of the Socialist Party's most active members and local leaders. I want to emphasize the distinction between the local leaders and the state and national leaders of the Socialist Party. We often make the mistake of attacking the local leaders of the S. P. in general terms of condemnation. Many of these local S. P. leaders are sincere rank and file. When they are indiscriminately condemned they are lost to us. We lost one important S. P. local because we made an unwarranted attack on one such sincere local leader. The fact that 350 S. P. members out of 1,200 joined our Party proves that these rank and file Socialists and many of the local leaders are sincere and are in the S. P. because they believe it is working to bring about Socialism. With a correct application of the united front in other districts, results as good as in California can be secured."

Anti-War Work Stressed

A great ovation was given to Roy Hudson, fighting head of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, upon his election as chairman of the evening session.

In progress of the Party in developing struggles in the shops in the heavy industries, in drawing Negro workers into these struggles, in developing the fight for the unemployed, and the struggle against war and fascism, ran through the speeches of the delegates, most of them shop workers, in last night's session.

Refuse to Carry Out Demands Voted on by Membership

NEW YORK.—Since the members of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians have continued their militant 13-year fight for local autonomy (self-government) their officials have spent sleepless nights trying to figure out the best methods of breaking the spirit of the members, victimizing the rank and file leaders, and killing the fight for local autonomy.

The newest tactic of Eddie Canavan and his understrappers (governing board) should make every thinking musician take action against such infamy. The governing Board flatly refused to carry out the demands of the unanimous membership vote of March 19, and conduct a special meeting on April 2, for consideration of the by-laws revisions. The by-laws committee therefore arranged to hold a meeting at the Lyceum across the street from the local. They notified every member of the local.

The governing board sent out a letter of intimidation to all the members telling them that they would be disciplined or expelled if they attended the meeting.

Use Spotters

Fearing the success of the meeting they put Jimmy Canavan in front of the Lyceum to "rat" on any member who entered the building. George (Sellout) Brenner used the more filthy method of spreading false rumors on the floor of the union. He kept away quite a few weakened members by telling them that the meeting was illegal.

The honest member should ask himself the following:
1. Does anyone fight against autonomy better than Weisman and the "yellow" board members who voted unanimously with Canavan for delay until June, and for expulsion and discipline for members who went to the meeting?
2. Does Weisman represent the members who elected him when he voted against the resolution passed unanimously by the members March 19?
3. Who are the leaders who boldly face all the obstacles and cannot be intimidated?
4. What right has Joseph Weber to deny members of 802 the constitutional rights of all citizens of free speech and free assembly?
5. Why is the N. R. A. Labor Board silent?

The musicians must solidly pack the next membership meeting April 9 and militantly support the actions of those leaders who have been in the forefront of the fight for autonomy to date.

(Classified)

GERL comrades can obtain good home in exchange for their household services. Green, 238 Kings Highway, Bensonhurst 6-4490.

GOING away, selling dishes, lamps, lampshades, blankets, drapes, fireplace set, chairs, tables, miscellaneous. No reasonable offer refused. ORCHARD 3-9812.

NEWLY decorated light room, steam, electric, shower, bath, private hall. With laundry \$4 per week; 526 E. 81st St. Apt. 4.

WANTED portable typewriter, good condition, reasonable. Box 13, Daily Worker.

VOLUNTEER typist wanted at Film and Photo League, 12 E. 17th St., Friday and Saturday.

PERSONAL HARRY LOUDERBOUGH or West call Harry Springer at Orchard 4-9889.

WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY

2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST has reduced the rent, several good apartments available.

Cultural Activities for Adults, Youth and Children.

Telephone: Estabrook 8-1400-8-1401. Trains: Stop at Allerton Ave. station. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Directions: Lexington Ave. White Plains Branch and Saturday 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Communist Leader

him into the camp of the enemies of our Party, attacking the party and the J. with the worst slander. Padmore, Heywood warned, had sunk into the swamp of counter-revolutionary petty-bourgeois nationalism.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Kentucky Miners Join Party

How the Party has gained 200 members in Kentucky after the terror which followed the defeat of the 1931 strike there, was described by another young worker delegate to the convention from the Y.C.L. in Kentucky. "I bring greetings to this Convention from the Kentucky miners," he declared.

"The miners who were at one time affected by the red scare are learning that the 'New Deal' is the same old dirty deal of high powered rifles, machine and shot guns," he said. "The miners of Kentucky are learning to stop their feuds and instead of turning their guns against each other, to turn them against their real enemies, in the spirit given us by Comrades Stalin and Browder."

The young Kentucky miner told of the establishment of a new Party nucleus in Louisville, and the action of the members of the Socialist Party of Lexington in joining the Communist Party after the sell-out by the Socialist leaders of the A. F. of L. in the U.M.W.A. He said, and now exist in two of the key mines in Bell County. The committees of unemployed organized under the leadership of the Party have won relief from the county authorities in Bell County.

In one case where the workers were refused food by the County they began to help themselves and then the County came across with relief. A woman's committee has been built in Bell County to fight for the demands of the unemployed.

"One of the achievements of the Party has been the organization in Evans, Kentucky, of a Party unit of 16 former members of the I.W.O. in this historic town," he stated.

Honor Simms' Memory

After the Kentucky delegate's speech, Hudson spoke of the work of Harry Simms, Y.C.L. organizer killed by the Kentucky gun thugs in the Kentucky strike. The Convention rose and stood one minute in silence in honor of Simms.

"The steel workers are in the verge of another strike wave," James Eagan, head of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union said. "The workers are in the mood for organization and strike. The 10 per cent increase given them by the Steel Trust as a concession to prevent struggle was not enough even to keep pace with higher living costs. The chief grievance of the steel workers is the intense speed-up. The small concession of 10 per cent increase will not hold the workers in check."

Eagan analyzed the lessons of the recent strikes led by the S.M.W.I.U., especially Ambridge.

"Our chief mistake was that we did not build the Communist Party in Ambridge during the strike, and did not build groups and department committees of the union in the mill. Therefore, the terror prevented us from organizing for some time after the strike was broken. We did not sufficiently introduce the Daily Worker into the union during the strike. The terror was brought in to Ambridge because the bosses knew they would not be able to work through our union leadership as they did through the Amalgamated Association in Weirton and Clairton where the A. A. officials sold out the workers."

Egan declared that the union had not followed out the policy of concentration sufficiently. "We concentrated for strike in places where it was easier to organize like Ambridge and Greensburg," he said, "if we had concentrated all our forces on striking the J. and L. in Pittsburgh then the smaller mills outside Pittsburgh would have followed

Such tendencies aid class enemy. Comrade Heywood then gave as a warning to Noel the example of a former Party member, Padmore, who could not shake off his petty-bourgeois past and tendencies, and whose wrong line finally brought

him into the camp of the enemies of our Party, attacking the party and the J. with the worst slander. Padmore, Heywood warned, had sunk into the swamp of counter-revolutionary petty-bourgeois nationalism.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Communist Leader

him into the camp of the enemies of our Party, attacking the party and the J. with the worst slander. Padmore, Heywood warned, had sunk into the swamp of counter-revolutionary petty-bourgeois nationalism.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Kentucky Miners Join Party

How the Party has gained 200 members in Kentucky after the terror which followed the defeat of the 1931 strike there, was described by another young worker delegate to the convention from the Y.C.L. in Kentucky. "I bring greetings to this Convention from the Kentucky miners," he declared.

"The miners who were at one time affected by the red scare are learning that the 'New Deal' is the same old dirty deal of high powered rifles, machine and shot guns," he said. "The miners of Kentucky are learning to stop their feuds and instead of turning their guns against each other, to turn them against their real enemies, in the spirit given us by Comrades Stalin and Browder."

The young Kentucky miner told of the establishment of a new Party nucleus in Louisville, and the action of the members of the Socialist Party of Lexington in joining the Communist Party after the sell-out by the Socialist leaders of the A. F. of L. in the U.M.W.A. He said, and now exist in two of the key mines in Bell County. The committees of unemployed organized under the leadership of the Party have won relief from the county authorities in Bell County.

In one case where the workers were refused food by the County they began to help themselves and then the County came across with relief. A woman's committee has been built in Bell County to fight for the demands of the unemployed.

"One of the achievements of the Party has been the organization in Evans, Kentucky, of a Party unit of 16 former members of the I.W.O. in this historic town," he stated.

Honor Simms' Memory

After the Kentucky delegate's speech, Hudson spoke of the work of Harry Simms, Y.C.L. organizer killed by the Kentucky gun thugs in the Kentucky strike. The Convention rose and stood one minute in silence in honor of Simms.

"The steel workers are in the verge of another strike wave," James Eagan, head of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union said. "The workers are in the mood for organization and strike. The 10 per cent increase given them by the Steel Trust as a concession to prevent struggle was not enough even to keep pace with higher living costs. The chief grievance of the steel workers is the intense speed-up. The small concession of 10 per cent increase will not hold the workers in check."

Eagan analyzed the lessons of the recent strikes led by the S.M.W.I.U., especially Ambridge.

"Our chief mistake was that we did not build the Communist Party in Ambridge during the strike, and did not build groups and department committees of the union in the mill. Therefore, the terror prevented us from organizing for some time after the strike was broken. We did not sufficiently introduce the Daily Worker into the union during the strike. The terror was brought in to Ambridge because the bosses knew they would not be able to work through our union leadership as they did through the Amalgamated Association in Weirton and Clairton where the A. A. officials sold out the workers."

Egan declared that the union had not followed out the policy of concentration sufficiently. "We concentrated for strike in places where it was easier to organize like Ambridge and Greensburg," he said, "if we had concentrated all our forces on striking the J. and L. in Pittsburgh then the smaller mills outside Pittsburgh would have followed

Such tendencies aid class enemy. Comrade Heywood then gave as a warning to Noel the example of a former Party member, Padmore, who could not shake off his petty-bourgeois past and tendencies, and whose wrong line finally brought

him into the camp of the enemies of our Party, attacking the party and the J. with the worst slander. Padmore, Heywood warned, had sunk into the swamp of counter-revolutionary petty-bourgeois nationalism.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle

No Equality in Bargaining Under Capitalist Ownership

Bill Dunne Declares at Senate Hearing Workers Can Advance Only Through Struggle

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
Article VI.
The truth of the matter is that whenever the issue is joined, between workers and employers in these days, in any sort of an extended battle line, there is a great tendency for workers to organize their own struggles under the leadership of an elected rank and file committee which may and often does represent all the workers in various organizations and quite often has representatives of so-called unorganized workers, even at times workers who have been forced into some form of a company union.

This is something new in the United States and it is my fault that of the organization I represent that Mr. Gorman, Mr. Green, Mr. Lewis and other officials of the A. F. of L. fail to realize its causes and significance. It is a product of the crisis, of the terrible conditions of the working population; it is a sign of the growing maturity and homogeneity of the American working class.

That the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated unions adopted the policy of the united front and encourages strike leadership through united front committees, that in the factories and industries it seeks to build these united committees for action against company unions and various grievances of the workers, shows that it understood the needs of American workers in this period.

The question will be asked: If the official policy of the A. F. of L. is the crisp and that of most of its affiliated unions is a class-peace policy, why is it that so many powerful employers and their press are announcing their opposition to organization under the A. F. of L. label? The answer is, first, these big employers like those in steel, auto, oil and the decisive sections of the mining industry, etc., do not want any organization of their workers. Many of them did not even have company unions as was the case of the steel trust, but organized them simply as a formality; second, these

big employers do not believe that the A. F. of L. leaders can control workers sufficiently to enforce their class-peace policy; and third, they are prepared to recognize the A. F. of L. leadership as an alternative, rather than unions organized and led by the T. U. U. L., or independent unions so-called, led by militant committees of rank and file workers.

Now as to some specific provisions of the Wagner Bill. The Wagner Bill proposes to "equalize" the bargaining power of the employer and employees. This in itself indicates one of its deceptive features. There can be no equality of bargaining power between employers and employees as long as private property is recognized in natural resources, and the machinery of production and distribution.

Section 2 of the Bill speaks of providing agencies for the peaceful settlement of disputes. No one should object to the peaceful settlement of disputes between capitalists and workers regarding questions of wages, working conditions, etc., providing that the policy with prompt emphasis on peaceful settlement does not militate against the interests of the working class. But the present system is based on the employment of workers solely for profit. The workers produce commodities for sale in all of which there is a certain amount of surplus value.

It is only by taking advantage of favorable opportunities the workers are able to prevent themselves from becoming a group of "broken wretches," as Marx said.

(To be continued)

"Telegraph Messengers' Voice" Helps Win Victory

Letters from Our Readers

Must Continue Fight for Vacations to Include Those Under 21; New Paper Stirs Interest

NEW YORK.—The first edition of the "Telegraph Messengers' Voice," which was put out by the Telegraph Messengers' Union, 114 West 44th St., got results immediately. The bulletin quoted a notice that was sent to managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company concerning vacations for messengers. It was as follows:

N. Y., 3-9-34.
Terminal Handlings
Circular No. 45
Manager:

A number of messengers have raised the question about vacations with pay in view of the statement made in Rule 64 of the Manual For Messengers that messengers are entitled to one week's vacation with pay after one year, etc. Please arrange to delete that paragraph as vacations are no longer granted to messengers.

The response of the messengers to this new ruling was so widespread that the Western Union Co. immediately sent follow-up notices saying that messengers over 21 years of age are to receive vacation time at 75 per cent of their pay, which is what the clerks and other employees of the company get.

Although this is a victory which was achieved through the "Messengers' Voice," nevertheless it shows up the move of the company to divide the messengers on the basis of age. By making this distinction between messengers under 21 years old and those over 21 the company hopes to weaken the attempts at organization and arouse antagonism between the messengers. The messengers must be on their guard to see that their ranks are not divided and continue the fight for vacation with pay for boys under 21 years of age.

From all over the city messengers showed their enthusiasm over the paper by asking when the next one will come out and sending in all sorts of letters and articles to be published in it. This is the first time that this large body of young workers, who are suffering the most intense exploitation and misery, have ever had an organ to expose these conditions. For the first time the messengers are being organized and organized under a union run and controlled by themselves. What this means to the hundreds of messengers is shown by the steady growth of the Telegraph Messengers' Union. The next edition of the "Messengers' Voice" will be put out shortly and the paper will improve continually.

By a Worker Correspondent

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Fellow dining car workers:

We hope you have all read the letter from the dining car worker which was published in the Daily Worker on Friday, March 30. This shows just how the company is continuing to give us worse conditions by firing us without cause and then taking us back at lower wages.

We also know that when we fought for better conditions we won them. When we went down to Washington and asked the agent to be fed, he said that he couldn't do anything about it and to take it up with Sunnyside, but when so many of us came and demanded to be fed he acted plenty quick. In fact, he had Jimmy Barnes down in Washington the next day handing out slips to different cars which fed us. We won the same thing at Harrisburg.

Then we started being paid for dead-heading. It's true we are not being given paid dead-head run, but we have been paid for some of them.

Then we forced the company to take back Chef Anderson. But we must continue fighting for Anderson. He was a chef when he was hired, has been taken back as a third cook. The company had had a wage cut of 40 per cent. We must keep fighting to have him reinstated as a chef with seniority, and pass rights and to be paid for the time he has lost through this action by the company.

The company has an argument with the Brotherhood of Dining

Car employees which calls for a set scale of wages. Now just in order to keep this agreement in force, the company is running about a dozen crews at these scales and the rest of us on an hourly basis. That means that we get paid for the hours we are actually on a run, with the result that while we may be away from our homes for a week or ten days, we actually make only \$5 to \$10 all during that time.

Since the company has an agreement with the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, our first job is to join this organization and begin to fight. Not that we think the Brotherhood by itself can do anything for us but that we can help ourselves by using the Brotherhood.

Council No. 1 meets at the Urban League, and as members we can take the floor and bring motions on the floor for adoption.

Every member should go to this meeting, and as members, when "new business" is being discussed, bring motions up for reinstatement of Chef Anderson as chef, a motion for pay for reporting time with a three-hour minimum, a motion for full time scales and the abolition of the hourly basis, and a motion against lay-offs.

Then, when these motions are passed, a motion should be made to circulate every other council on the Pennsylvania Road with a copy of them asking the other councils to support them.

UNITY COMMITTEE,
Sunnyside Yards.

By a Worker Correspondent

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Fellow dining car workers:

We hope you have all read the letter from the dining car worker which was published in the Daily Worker on Friday, March 30. This shows just how the company is continuing to give us worse conditions by firing us without cause and then taking us back at lower wages.

We also know that when we fought for better conditions we won them. When we went down to Washington and asked the agent to be fed, he said that he couldn't do anything about it and to take it up with Sunnyside, but when so many of us came and demanded to be fed he acted plenty quick. In fact, he had Jimmy Barnes down in Washington the next day handing out slips to different cars which fed us. We won the same thing at Harrisburg.

Then we started being paid for dead-heading. It's true we are not being given paid dead-head run, but we have been paid for some of them.

Then we forced the company to take back Chef Anderson. But we must continue fighting for Anderson. He was a chef when he was hired, has been taken back as a third cook. The company had had a wage cut of 40 per cent. We must keep fighting to have him reinstated as a chef with seniority, and pass rights and to be paid for the time he has lost through this action by the company.

The company has an argument with the Brotherhood of Dining

Car employees which calls for a set scale of wages. Now just in order to keep this agreement in force, the company is running about a dozen crews at these scales and the rest of us on an hourly basis. That means that we get paid for the hours we are actually on a run, with the result that while we may be away from our homes for a week or ten days, we actually make only \$5 to \$10 all during that time.

Since the company has an agreement with the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, our first job is to join this organization and begin to fight. Not that we think the Brotherhood by itself can do anything for us but that we can help ourselves by using the Brotherhood.

Council No. 1 meets at the Urban League, and as members we can take the floor and bring motions on the floor for adoption.

Every member should go to this meeting, and as members, when "new business" is being discussed, bring motions up for reinstatement of Chef Anderson as chef, a motion for pay for reporting time with a three-hour minimum, a motion for full time scales and the abolition of the hourly basis, and a motion against lay-offs.

Then, when these motions are passed, a motion should be made to circulate every other council on the Pennsylvania Road with a copy of them asking the other councils to support them.

UNITY COMMITTEE,
Sunnyside Yards.

By a Western Union Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The New York district head of the Association of Western Union Employees (company union), in a recent visit to the newspaper offices, was heard by at least three witnesses to make a statement that is a fair indication of what the company union officials think of the mental capacity of their dupes.

In a whining plea for the interests of the "poor company," he said that the W. U. "really didn't make any money the last year or so—they just fixed up the books to fool the bankers so they could get a loan from the bankers." . . . (!!!)

Just fawney, don'tcher know . . . the poor, guileless and misled bankers.

Tie-up of Millionaire Press and W. U.

In the report of the W. U. earnings on March 28 appears the following quotation from the N. Y. Times:

"Although the economy program has been successfully pursued and operating expenses further reduced by about \$4,000,000, without sacrifice of efficiency, the wage deduction of 10 per cent, in effect since Aug. 1, 1932, was terminated July 1, 1933, and \$4,000,000 was thus added to the annual pay of our employees. Vacations with pay were partially restored effective Jan. 1, 1934."

This would lead one to believe that the 10 per cent cut had been restored, when in fact it was the second 10 per cent cut that was restored. The total cut had been 20 per cent. And the 6 1/2 per cent of the second 10 per cent cut is still not returned to us.

Answering a recent article which appeared in these columns from someone who was not a W. U. employee we can say: "Sure! We know what 'reduction of operating expenses means' in the W. U. financial report—it means it comes out of our hides (salaries)." The reduced time workers can especially understand it.

It's about time we did something about it.

Marine Union Takes Offensive Against P & N

Forcing Concessions on Hampton Roads Ship Line

NORFOLK, Va.—The Marine Workers Industrial Union has put the bosses on the run in Hampton Roads.

The P. & N. steamship line, better known as the black boat, forced men to work like jackasses, stay on the dock for 15 and 18 hours, and only make an average of \$1.80 per day and then be chiseled out of 40 or 50 cents of that.

But the Marine Workers Industrial Union is organized on six docks, and in spite of all the bosses' terror has organized a local on the black boat. The thing that started them on the run was when the M. W. I. U. drew up their own code and elected two delegates to the N. R. A. code hearing, where the delegates exposed the rotten conditions in Hampton Roads and opened up on the facts on the P. & N.

As a result of this, the company has shortened the hours and hired regular gangers. They are now talking about a pay day once a week, and this is something the P. & N. never had. They are trying to make the workers think that the company had a change of heart. But the men are not being fooled. They are taking the line of the M. W. I. U. and are working out an agreement to present to the company along with other docks.

Who benefited by the change that the P. & N. made? Isn't Beck up to his old trick? When he pu on his regular gang, didn't he leave off many old men and put on a lot of boys that he could speed up?

Let's take a look at the other rooster on the north bound, Mr. Chambers. On the same week the change was made, the men made four hours and 23 minutes on Thursday and only drew \$1.20, and on Friday they made three hours and 10 minutes and drew \$1.20. Doesn't this show that you will have to make conditions for yourself better and not rely on the company and the N. R. A. code?

If we can force them to move one thing, we can force them to move on to others. The M. W. I. U. points the way. If you have not written up and don't know the delegate on the dock, you can find the national organizer at 553 Church St., Norfolk, any day from 10 to 2 o'clock. Open charter, no joining fees, dues are 50 cents per month.

NOTE:
We publish letters every Friday from workers in the transportation and communications industries—railroad, marine, surface lines, railway, elevated lines, express companies, truck drivers, taxi drivers, etc.—and from the communications industries—post office, telephone, telegraph, etc.

We urge workers from these industries to write us of their conditions of work and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

By a Western Union Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The New York district head of the Association of Western Union Employees (company union), in a recent visit to the newspaper offices, was heard by at least three witnesses to make a statement that is a fair indication of what the company union officials think of the mental capacity of their dupes.

In a whining plea for the interests of the "poor company," he said that the W. U. "really didn't make any money the last year or so—they just fixed up the books to fool the bankers so they could get a loan from the bankers." . . . (!!!)

Just fawney, don'tcher know . . . the poor, guileless and misled bankers.

Tie-up of Millionaire Press and W. U.

In the report of the W. U. earnings on March 28 appears the following quotation from the N. Y. Times:

"Although the economy program has been successfully pursued and operating expenses further reduced by about \$4,000,000, without sacrifice of efficiency, the wage deduction of 10 per cent, in effect since Aug. 1, 1932, was terminated July 1, 1933, and \$4,000,000 was thus added to the annual pay of our employees. Vacations with pay were partially restored effective Jan. 1, 1934."

This would lead one to believe that the 10 per cent cut had been restored, when in fact it was the second 10 per cent cut that was restored. The total cut had been 20 per cent. And the 6 1/2 per cent of the second 10 per cent cut is still not returned to us.

Answering a recent article which appeared in these columns from someone who was not a W. U. employee we can say: "Sure! We know what 'reduction of operating expenses means' in the W. U. financial report—it means it comes out of our hides (salaries)." The reduced time workers can especially understand it.

It's about time we did something about it.

Marine Union Takes Offensive Against P & N

Forcing Concessions on Hampton Roads Ship Line

NORFOLK, Va.—The Marine Workers Industrial Union has put the bosses on the run in Hampton Roads.

The P. & N. steamship line, better known as the black boat, forced men to work like jackasses, stay on the dock for 15 and 18 hours, and only make an average of \$1.80 per day and then be chiseled out of 40 or 50 cents of that.

But the Marine Workers Industrial Union is organized on six docks, and in spite of all the bosses' terror has organized a local on the black boat. The thing that started them on the run was when the M. W. I. U. drew up their own code and elected two delegates to the N. R. A. code hearing, where the delegates exposed the rotten conditions in Hampton Roads and opened up on the facts on the P. & N.

As a result of this, the company has shortened the hours and hired regular gangers. They are now talking about a pay day once a week, and this is something the P. & N. never had. They are trying to make the workers think that the company had a change of heart. But the men are not being fooled. They are taking the line of the M. W. I. U. and are working out an agreement to present to the company along with other docks.

Who benefited by the change that the P. & N. made? Isn't Beck up to his old trick? When he pu on his regular gang, didn't he leave off many old men and put on a lot of boys that he could speed up?

Let's take a look at the other rooster on the north bound, Mr. Chambers. On the same week the change was made, the men made four hours and 23 minutes on Thursday and only drew \$1.20, and on Friday they made three hours and 10 minutes and drew \$1.20. Doesn't this show that you will have to make conditions for yourself better and not rely on the company and the N. R. A. code?

If we can force them to move one thing, we can force them to move on to others. The M. W. I. U. points the way. If you have not written up and don't know the delegate on the dock, you can find the national organizer at 553 Church St., Norfolk, any day from 10 to 2 o'clock. Open charter, no joining fees, dues are 50 cents per month.

NOTE:
We publish letters every Friday from workers in the transportation and communications industries—railroad, marine, surface lines, railway, elevated lines, express companies, truck drivers, taxi drivers, etc.—and from the communications industries—post office, telephone, telegraph, etc.

We urge workers from these industries to write us of their conditions of work and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

Why is it that comrades, often leading ones, talk their heads off about getting contacts, but when revolutionary shop groups contact us themselves, they suddenly wilt and become strangely inactive?

Here is a fact about a group organized in a certain important shop of about 400 to 500 workers. This Party member went to the organizer of Section 9, in which the shop is located, asking the assistance of the nearest unit in systematic distribution of literature. Nothing was done.

Two months later the shop worker met the section organizer again and repeated his request. The organizer took the shop-worker's phone number and another three months passed without any results.

The district secretary was given at a membership meeting a note by the shop-worker, calling the attention of the district to the inactivity of Section 9 organizer. So far, everything is quiet. . . .

Is that penetration, rooting themselves in the masses, or is it plain dodging of work, hiding behind revolutionary phrases?

B. A.
Unit 510, Chicago, Ill.

Join the Communist Party

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

Name
Street
City

Beth David Training School Throws Student Nurses Out

Girls Who Worked Hard for \$10 to \$15 a Month Not Allowed to Get Diploma

(By a Group of Worker Correspondents)

NEW YORK.—We are former students of the Beth David Training School for Nurses, associated with the Beth David Hospital at Lexington Avenue and 113th Street.

For the past two years and three months we have been admitted at different periods into the Training School as students, with the understanding that during the period of two years and four months we would be trained, and would be graduated with a diploma at the end of that time. Now, suddenly, without any previous warning whatsoever, we are notified by the authorities in charge that the Training School is no longer in existence and that we must leave as soon as possible.

We believe that the trustees of the school must have known for some time that this was about to take place. Why then did they continue to allow young women to enter the hospital under the false pretences of receiving a complete course in the study of nursing? A few of us have been attending the school for four or five short months only. Surely, at the time of entrance they had some idea of discontinuing the training of nurses. Such ideas are not suddenly born overnight to be carried out next day.

A number of us are orphans, with no one to turn to, with no funds available. One of us comes from San Francisco and has not even the funds to return there.

Why should the two students who would have ended their studies on April 26th of this year be allowed to remain only with the understanding that they must pass examinations on questions covering material never taught at the school, and which will probably be so difficult that they will not be able to pass them? Why should we have to suffer because of the laxity of teaching methods?

Why should we, after working for so many months in the capacity of regular nurses to the salary of \$10 or \$15 per month paid to student nurses, suddenly be turned out on the streets like so many dogs for whom no one has any further use?

BETH DAVID STUDENT NURSES.



In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

"The earth is a sphere. It turns on its axis—The rich own the gas wells, The poor pay the taxes."
(Apologies to H. A. Potemkin, author of "Strike Me Red.")

Winter came, and though spring was far enough behind, it finally got here, unless we've been fooled again. We're not putting what's left of the winter coat into moth-balls yet, but the wool undergarments and the fire-oots—not only because spring is (supposedly) here, but because a whooping big gas bill arrived this morning, along with a leaflet passing the buck for the high price of gas to the door of government taxation.

Not that we doubt or enjoy the following facts, given in this leaflet: "Even if you own no property and pay no income taxes, you are taxed indirectly in your grocery bills, your rent, your bills for gas and electricity. . . . In 1923 taxes took 10.90 cents on the average out of every dollar paid for gas, electric, and steam service. In 1933 taxes took 16.38 cents out of every dollar paid by customers of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and its affiliated companies for such service—an increase of more than 50 per cent."

Or, to make a long story short, the less you've got the more they soak you, which describes the whole lousy system.

After that cheerful beginning, which struck a snag, we'd better go back and make a fresh start. We had set out to say that spring is here and cookery ideas begin to run counter to roasts, gravy, hot soup, and in the direction of fruit, salad, and—fish. (Are your worms and bent-pin ready?) It's a bit late for esters and a bit oily for steam fish, but recipes will keep, and here are a few suggestions.

For frying, it is tasty when first dipped in cornmeal or flour.

For baking, it is good with stuffing. (Shad, bass, haddock.) For filling use very small cubes of dry bread, or bread crumbs, mixed with what is available—an egg if possible, seasoning, chopped parsley, finely-chopped onion, celery,—and a bit of milk.

Stuff the cleaned fish with mixture, and if it is a big one, make three or four slits in the back with a knife and fill in with little strips of bacon or salt pork. If they are just adolescents, or bantam types, simply drape a bit of fat pork over them and bake.

Little strips of clean cheese-cloth laid under the fish will make it easier to take from pan without sticking and breaking.

(To Be Continued.)

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1812 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric and 3/4 yard ruffing. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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

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

Salvation Army's Iron Hand In Omaha Transient Shelter

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OMAHA, Neb.—The Federal transient shelter was opened up under Salvation Army rules and restrictions Dec. 22. The very first morning the S. A. tried to feed us mouldy bread, but the transients did not stand for that. Four of us took the mouldy bread down to the main office, to John McPherson, who is supposed to be an F.E.R.A. director.

On Dec. 26 the Salvation Army started a fight down in the basement with one of the fellows. The fellow worker did not know what it was all about, nor did he fight back. The Salvation Army then called the town riot squad which came in the place and hand-picked six fellow workers out of the crowd of 101 men and railroaded them right on to jail for 90 days each, without giving them a fair trial.

I asked for five workers to come with me down to the Unemployed Council meeting which was held on Tuesday night of every week. Then we found out there about the International Labor Defense, which helped to get the fellow workers out of jail after they had served 10 days.

Chrystie St., is in grade 2-B in public school. I asked him who had taught him to shine shoes, and he told me that his 16-year-old brother did. I asked him what his 16-year-old brother did, and the boy replied: "Oh, he plays baseball for money." (Scrub games which are played in empty lots; each boy chips in his share, usually about 50 cents.)

His father is out of work, and his mother takes in clothes which she makes at home and earns about \$4 a week for it, (when she works). This scene is repeated by the thousands in our great and glorious city.

EXPOSING THE "NEW LEADER" Bronx, N. Y. C.

Some comrades in the Bronx suggested, upon reading the March 3 "New Leader Editor's Corner," that the "Daily Worker" publish the whole column.

In this column the most vicious slander and lies that could be printed show how diseased the minds of the leadership of the Socialist Party are. I believe it's a good suggestion, because everything the "Daily Worker" has said of the Socialist leadership is summed up in that article. Also, to prove to the masses of workers the difference between the Daily Worker and the New Leader.

Hope this point is taken under consideration, I remain,

IS BECKER.

Every worker's red heart the world over is happy that Comrade Dimitroff is safe in the land of the Soviets—the Fatherland of the Working Class.

That the Daily Worker is the best workers' paper outside of the U. S. S. R. (this is not flattery)—there is no doubt about it. Even the enemies of the workers and Communists admit it openly. The mentality and the worth of any man is not the amount which is in his bankbook, but what kind of paper he reads and what kind of books.

The articles by Comrade D. Z. Manuilsky are the best one can read about conditions in Austria since 1918 and the role the Social-Fascist leaders played ever since. But comrades—be careful—75 lines in Article X—by D. Z. Manuilsky, page 6, of March 1, are repeated twice. Comrades, here is a suggestion: Start a pictorial section in the Daily Worker, with photographic and cartooned faces, titled "You Shall Know Them by Their Deeds." On one side of the page print the photographs of all true leaders and heroes of the working class the world over; on the right side of the same page print the faces of all misleaders and traitors of the working class, since time began.

We want to see and know our leaders and the workers' traitors.

Comradely yours,
D. J. G. S.

CAPITALISM FORCES CHILDREN TO LABOR

New York City.

Believe it or not, I once believed the following statement which I read in a capitalist newspaper: "A feather in President Roosevelt's hat is the decree recently enacted which abolished child labor in our country." But now I have a confession to make. Today I am guilty of having exploited a young boy who is one year older than my little daughter.

The boy is eight years of age. I was coming out of the Canal St. subway station, when suddenly I heard a meek little voice saying to me: "Shine, mister!" I looked down and lo and behold I saw a little mite of a black-haired boy, who should have been playing with his friends. His ragged appearance aroused my curiosity and I decided to do a little research work. The boy's name is J. M., he lives



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN
(Batting for Michael Gold)

An Open Letter

Mr. John L. Rice,
Health Commissioner of New York,
139 Center Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Commissioner:

Thank you so much for your thoughtfulness in sending us your mimeographed press release in which you recommend Spring health diets. I know that our readers will find these recommendations extremely helpful, particularly those of our readers who have been unemployed for the past few years.

You say that "there still are too many persons who adhere to the old-fashioned idea that their bodies require attention only at given intervals." That is quite true, Commissioner, and in the words of The Nation, we "deplore" that fact. Unfortunately, however, it is still necessary to pay fees to doctors in order to get a proper medical examination. Did you ever think of that, Commissioner? Of course they might go to some of the city clinics, but where would they get the money to go to an honest and competent doctor afterward to undo the physical harm done them by the cynical youngsters who practice medicine on the poor in the city's hospitals?

Some People Are Reckless!

YOUR press release you assert that "the person who takes proper care of his body seldom requires a bottle of tonic in the spring, or at any other time." You sure know your stuff, doctor! The way people neglect their bodies is something terrible; it would rile even a fellow with cool nerves. Especially the 17,000,000 unemployed throughout these great United States and the several million in our own fair city.

Now, doctor, just consider the reckless way in which many people without jobs mishandle their own bodies. Lots of them sleep four and five huddled up in one room, and you know how bad the ventilation is in some of those tenement buildings (including those owned by the city of New York). Many of those poorer families don't even have the good taste to move out of those terrible flats—especially when there are so many modern, well-equipped, sun-lit apartments that are vacant on Park Avenue, Riverside Drive and even up in Mt. Kisco in the Westchester Hills where the air and scenery would remind you of your last visit to the Swiss Alps.

Nature Is So Wonderful

I AM especially keen about emphasizing this point because of the profound observation further on in your release that "nature has provided most of the tonics needed by human beings in sunshine, fresh air and water." And you strike an aggressive note when you say that "the sooner every one makes greater use of these elements the sooner will the health of the nation improve."

Jeez, it does make one impatient to contemplate the stupidity of most people when they ignore these demands of nature for "sunshine, fresh air and water." Especially when all this is so easily available down in Palm Beach, Bermuda or right in our very midst, say up in Lake George, Lake Placid and the Thousand Islands.

Commissioner, let me say frankly (and I hope you don't think I'm trying to flatter you) that I admire your straightforward statement that "as a matter of fact, if more exercise were taken in the sunshine and fresh air many of the present diseases would become less prevalent."

The trouble is that most people limit their exercise to walking, instead of using their swimming pools or going on fox-hunts in Virginia. And instead of walking in the country where the salubrious air would invigorate them, they insist on walking by the hour on the city's hard pavements in search of work.

Food—For Thought

YOU certainly provide wonderful food for thought, as it were, when you say that "just as you change to Spring clothing so you should change to Springtime health rules." Of course, most of the so-called poorer class of people (some of my best friends are in this category) don't have to change back into Spring clothes because by the time Spring comes around their clothes have been worn down to the appropriate weight which you suggest. Of course, this takes us far afield into discussions of economics and politics, so I guess we had better pass this aspect by. Especially when we consider that the medical profession as well as the administration of public and private hospitals is so far above those sordid money considerations which prevail in the world of commerce!

I am pleased to note that your mimeographed release does not confine itself merely to suggestions about fresh air and exercise. And in so doing you show a breadth of vision and scope which is refreshing in a public official. For you also take up the question of Spring food. You say that in addition to fresh air and exercise, "it is well to add more fresh vegetables to the menu, to drink more milk and to change from heavier to lighter foods."

Your suggestion about adding "fresh vegetables" to the average menu appeals to me most. Because it seems to me so utterly sensible. When you consider that so many thousands of tons of fresh vegetables are dumped into the ocean in order to jack up the price, it does make one furious at the stupidity of most people in not adding more fresh vegetables to their regular diet—doesn't it, my dear Mr. Commissioner?

We Might Get a Law Passed

OF COURSE, even if we had a law passed it would probably be difficult to enforce the rule that most residents of the community add more fresh vegetables to their regular diet. So it seems to me practical (since we are both practical men) to start on the public institutions. Take the Municipal Lodging House, (sometimes called the "Flophouse"), at 25th Street and the East River. The men there are entirely without shame, it seems. They crowd themselves into a huge dormitory and so many of them are there that they overflow into an abandoned pier. Just consider what they eat: breakfast—boiled oatmeal, 3 pieces of bread with one pat of butter and "coffee" (without milk). No lunch, undoubtedly in conformity with your recommendation to "change from heavier to lighter foods" in the Spring. Supper: usually stew, 3 slices of bread with one pat of butter and again "coffee" (without milk).

These men can look forward, however, to next December—if they remain hungry after their meals—because once a year the City of New York splurges and gives them a Christmas dinner!

Now, Commissioner, I hope you will forgive me for having taken up so much of your valuable time. Till close now and let you go ahead with your press releases.

Yours, with a springy step,
SENDER GARLIN.

TOMORROW: Michael Gold on "A Great Mexican Artist."

American Metal Workers to Hail Shock Brigadiers Tonight

MAY FIRST in Sverdlovsk, U. S. S. R., this year, will see a big demonstration of solidarity. Here workers from the United States will present to the Udarniks (shock brigadiers) of the steel mill, a banner from the Workers International Relief and over a hundred prizes in recognition of their tireless work in raising steel and iron production to speed the accomplishment of the second five year plan.

Steel and metal plants as well as Workers International Relief branches the country over are arranging, through shop collections, affairs, etc., to purchase prizes and inscribe the name of their branch shop or union local upon them. Fountain pen and refill pencil sets and watches have been chosen thus

Metal Workers Industrial Union, are preparing their gifts. Immediate correspondence is urged from steel and metal local unions and shop groups, W. I. R. branches and other groups, to the shop brigadiers of Sverdlovsk. The Udarniks.

A solidarity affair to celebrate the Udarniks achievements in helping to build Socialism and raise funds to purchase some of the gifts, will be held tonight under the auspices of the N. Y. District W. I. R. at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., far as gifts. Already ten shops in New York City, organized into local unions and groups, who wish to send a gift, can obtain more information from the National Office of the W. I. R., 870 Broadway, New York City.

Noted Soviet Film Director Explains Methods of Work

NEW YORK.—V. I. Pudovkin, one of the outstanding Soviet directors and internationally prominent theorist of the film, has always been opposed to the use of professional actors in the motion picture. Speaking in defense of his theory of "types instead of actors" in a recent lecture before his students at the Moscow Film University, he said: "I want to work only with real material—this is my principle. I maintain that to show, alongside real water and real trees and grass, a property beard passed on the actor's face, wrinkles traced by means of paint, or stage acting is impossible. It is opposed to the most elementary ideas of style."

"But what should one do? It is very difficult to work with stage actors. People so exceptionally talented that they can live, and act, are very seldom met with, while if you ask an ordinary actor merely to sit quietly and not to act, he will act for your benefit the type of a non-acting actor."

"I have tried to work with people who had never seen either a play or a film, and I succeeded, with the help of montage, in achieving some result. It is true that in this method one must be very cunning; it is necessary to invent thousands of tricks to create the mood of a quieted in the person and to catch the right moment to photograph him."

"For example, in the film, Storm Over Asia, I wanted to have a crowd of Mongols looking with rapture at a precious fur piece. I engaged a Chinese conjurer and photographed the faces of the Mongols watching him. When I joined this piece to a piece of the shot of fur held in the hands of the seller, I got the result required. One spent endless time and effort trying to obtain from an actor a good-natured smile—it did not succeed because the actor kept on 'acting.' When I did catch a moment, and photographed his face smiling at a joke I made, he had been firmly convinced that the shooting was over."

Obed Brooks Speaks in Boston Tonight

BOSTON.—Obed Brooks, literary critic, speaks on "Marxism and Literary Criticism" at the Boston Workers School, 919 Washington St., Boston, tonight at 8:30.

TUNING IN

John Wexley, author of "They Shall Not Die!" and other plays and pamphlets this week. Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM
WEAF—660 Ke.
7:00 P. M.—Morton Lowe, Tenor
7:15—Billy Batchelor—Sketch
7:30—Tappers Music
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Concert Orch.: Jessica Dragmette, Soprano
8:15—Lynn Orch.: Frank Munn, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano
9:30—Variety Musical: Pic and Pat, Comedians
10:00—Mr. Cousin from Kentucky—Sketch
10:30—Jack Benny, Comedian; Bestor Orch.: Robert Simmons, Tenor
11:00—Rolfie Orch.
11:15—News: Rolfie Orch.
11:30—American Legion Program: Speakers: Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania; Representative Wright Patman of Texas, and Others
12:30 A. M.—Simons Orch.

WOR—710 Ke.
7:00 P. M.—Sports Resume
7:15—Four Page Dramas
7:30—Sisters Trio
7:45—The Sons of the Sea
8:00—Jones and Hare, Songs; Selvin Orch.
8:30—Musical Revue
9:00—Osborne Orch.: Interview by Betty Jones
9:30—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Rolfie Songs; Rondelliers Quartet; Glenn
10:00—Godfrey Ludlow, Viola
10:15—Current Events
10:30—Jack Arthur, Baritone
11:00—Goodness Trio
11:30—Dance Music

WJZ—760 Ke.
7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Stradivarius Quartet
7:30—George Gerahwin, Piano; Concert Songs
7:45—To Be Announced
8:00—Walter O'Keefe, Comedian; Ethel Smith, Songs; Dolin Orch.
8:30—Dangerous Paradise
8:45—Carlos Gardel, Songs
9:00—Leah Ray, Songs; Harris Orch.
9:30—Phil Baker, Comedian; Belasco Orch.
10:00—Stories That Must Be Told—Fulton Turler
10:15—Newton D. Baker, Former Secretary of War; Louis J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange; Dorothy Cannon Fisher, Author, Speaking at Educational Conference on the Crisis in Education, Columbus, Ohio
11:00—Three Sisters Trio
11:15—News Reports
11:30—Anthony Pomeroy, Tenor
11:45—To Be Announced
12:00—Gentry Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Black Orch.

WABC—860 Ke.
7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Armbruster Orch.; Jimmy Kemper, Songs
7:45—News—Books Carier
8:00—Men About Town Trio; Vivian Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—March of Time
8:45—Buy and Bargain
9:15—Ruth Etling, Songs
9:30—Jack Whiting, Songs; Jeanne Lang, Soprano
9:45—The Doll in the Pink Silk Dress—Sketch
10:30—Mary Eastman, Soprano; Concert Orch.
11:00—Edith Murray, Songs
11:15—News; Jones Orch.
11:30—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Robbins Orch.
1:00—Pancho Orch.

TENEMENT FIRE Dedicated to the Socialist Party

By HARRY ALAN POTAMKIN

The following poem by Harry Alan Potamkin was written in the early part of 1933. It deals with a tenement fire on the East Side which destroyed an unemployed worker's family. The horror of this episode aroused even the Jewish Daily Forward to protest and political speeches. Conditions in the tenement areas remain unchanged—if the workers are not slowly starving to death, they are burned to death. The tenement fire of 1933 repeats itself in 1934, and reads the same way. So does the Jewish Forward—no change has been made in its policy. This poem is a challenge to working class readers of the Forward and to Socialist Party members.—ELIZABETH POTAMKIN.

Yes, they are dead
and you are bringing them to me,
I cannot hold them nor receive them,
my arms cannot release the hands,
my elbows are too dry.
And you would have me weep,
I am their husband and their father
who has not husbanded their needs
nor fathered them in their little wishes,
nor could I

where was my daily bread?
where then to lay my head?
nor do I weep
that they are char and ashes.
Their death was sure
in the charnel-house the tenement
walk-up to death
the daily order of their bread and sleep
walk-down to hunger
in the ravaged street.
Law had ordained safekeep
their civil birthright:

there must be iron stoop
to escape the dismal window
lowering with their weight
out of the flame and smoke
to alleyway and ravaged street.
But law's a screen for avarice,
a trembling ladder hung
loose and despairing
over the ledge,
and this was bare
of feet that day

the flames were loving,
my wife and children lovable.
And I amid these tears
rushing the torrent of the mourners,
the outcries, keen and wall
of breastbeat wilderness,
visitants harass my dead,
shall never cry nor wish to.

It was expected,
this is one certainty
out of a world of gain,
and you, polite reformers,
you, New Leaders, you, my Forward ones,
you, forensic gentlemen,
pacify the flames that burned them low
with tears phylandering.
Open your parliamentary lips
politic with platitudes
saying: Something somewhere's an error
by gentle ways we'll mend it.
And I say No!

And I say No!
I who am bereaved of wife and children
I who do not, cannot, will not weep
say No!

WHAT'S ON

Friday

WORKERS SCHOOL Spring Term. Last week of registration: 35 E. 12th St. Classes are filling up.
SPECIALS in books and pamphlets this week. Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.
UNITY THEATRE, 24 E. 23rd St. presents three revolutionary plays, "Crucible," "The Deal," and "Broadway 1933." 9 p. m. Adm. 35c.
DR. LIBER lectures on "Sexual Sterility, zation, How, Why, and Whom?" Vegetarian Workers Club, 220 E. 14th St. Admission 15c, 8:30 p. m.
SYMPOSIUM on "One Year of the New Deal." Speakers: Henry Kramer, N.R.A. M. T. Verne, Labor Research Association, American Youth Federation, 144 2nd Ave. PIERRE DEGREYER Club, party, enter. 8:30 p. m. Adm. 10c.
ENTERTAINMENT, refreshments. Begins 8:30 p. m. at 5 E. 13th St.
JOHN REED CLUB Symposium. Philip Rahv and Wallace Phelps on "Proust and Joyce in the light of Marxism" at 439 5th Ave. 8:30 p. m.
FIRST SPRING Festival of the I. O. O. F. Young Br. F. S. U. Film showing of "Road to Life" in Austria" at Open Freshmen, Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. 8 p. m. Adm. 15c.
"WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS as a Proletarian Writer" discussed by Betty Krus at "Blast," 33 E. 20th St. 8:30 p. m.
JO WANG lectures on "Is Japan Liberating the Chinese People" at Harlem International Br. F. S. U., 87 W. 128th St. 8:15 p. m.
RABBI BENJ. GOLDSTEIN lectures on "Religion and Communism" at Mosholu Prog. Club, 3230 Bainbridge Ave. 8:45 p. m.
JOSHUA KUNITZ, editor New Masses, speaks on "New Soviet Literature" at Tremont Prog. Club, 865 E. Tremont Ave. 8:45 p. m.
GEORGE WILNER speaks on "The Present Situation in Austria" at Open Forum of Imperial Valley Br. I. L. D., Mt. Eden Workers Center, 268 E. 174th St. "Health of the Working People" at Borough City Ave. Center, 104 Throop Ave. 8:30 p. m.
DR. HAROLD GRAZEL speaks on Park Workers Club, 18th Ave. and 47th St. 8:30 p. m.
RUBY BATES, Rabbi Goldstein, Ada Wright and Wm. Patterson will speak on "Scottishness and Capitalist Justice" at Brownsville Youth Center, 104 Throop Ave. 8:30 p. m. Adm. free.
ASTORIA FORUM. "Do You Believe Your Newspaper?" 25-30 Astoria Boulevard 8:30 p. m. Adm. free.
DANCE and Party at 524 Hudson St. Aspinck Ellis Rector, Floor Br. I. L. D., 8:30 p. m. Subscription 15c.

Saturday

WORKERS SCHOOL OPENING ASSEMBLY. Spring Term, 3 p. m. at 35 E. 12th St. Room 207.
ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St. Donation 15c.
DANCING, Entertainment, eats and fun at party given by Y.C.I. Unit 1 Sec. 5 at 603 E. 138th St.
CONCERT and Dance at Tremont Prog. Club, 865 E. Tremont Ave. 8:45 p. m. Program by the 3 Aristocrats; solo and group entertainment. Nomad Jazz Band.
DANCE and Entertainment given by Bronx Section I. L. D., 2075 Clinton Ave. 8 p. m. Rose Name, soprano, Gladstone, tenor, J. Schlen, pianist.
HOUSE WARMING, Entertainment and Dance given by F. S. U., Mt. Eden Br. at 1491 Jerome Ave., corner 170th St., 9 p. m.
4th ANNUAL Spring Frolic given by Int. or Youth Club I. W. O. Hot band, dancing, concert entertainment, 1264 So. Boulevard, near Fremont St.
INAUGURATION Dance of Club Oberehri, I. W. O. at 246 E. 158th St., 8 p. m. Music by Bobbi and his Belvedere. Several acts by various artists. Contribution 50c, ladies free.
SOCIAL, Concert, Dance at West Side Br. F. S. U., 2642 Broadway, cor. 100th St. 8:45 check 25c.
INAUGURATION Ball of Shoe and Leather Workers at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.
CONCERT. ROSEBUSH speaks on "Folklore in the Soviet Union—Marxist Point of View" at Bedford Center, 1083 Bergen St. cor. Nostrand Ave. Adm. 15c.

Detroit, Mich.

A LIBERTY Celebration for Political Prisoners on Saturday, April 7, 8:30 p. m. interesting program, well known speakers; at John Reed Club, 188 W. Hancock. Inducement to fine orchestra.
Binghamton, N. Y.
RED PRESS Banquet at Lihuanian Hall, 313 Clinton St., April 7, 8 p. m. under auspices of Binghamton City Central Com. I. W. O. Plate Dinner and Dance. Admission 50c.
Boston, Mass.
CONCERT and Dance Friday, April 6, at New International Hall, 42 Wrentham St., Roxbury, 8 p. m. Music by the Olympics. auspices, American Workers Chorus. Subscription 25c.

City Clubs to Meet to Prepare Members for May 1st Rally

NEW YORK.—The City Club Council, of the English-speaking clubs has sent full instructions to all its sections to mobilize for the city-wide May Day conference on April 14. All clubs are instructed to visit all other organizations in the neighborhood to see that delegates are sent.
Following the city-wide conference, on Sunday, April 15, at 1 p. m., the council is calling a club conference to make detailed plans for the May 1 demonstration. At this conference, which will be held at the headquarters of the council, 11 W. 18th St., the clubs will receive final instructions on how to mobilize their full memberships and other workers for the mightiest May Day in the history of the club movement.
All club delegates must attend both conferences. All clubs should begin to prepare now for the May 1 Demonstration.

"BLAST" FORUM TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—"Blast," proletarian short story magazine, will hold a forum tonight at 33 E. 20th St. Betty Knies, intimately acquainted with William Carlos Williams and his work, will discuss Williams as a proletarian writer.
Indianapolis Branch of I. L. D. Sends First May Day Greeting
The Tom Mooney Branch of the I. L. D. of Indianapolis, has sent a \$3 greeting to the May Day edition of the Daily Worker, which will appear in a special 24-page, half-million-copy edition. This is the first May Day greeting which the "Daily" has received.
All other branches of mass and fraternal organizations, party and Y.C.I. units, workers' youth and cultural clubs and groups, are urged to take up the question of sending greetings to the May Day edition at their very next meeting.
The deadline for greetings to the edition is April 22.

Scottsboro Play By John Wexley To Continue Run

NEW YORK.—Contrary to rumors that John Wexley's powerful drama on the Scottsboro case, "They Shall Not Die!" was to be closed tomorrow night, an announcement yesterday declared that the play is to continue at the Royale Theatre. "They Shall Not Die!" was produced by the Theatre Guild. John Wexley is a member of the John Reed Club.
Prices for this widely-acclaimed play have been reduced so that good orchestra seats may be had for \$2, the best mezzanine seats for \$1 and balcony seats during Thursday and Saturday matinee performances for 75 cents.

All New York readers of the Daily Worker who can afford to do so are urged to see "They Shall Not Die!" to keep it running as proof that the workers can and will support a revolutionary play.

Symposium on Proust and James Joyce at the John Reed Club Tonight

NEW YORK.—"Marcel Proust and James Joyce in the Light of Marxist Criticism" is the subject of a dual symposium which will take place tonight at 8:30 p. m. at the John Reed Club, 439 5th Avenue. The speakers will be Wallace Phelps and Philip Rahv, both members of the John Reed Club and editors of "Partisan Review."

W. L. T. Winning Troupe To Appear in Detroit

DETROIT.—The Workers' Laboratory Theatre, prize winners of the Theatre Festival Competition held in New York recently, will present four short plays, a dance number, and a piano recital Friday, April 6, at 8 p. m., at the Women's Federation Building, Second Boulevard and Hancock under the auspices of the Detroit John Reed Club.

Assembly of Workers' School Students Is Called for Saturday

NEW YORK.—A general assembly of all students registered for the new Spring Term of the Workers' School will take place this Saturday at 3 p. m. at 35 E. 12th St., third floor.
Speakers at the assembly will discuss the function of the Workers' School in the revolutionary movement, the relation of its students to working class activities, and the role of the bourgeois and reformist educational institutions.

Theatre Benefits for "Stevadore" Taken by 15 N. Y. Worker Groups

NEW YORK.—Fifteen working class organizations have arranged for benefit theatre parties at "Stevadore," the second Theatre Union production, in the first week of its rehearsal, according to Sylvia Regan, audience manager of the Theatre Union. The play will be staged at the Civic Repertory Theatre on April 18, and three preview performances are planned.
The benefits have been taken by the Young Worker, the Office Workers Union, the Friends of the Waterfront Workers, the Pen and Hammer, the Bill Heywood Branch of the I. L. D., the Mosholu Parkway and the Prospect Park Branches of the Friends of the Soviet Union, the Mosholu Parkway Progressive Club, and other groups.

Stage and Screen

"Pirates of Penzance" Opens Monday at Majestic; "Wife Insurance" Here April 12th
"Pirates of Penzance" will be the second production of the Gilbert and Sullivan troupe, and will open next Monday evening at the Majestic Theatre. Leading players of the company include Vera Ross, William Danforth, Vivian Hart, Roy Cropper and Allen Waterous.
Frederick Jackson's comedy, "Wife Insurance," is announced for next Thursday night at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. Harvey Stephens, Kenneth McKenna, Hark Chase and Lillian Emerson head the cast.

"Are You Decent," Crane Wilbur's new comedy, is scheduled for April 12 with Eric Dressler, Lester Vail, Alice Fischer and A. J. Herbert as the principals. The theatre has not been set however.
"They Shall Not Die," John Wexley's drama dealing with the Scottsboro case, is announced to close this Saturday. The play opened at the Royale Theatre on Feb. 21.

"Tale of Two Cities" at the Free Theatre

"A Tale of Two Cities," dramatized from the novel by Charles Dickens, is now being offered by Butler Davenport at his Free Theatre, 138 E. 27th St. The cast includes M. Davenport, John Simons, Edwin Wilson, Joseph Demier, Sylvia Shanon and Barbara Fay.
Juliana Taberna replaced Millie Green yesterday in "Peace on Earth," the anti-war play now playing at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Miss Green will have an important role in "Stevadore," which the Theatre Union will offer on April 17 at the Civic Repertory Theatre.

"Martha" at The Hippodrome Saturday Afternoon

"Martha," in English, will be offered by the National Opera Company at the Hippodrome on Saturday afternoon under the direction of Pasquale Amato. Other operas of the week-end include "Carmen," this evening; "Aida," Saturday night, and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" on Sunday evening.

The San Joaquin Valley Gets the "Red Jitters"

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
FRESNO, Cal.—The San Joaquin Valley has the Communist jitters. For that matter, as near as I have been able to ascertain, the whole state has them.

Public officials, business men, farmers and politicians simply walk around in terror of the "reds." Nowhere, however, have I found such fear of the results of Communist organizational activities among migratory workers.

The incredible conditions under which about 100,000 migratory workers live and work in the fruit, vegetable and cotton fields in this and other valleys were never thrust upon the public until Communists started organizing them.

Here, more than anywhere I have been so far, the chief forward development since the start of the depression has been the desire to organize and to fight bitterly for their organization and the current strike demands. The failure of the N.R.A. and its results have not varied much in California as in other areas I visited. The story of the depression and the change wrought by it in the lives of all workers is the same story I have found in other areas. Wage cuts, price rises, families disintegrated, but nowhere did I find actual accomplishments both from the viewpoint of winning slightly improved conditions and an eager desire for organization to continue along the same line as I find here.

As a result of this development, which started under Communist leadership in 1932, the "red jitters" swept over this valley and the rest of the state. The press is filled with the steps taken by the law enforcing agencies, vigilante committees and out-and-out fascist groups. The public knows that Communists are organizing, and the sympathy which Communist organizational activities among migratory workers is viewed by labor in general as having terrified agricultural employers and this fear has spread to banking and politics.

In the fruit, vegetable and cotton areas the thousands of them have a tremendous advantage. There can be no long strike. Either the farmer gives in or his crop is ruined—and most of them would rather give in than bring ruin upon themselves. To fail to pick the crop means being thrown out as an independent farmer, joining the ranks of the migratory workers so many have been forced to do, not through strikes, but as a result of the depression.

So far as the workers themselves are concerned if they lose a few weeks or a month's work at the most, they are not much worse off than they were before. As the migratory worker expresses it: "Sure, what we got to lose?"

During 1931-33 thousands of them had no work which might be called steady even with the greatest exaggeration. They wandered from field to field seeking work, and very little work was available. They would hear of a crop ready to be harvested and would rush there only to find some one was there ahead of them. It was like the old gold rush days. Migratory workers rushed about looking for a bread strike, and failing to find it learned to be indifferent to the few weeks or a month's work that they might lose by going on a strike.

THROUGH the Communist-led strikes, some 30,000 of these 100,000 migratory workers took out cards in the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union, affiliated with the T.U.U.L. Very few of these maintain their status as dues paying members after the strike is won and they move on to other fields.

So bankrupt are almost all small farmers that many of them, having lost their land to the local bank, refuse to take it back when the bank offers it to them for nothing! There was an interesting case I heard of which illustrates what has happened to the farmer here in the past few years:

One farmer whose ranch had always been mortgaged (as the majority of them were even before the depression) figured out that during the past 20 years he had paid in mortgage interest and loan interest four times what the farm was worth. When he finally couldn't meet the interest payments any longer, the bank took over the property and hired him to work it. The farmer found it a great relief: he got a regular wage, worked eight hours a day and had no worries about depreciation, interest, etc. Then the bank discovered that he was losing money in lining up some of paying him a living wage to run the place. The bank offered to give the farm back to him.

"Nothing doing," the farmer returned. "I lost money on it for years. Now it's your turn!"

(To Be Continued)

AMUSEMENTS

NOW ON BROADWAY—The great Anti-War Hit! "Peace on Earth" 44th St. Seats, W. of W. Eves. 8:45 Week April 2-5. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40 300 Good Seats at 50c to \$1.00

ROBERTA A New Musical Comedy by JEROME KERN & OTTO HARBACK NEW AMSTERDAM, 194 St. Eves. 8:40 Matines Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

GILBERT & SULLIVAN STAR CAST ALL THIS "THE MIKADO" WEEK Week April 2-5. "PIRATES OF PENZANCE" MAJESTIC THEATRE, 44th St., W. Eves. 8:30 50c to \$2.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 50c to \$1.50

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES WITH FANNIE BRICE, Wills & Eugene HOWARD, Bartlett SIMMONS, Jane FROMAN, Patricia BOWMAN, WINTER GARDEN, W. 49th St. Eves. 8:30 Mat. Monday, Thursday & Saturday 2:30

THE SHINING HOUR BROTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:40 Mat. Monday, Thursday & Saturday 2:40

AMERICAN PREMIERE CHALUTZIM (Pioneers of Palestine) with the Habima Players Hebrew Talking Picture of the Workers in Palestine (English Dialogue Titles) This Picture Will Not Be Shown in Any Other New York Theatre This Season

ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 80 St. & 6 Ave.—Show Place of the Nation Opens 11:30 A. M. FRANK "WILD CARGO" BOCK with FRANK BUCK in PERSON plus MUSIC BY EASTER STAGE SHOW Extra! Walt Disney's "FUNNY LITTLE BUNNIES!"

THE THEATRE GUILD presents JOHN WEXLEY'S New Play THEY SHALL NOT DIE ROYALE THEATRE, 44th St., W. of W. Eves. 8:45 Mat. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy AH, WILDERNESS! with GEORGE M. COHAN THEATRE GUILD, 8:30 Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play "MARY OF SCOTLAND" with HELEN PHILIP HELEN CANTON HELEN MERLE MIEREN ALVIN Eves. 8:30 Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MUSIC CHICAGO OPERA A. Salmator Director Tonight at 8:15 "FAUST" Tomorrow Eve. —II. TROYATOFF Prices: 25c, 50c, 85c, 90c, tax included Broadway, Opera 132nd St. W. 42nd St. Home: CH. 7-0442

HIPPODROME OPERA Tonight at 8:15 - CARMEN Sat. Mat. 2:15 (In English) MARTHA Sat. Eves. at 8 AIDA Sat. Eves. CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI —25c-35c-55c-83c-99c incl. tax.—Box Office open daily at 10 A. M. —HIPPODROME, 6 Ave. & 43 St., Van 4-5266.

Daily Worker

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

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

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 134th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y. Washington Bureau: Room 854, National Press Building, 14th and P St., Washington, D. C. Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 795, Chicago, Ill. Telephone: Dearborn 3931.

Subscription Rates: By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$4.00; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 47 cents. Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00. By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1934

Against Their Jingo Poison, Our Revolutionary Internationalism!

THIS April 6th, 1934, anniversary of the entry of the United States into the world war, is the most significant anniversary of that event for the American working class in the seventeen years since it was hurled into the last imperialist world slaughter.

The Roosevelt government is now creating the most gigantic war machine this country has ever known, pouring billions of dollars into its making, at a feverish pace.

That machine is ready. It can and may be set into motion tomorrow, bringing death, misery, and catastrophe in its wake for the workers and farmers of the United States.

Today, throughout the land, thousands of lackeys of capitalism, governors, mayors, army officers, patrioters, will sing the praise of that gigantic machine of death, in the press, over the radio, in the schools, from thousands of reviewing stands before which will march members of the armed forces of American imperialism.

These speakers with their poisoned words of deceit and treachery, are also part of that machine of death and misery.

Pacifists will spew out their honeyed words, speaking in oily tones of peace, while behind their backs the gigantic machine of war moves powerfully, at an ever dizzying pace.

AMERICAN imperialism is moving ever faster toward another war. The antagonisms of the imperialist powers, fighting already with ever deadlier economic and political weapons each to pull itself out of its crisis at the expense of the others, are at the breaking point.

The whole capitalist world is a powder barrel of war.

"The growing uncertainty of the bourgeoisie as to the possibility of finding a way out of the crisis only by the intensified exploitation of the toilers of their own countries, has led the imperialists to put their main stake on war. The international situation bears all the features of the eve of a new world war."

This is the estimate of the situation today, given by the 13th plenary session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

CAN imperialist war be a way out of the crisis? For the biggest capitalists, it means gigantic profits. As they did in the last war, they lick their chops in anticipation of the swollen gains to be made in the traffic in blood and death.

But for the masses of workers and farmers, for the professionals and white collar workers, war means only increased misery, increased exploitation, hunger, wounds, and death. It will not mean even a temporary gain. It means only mass enslavement, mass murder, mass horror and misery.

This is the meaning of the jingo phrases of the patrioters.

AGAINST their jingo nationalist poison, our international solidarity!

We will not fight to swell their profits; but when they put the guns into our hands, we will turn those guns against the war-makers, against the exploiters, to wipe out the whole system of capitalist exploitation which creates and thrives on war, exploitation and pillage.

We will turn our guns on them to create a workers' and farmers' government, which has no power of war.

We will not fire at our brothers of other lands. We will extend our hand to them in revolutionary fraternity. We will fight shoulder to shoulder with them against their exploiters and ours.

We will emulate the Soviet Union, the bulwark of the world proletariat, the bulwark of peace, the land that has crushed its own imperialists forever.

THROUGHOUT this country today, at thousands of meetings, workers, farmers, professionals, students, will rally to give their class answer to the imminent threat of war, to the glorification of war by the Army Day "patriots."

In New York today, as the climax of many demonstrations against war carried out in all sections of the city, the anti-war forces of the working class and its supporters will rally in a mass meeting which will give a ringing answer to the war-makers and their lackeys.

Workers! Students! Professionals! Rally in thousands upon thousands in St. Nicholas Arena at 7:30 tonight!

Give your answer to the war-makers! Against their jingo nationalism, our revolutionary internationalism! Defend the Soviet Union! Fight imperialist war NOW!

Miss Perkins Whistles in the Dark

LIKE an ostrich burying its head in the sand when all is not well in his native habitat, Miss Frances Perkins, Roosevelt's N.R.A. Labor Secretary, viewed the labor situation throughout America on Wednesday.

"There isn't a first-class strike in America," chirped Miss Perkins when asked by Cleveland newspaper men to give her opinion of the strike wave that is at present sweeping the country.

Indeed, Miss Perkins, why don't you rub the sand out of your eyes? Look about you and see what is going on. You can't make your pious wishes a reality by just stating them as accomplished facts.

The truth of the matter is that there are lots of strikes—and first-class strikes too, which are shaking the very foundations of the whole N.R.A. strikebreaking set-up.

Here are a few of them: 30,000 miners who sidestepped an N.R.A. arbitration trap laid for them in

Washington by General Johnson; 3,000 shipbuilding workers, 2,000 Campbell Soup Co. workers who have been threatened with machine guns, and 600 workers from the Radio Condenser Co., all in the city of Camden, N. J. Two thousand rubber workers walked out on strike yesterday in Illinois.

Then there are the strikes of 2,000 aeronautical workers, 1,100 chemical workers, 200 cleaners and dyers and a strike of bakery wagon drivers in the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

Four thousand knitgoods workers are still out in the city of Philadelphia. In Boston the seamen of the S.S. Mundixie have just concluded a successful strike under the leadership of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union. The Johnstown leather workers have won their strike under the leadership of an independent union. The Haverhill shoe strike, a hard fought battle, still continues, with the workers refusing to be trapped by the N.R.A. arbitration scheme.

And only yesterday 5,000 Detroit auto workers struck in the Motor Products Plant in defiance of the N.R.A.

Then there is the growing strike sentiment all over the country. Workers of the Spicer Manufacturing Co., which makes auto accessories, seeing through the N.R.A. betrayal of the auto strike, are talking strike. Mass meetings of auto workers are being held throughout Detroit to take up the question of fighting against the Roosevelt-Green N.R.A. no-strike policy.

At the very time Miss Perkins was making her statement in Cleveland that there "isn't a first-class strike in America," the workers of the Cleveland Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation were spreading a first class strike to all plants of the company for union recognition and wage increases.

Indeed, last week's issue of Babson's Reports reveals that there have been more strikes under the Roosevelt administration than in any other similar period in history. In the last 12 months strikes reached an all-time record of 2,654.

This is something of a picture of what is going on. But Miss Perkins can't see it. She doesn't want to see it. Neither do Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. William Green want to see it. They turn with horror at this picture of workers striking from one end of the country to the other for union recognition and higher wages.

These "new dealers" are receiving a shock of their lives. The N.R.A. isn't doing what the new dealers promised it would do. Great masses of impoverished workers have shaken off their illusions about the N.R.A. They are striking against the N.R.A. slave codes.

So Miss Perkins, fearful, but attempting to appear nonchalant, says: "There isn't a first-class strike in America."

Miss Perkins, you are whistling in the dark. Look out you don't bump your head on one of the many first-class strikes now in motion all over the country.

A Fake "Plan" for the Jobless

REALIZING more and more that the new Roosevelt "Work Relief" program is an attempt to drive still lower the living standards of the 16,000,000 unemployed, the fired C. W. A. workers, together with the jobless, in every part of the country are mobilizing for struggle.

On Monday 8,000 jobless workers in Minneapolis, demanding that the "coolie wages" of \$7.20 a week be immediately raised to C. W. A. levels, and that a 40 per cent increase in relief immediately go into effect, brushed aside the full mobilization of the city police, and stormed the City Hall.

In Philadelphia, the very threat of a huge mass meeting of the 22,500 fired C. W. A. workers forced the Philadelphia County Emergency Board to rehire 19,000 C. W. A. workers and resume work on 300 abandoned projects.

In New York City, C. W. A. jobless workers will reconvene at the Greater New York United Front Conference on C. W. A. and Unemployment. This conference, to be held Sunday, April 8th, at 1 P. M., will broaden still further the fight for jobs, for immediate cash relief equal at least to C. W. A. pay, and for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. The workers are determined to maintain the hard-won victory of C. W. A., and to resist the Roosevelt "Relief Work" coolie wages.

THE bankruptcy of the Roosevelt "Tripartite Works Relief" plan is evidenced in its very phrase. For the "stranded populations" living in "single-industry communities in which there is no hope of future re-employment, such as miners in worked-out fields," to use the phraseology of the honey-worded Roosevelt demagogues, are to be transplanted to "subsistence farms." It is planned to explore this difficult situation, Roosevelt continues, and after physically transplanting the entire families to "subsistence farms," to revert to a primitive handicraft stage by setting up supplementary "industrial enterprises." This plan dooms thousands to forced labor at starvation coolie conditions.

Meanwhile, the small farmer, who cannot find a market for the abundance of food which he produces, is to find competition for his markets increased. In an attempt to placate him, Roosevelt will hand him a handful of seeds. C. W. A. is to be abandoned entirely in the rural areas.

For the city worker, the Roosevelt's "Tripartite Works Relief" will provide "work for a period not to exceed six months." In making a Fascist bid for support from the white-collar and professional groups by giving them special consideration, the Roosevelt program states that: "Every effort will be made to continue opportunities for work for the professional groups in need—teachers, engineers, architects, artists, nurses and others."

In every instance, where city and state governments have undertaken to take over the C. W. A. workers on "works relief," little or no additional appropriations are made to carry the increased need of relief. In New York City, the April appropriation for the payment of wages to the former C. W. A. workers and the relief to the growing number of Home Relief clients exceeds the March appropriation by only \$750,000. Supplemented by federal and state funds the city, state and federal appropriations total only \$15,000,000, or \$12 a month for each of the city's one and a quarter million unemployed.

Under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils and the Relief Workers Leagues, the workers everywhere are determined to strike a decisive blow at the Roosevelt coolie wage of \$7.20 a week.

Organize mass stoppages and strikes on the projects of employed and unemployed to defeat the wage cuts and firings. Establish mass picket lines at the Welfare Boards and Relief Bureaus. Demand immediate cash relief equal to C. W. A. wages for all fired C. W. A. and unemployed workers. Demand C. W. A. jobs at union rates of pay for all unemployed workers. Demand that Congress immediately enact the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

Turn Army Day to Anti-War Day in All Cities!

Seek To Hurt U. S. Trade With U.S.S.R.

U. S. Agency To Refuse Credits Until After "Debts" Settlement

WASHINGTON, April 5.—That powerful financial interests are seeking to hamper trade between the United States and the Soviet Union was made evident yesterday when it was learned that the recently formed government bank to finance trade between the two countries has decided to allow the Soviet Union no credits until a settlement is made of U. S. claims for Czarist and Kerenky debts, and for property of U. S. citizens seized by the workers in the Soviet revolution.

This fact came out in Congress where the Johnson bill forbidding any non-government agencies to make loans to nations in default in their debts to the U. S. was passed. It has passed the Senate, and has the approval of President Roosevelt. When Congressmen hostile to the Soviet Union complained that the government agencies would still be able to extend credits to the Soviet Union, a resolution by the board of the Russian export-import bank created by the government was read, saying it would finance no trade until the debts issue has been settled.

All Soviet Rescue Planes Safe; Speed Cheliuskiners' Aid Report Stranded Crew In Good Health; Flyers on Way

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 5 (By Wire).—

Two airplanes of Kamann's group, from whom no news had been received for five days, arrived in Welen safely, according to a report just received here. The third of the planes is expected shortly, the report states, adding that all are in good shape.

The fliers Galyshev, Doronin and Vodopianov, arrived in Anadyr yesterday. Vankarem is their next point of landing.

Pilot Slepnev has made a successful flight from Nome to Welen. It was learned here, Levanovsky, who flew out to Nome before Slepnev, and whose plane was wrecked on the way, wired "Izvestia" from Vankarem, saying:

"I do not consider myself beaten. Am well, also burning with desire to begin further work. The government may rest assured of my readiness to do all in my power to rescue the Cheliuskiners."

Pilot Babushkin also reports that the Cheliuskiners are in good health and buoyant spirits.

In the next few days the well-known Polar explorer Ushakov, who flew out to Nome together with Levanovsky, will leave Vankarem for Schmidt Camp by dogteam.

A Soviet steamer has already arrived at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka.



Roosevelt Envoy Praises Dollfuss for Slaughter

NEW YORK.—Two Americans just returned from Vienna spoke about the February fighting there, yesterday.

George H. Earle, President Roosevelt's minister to Austria, and Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, arriving on the S. S. George Washington, blamed the Austrian workers for resisting the fascist offensive, and praised Chancellor Dollfuss for the way he "handled the situation."

The Dollfuss-Heimwehr forces "gave an exhibition of the greatest humanity," he said, referring to the slaughter of men, women and children with all the instruments of modern warfare.

Eugene Lyons, United Press correspondent, who also was in Vienna during the fighting, gave a different story.

"It was cold-blooded slaughter," he said, speaking at the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University. "The workers and their families were trapped in their homes at the mercy of heavy artillery. They fought in desperation, in defense of their hard-won privileges."

Lyons also showed why the workers were defeated. "Even after fighting had broken out, leaders of where reloading has started onto a Stalingrad steamer better adapted to sailing in Arctic conditions."

Spain Legalizes Death Penalty For "Sabotage"

MADRID, April 5.—The Lerroux government yesterday carried out its promise to the big industrialists and landlords of Spain by reviving the death penalty and appropriating a large sum to pay the priests who were disestablished by the revolution.

As a new measure of terror against the workers, who are surging with unrest in all parts of Spain, and are carrying through a gigantic series of strikes, the Cortes passed a bill providing death on the guillotine for "sabotage and armed assault," as well as for murder.

At the same session, \$2,260,000 was appropriated to pay wages to the priests whom the capitalists and landlords recognize as among their best agents of reaction among the masses.

A general strike in Zaragoza yesterday was the workers' response to the cancellation of permits of bus drivers who went out on strike last week. Troops were called out immediately, and the governor of the province declared that the strike was "illegal" and that any workers who do not return to work today will be fired.

Boxes can be obtained at the Dist. I.L.D. office, 870 Broadway. The following stations are announced: 1280 56th St., Brooklyn; 792 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx; 524 Hudson St. and 130 W. 23d St., Manhattan. Other stations will be announced tomorrow.

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.

Hit Jingo War Plans in Many Meets Today

CHICAGO.—The Chicago branch of the American League Against War and Fascism has called two demonstrations and ten mass meetings for today.

At 11 a. m. a demonstration, called by the Student Anti-War Association and supported by the Youth Section of the American League, will be held on the campus of the University of Chicago.

At 3 p. m. another demonstration will be held in front of the Cribbin and Sexton factory, Sacramento and Chicago Aves. These factories are manufacturing war munitions.

Among the other meetings called for tonight at 8 p. m. are the following: Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., speaker Dave Brown, with Bart 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, 3669 Armitage Ave.; Workers Center, 412 Armitage Ave., speaker McDonald; 548 Wisconsin Ave. and 1326 E. 55th St., Workers Hall.

Boston Workers Hit War Plans BOSTON.—Workers of this city will demonstrate at 5:30 p. m. tonight at the Parkman Bandstand (Boston Common) to protest against the preparations of the Roosevelt government for war.

Workers Rally in New Haven NEW HAVEN.—A mass meeting against war will be held tonight, 8 p. m., in Center Church Parish House, 211 Temple St., near Green, under the auspices of the New Haven League Against War and Fascism. James Mandanham of Lincoln School Columbia University, will be the main speaker.

An outdoor demonstration in Central Green will be held on April 13 where, in addition to speakers, there will be an anti-war play by the John Reed Club.

Steel Workers in Youngstown Rally YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A mass rally against war has been called by the Young Communist League of Youngstown for April 6, 7:30 p. m. in Central Auditorium, 225 W. Boardman St. Many workers and their organizations in this steel town have signified their intention of taking part in this protest against war preparations and the jingo glorification of war which is celebrated that day by the bosses, their press and all their agents.

Pateron Anti-War Meeting Sat. PATERSON.—Bertha Fulton of the Youth Committee Against War and Fascism will be the main speaker at an anti-war meeting to be held Saturday, 8 p. m., at Oakley Hall, 216 Market St. Thousands of leaflets announcing the meeting have been distributed to dye houses and silk mills. Admission is free.

Doumergue Uses Inflation Threat Against Workers

PARIS, April 5.—Premier Gaston Doumergue is desperately attempting to split the opposition to his government's four billion franc wage, pension, and relief cut by declaring that the only alternative is to resort to inflation.

A gigantic wave of opposition has greeted his first decree, firing 80,000 civil service workers, and cutting the wages of the 720,000 others.

Several hundred workers at the Grenelle central telephone exchange left their work and began shouting, "Down with Tardieu!" A squad of police attacked and dispersed them.

The four billion franc deficit which the Doumergue-Tardieu cabinet is taking directly out of the pockets of the workers, veterans, and unemployed is created by France's immense war preparations, which the cabinet is preparing to increase by borrowing a further three billion francs.

While Doumergue is attempting to rally those who are not directly hit against the victims of the cuts by threatening inflation as the only alternative, most observers agree that the crisis of French finances is so sharp, and the attack on its currency by the devaluation of the dollar is taking the form of a gold standard anyway, with the consequent sharp increase in prices.

Are you doing your share in the Daily Worker sub drive? Every reader getting only one new subscriber will put the drive over the

Party Convention Hears Reports from Shops

By CARL REEVE

(Continued from Page 3) were discontinued against because of color, she reported.

In Pittsburgh, Negroes are still barred from teaching in the public schools, and a fight is being set up against these Jim Crow practices by the L. S. N. R.

Max Bedacht, member of the Central Committee, emphasized the value of the non-party mass organizations to the Party. He said, "Up until now we have on the whole, underestimated this value. We have not brought to our consciousness what it means to the Party to be surrounded by a great number of non-party mass organizations, by tens and hundreds of thousands of workers, not merely by a sentiment, but by organization. The great mass of the American workers cannot be drawn immediately into the Party, but a large number of them can be drawn into the ranks of the mass organizations under the leadership of the Party, and if we neglect that, we can't build our Party into a mass Party, such as we must do if we want to perform our duty in this period of approaching war and revolution."

Bedacht pointed to the underestimation of the value of the International Workers Order to the Party by many in the districts. "We should understand the political value of working among 45,000 members," he said, "and of enlarging the I. W. O. to 100,000 members. The ripening of the revolutionary consciousness of the members of the I. W. O. does not take place by itself, he said, but requires the guidance of the revolutionists within these mass organizations."

Bedacht brought out the necessity of building stronger fractions. "We do not have functioning fractions in the I. W. O., and we cannot get them if the local organizations do not pay the necessary attention. The Party fraction within the mass organization, is the steel rod. If the steel rod is absent, then the mass becomes formless. If this steel rod is weak, then the revolutionary content of the organization is weak. Only if the steel rod, the Party fraction, is strong, then you will have a strong working class organization. No systematic attention is being paid to the functioning of

these Party fractions, and because of that we are now confronted with a serious problem."

A steel worker delegate from an eastern plant owned by the big trust reported to the Convention: "Conditions are changed; the minds of the workers are changed. It is easy now to develop opposition in the reformist organizations (such as American Federation of Labor unions). Several times I myself have taken whole meetings away from these misleaders."

He reported that the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union prevented the division of Negro and white workers in this plant. He said they are working with members, not leaders, of the Amalgamated Association (A. F. of L.) in united front efforts and that "it is easy to approach these workers. It is easy to have a united front with them." The A. A. did not organize the steel workers, he said, but many workers joined it and "in many cases have invited our speakers to speak before the A. A."

This delegate cannot be named because to disclose his identity might endanger the S.M.W.I.U. group he represents as well as his job. There are scores and scores of such delegates in this convention. For this reason the Auditorium doors are barred tight against all but delegates and credentials must be shown repeatedly at various doors in the building.

Local capitalist reporters think it queer. They write their astonishment at the "secrecy" of the convention—as though they expected a revolutionary party to let them in. They do not understand that the real work of this convention is going on in the general sessions, to produce a collective product, instead of in the ante-rooms and hotel rooms of a few, as happens in capitalist political party conventions.

The steel worker brought the session to a high pitch—exceeded only when a telegram arrived from a Communist shop nucleus in a Ford Motor plant. The telegram said: "We members of the Ford nucleus send revolutionary greetings to the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. We fully agree with the 13th Plenum resolution of the Comintern and Draft Resolution of the Central Committee, U.S.A. We pledge to carry them out in the Ford shop against the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party. Long live the Communist International!"

Just before this Comrade Brown of the Central Committee reported on the work among foreign born labor in the United States—a group which constitutes the majority in the basic American industries.

Checking up big gains in building opposition groups within the foreign-language organizations controlled by reactionaries, Brown said these occurred particularly in Armenian, Czechoslovakian, Roumanian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Hungarian Societies, and to some extent to Italian, German and Polish. In the past year Slovak Communists gained strong guiding contacts, with more than 40,000 members of National, reactionary-led societies. Mass organizations of foreign-born workers sympathetic to the Communist Party increased from approximately 50,000 in 1930 to 130,000 in 1934. Since the publication of the open letter, last Summer, more than 2,000 of these members have joined the Communist Party. The Party's language press in the past few years "improved not only politically, but also technically and financially," Brown said, and "in spite of the crisis, today all of the papers are on a much sounder financial basis."

Socialist Mayor to Greet Nazi Visitors on Anti-War Rally Day

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 5.—Scharf and officers of the ship will give "first-hand information about Germany," McLevey told the delegation that this was no proof that they would give Nazi propaganda.

The League Against War and Fascism has organized an anti-Nazi demonstration in front of the Mosque, where the concert is to take place, and is mobilizing many workers' and fraternal organizations to take part. Despite McLevey's declaration that he will allow the Nazis to appear, and that no Socialists will cooperate with the League, many rank and file Socialists have declared their indignation and their intention to join in the demonstration.

Local capitalist reporters think it queer. They write their astonishment at the "secrecy" of the convention—as though they expected a revolutionary party to let them in. They do not understand that the real work of this convention is going on in the general sessions, to produce a collective product, instead of in the ante-rooms and hotel rooms of a few, as happens in capitalist political party conventions.

The steel worker brought the session to a high pitch—exceeded only when a telegram arrived from a Communist shop nucleus in a Ford Motor plant. The telegram said: "We members of the Ford nucleus send revolutionary greetings to the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. We fully agree with the 13th Plenum resolution of the Comintern and Draft Resolution of the Central Committee, U.S.A. We pledge to carry them out in the Ford shop against the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party. Long live the Communist International!"

Just before this Comrade Brown of the Central Committee reported on the work among foreign born labor in the United States—a group which constitutes the majority in the basic American industries.

Checking up big gains in building opposition groups within the foreign-language organizations controlled by reactionaries, Brown said these occurred particularly in Armenian, Czechoslovakian, Roumanian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Hungarian Societies, and to some extent to Italian, German and Polish. In the past year Slovak Communists gained strong guiding contacts, with more than 40,000 members of National, reactionary-led societies. Mass organizations of foreign-born workers sympathetic to the Communist Party increased from approximately 50,000 in 1930 to 130,000 in 1934. Since the publication of the open letter, last Summer, more than 2,000 of these members have joined the Communist Party. The Party's language press in the past few years "improved not only politically, but also technically and financially," Brown said, and "in spite of the crisis, today all of the papers are on a much sounder financial basis."

Continuing the optimistic, though critical, trend of the preceding speakers, Brown told the convention: "There is no doubt that we made some headway since the policy of the Open Letter has been applied, that the policy of concentration was proved correct in practice. It is true, however, that something is lacking in the tempo and quality of Party work. The task of this convention therefore is to make the Party conscious of the necessity of speeding up."

"The effects of the N.R.A. as foreseen by our Party are here. Large masses are in motion again. The old illusions in the N.R.A. in the role of the 'Democratic' President, are crumbling one by one. While the Draft Resolution states correctly that the key to the building of the Party is the rooting of the Party in the factories and in the most important industries, winning respect for the native white and Negro workers, we cannot ignore the role of the foreign-born masses. Recognizing the fact that the foreign-born are rapidly being radicalized, that millions of them are unemployed, that they are discriminated against in the industries and by relief agencies and are persecuted and deported, that the ruling class is trying to keep them under the influence of reactionary ideas, we must see that the foreign-born workers constitute a revolutionary factor of the utmost importance."

Scharf and officers of the ship will give "first-hand information about Germany," McLevey told the delegation that this was no proof that they would give Nazi propaganda.

The League Against War and Fascism has organized an anti-Nazi demonstration in front of the Mosque, where the concert is to take place, and is mobilizing many workers' and fraternal organizations to take part. Despite McLevey's declaration that he will allow the Nazis to appear, and that no Socialists will cooperate with the League, many rank and file Socialists have declared their indignation and their intention to join in the demonstration.

He declared no Socialist would join in the demonstration if Communists take part; and he repeated his determination to greet the Nazi captain and other officers of the L. S. Europa of the North German Lloyd, at a "concert" in the Mosque on the night of April 6.

The advertisements for the "concert" announce that Captain Oscar