

7000 MORE IN COAL STRIKE; REPULSE TEAR GAS ATTACK

Communist Convention Is Stirred By Reports of Growing Strike Struggles

Gebert and Johnstone
Tell of Work in Basic
Industries
GETS STRIKE NEWS
Report Progress Among
R.R. Workers

By CARL REEVE
(Special to the Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, April 6.—
The Eighth National Con-
vention of the Communist
Party heard today the reports
of the district organizers of
two important industrial concentra-
tion districts, Comrade Bill Gebert
from the steel, stockyard, mining
concentration area of the Chicago
District, and Comrade Jack John-
stone from the steel and coal cen-
ter of Pittsburgh as these reports
and speeches of shop delegates pro-
ceeded, telegrams continued to
stream into the Convention from
America's industrial centers, report-
ing new strikes and struggles break-
ing out throughout the country.

From the Baltimore waterfront
came a telegram signed by the Ma-
rine Workers Industrial Union, say-
ing that "the Marine Workers In-
dustrial Union greets the Party Con-
vention by organizing the second
anti-war committee in the Chlore,
a Sparrows Point (Baltimore) ship."
Spread of strikes in Cleveland and
Detroit was reported. From Mor-
gantown, W. Va., Frank Borich, a
leader among the bituminous miners,
wired that it was impossible for him
to come to the Convention because
of the continuing strike of the West
Virginia coal miners. From Spring-
field, Illinois, came the news that
the rank and file union committee
has called a conference for Sunday
in Springfield to take up the ques-
tion of turning the lockout of the
Southern Illinois coal miners by the
operators' association into a militant

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Stachel Shows Growth of U.S. Strike Wave

Tells Convention AFL
Influence Must Be
Broken

By HARRY GANNES
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5.—Be-
fore a delegation characterized by
Comrade Browder as "a convention
of strike and unemployed movement
leaders," Jack Stachel, member of
the Political Bureau of the Commu-
nist Party, made a two-hour ex-
haustive report on the great strike
struggle and the task of the Com-
munists at yesterday afternoon's
session of the 8th National Con-
vention of the Communist Party.

Again the great confidence and
enthusiasm of the assembled Com-
munist delegates towards the lead-
ers of the Party were expressed by
the ovation given Comrade Stachel
when he was introduced by the chair-
man, Comrade Ford.

"Comrade Browder's excellent re-
port for the Central Committee has
already laid down the basic line for
our Party," began Stachel. "It is my
task to deepen some of the practical
problems already so brilliantly out-
lined."

Ovation for Browder
"I believe I voice the firm and
unanimous opinion of the entire
delegation when I say: The report
of Comrade Browder is the best one
that has yet been made at any time
in the history of our Party."
Showing their agreement with
this estimation, the delegation ap-
plauded.

"This is due," declared Stachel,
"to the fact that under the guidance
of the Communist International our
Party, despite all its weaknesses, de-
spite considerable lagging behind
(about which all of us will speak at
this convention) has made some
important steps forward—especially
since the adoption of the Open Let-
ter. This was made possible under
the leadership of the general sec-
retary of our Party, Comrade
Browder. (Enthusiastic applause.)
"We have felt the absence in our
work of our great leader Comrade
Foster. To he was ill, his advice in
the fight against the N.R.A. and
company unions, intensifying our
work within the A. F. of L., was
(Continued on Page Four)

Irish Communist Leader Greet 8th U. S. Party Convention

Communist Parties of
Cuba and Canada
Represented

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 6.—For the
Communist Party of Ireland, the
latest addition to the world-gird-
ing working class battle ranks
formed by the Communist Inter-
national. Sean Murray greeted the
National Convention of the Com-
munist Party of the United States
today, declaring that "the contact
made for the first time between
the two Parties will be of lasting
benefit to the workers and farmers,"
in both countries.

The cheering response brought to
a high-water mark the spirit of
International working class unity
that lifts the convention again and
again. Hardly had it died down,
when it stormed anew—for the next
speaker happened to be an Irish-
American worker from Philadelphia,
and he began: "As an Irish-Amer-
ican worker, I greet the Communist
Party of Ireland. I know all the
Irish in Philadelphia will be glad
to hear about it."

One of the four representatives
of the Communist Party of Ire-
land, Comrade Sean Murray, re-
ported the affiliation of his
fellows with the Communist Inter-
national about a year ago.

Anna Schultz, widow of John
Scheer, Hitler-martyred friend and
co-worker of Ernst Thaelmann,
heroic leader of the German Com-
munist Party, had received an ova-
tion at every appearance. "Hitler
will never succeed!" Comrade
Schultz cried, citing strikes and
other mass resistance against the
Fascist terror against the German
workers.

The Communist Parties of Cuba
and Canada are represented. And
the delegate from Imperial Valley
in California is a Philippine worker
who was arrested with some 100
fellow strikers in the mass arrests
carried out recently in the semi-
fascist vigilante rule in a futile
attempt to crush the agricultural
and cannery workers industrial
union.

Every brother Party delegate em-
phasizes the living actuality of the
international solidarity of the work-
ers of all nations in the Third In-
ternational. Sean Murray declared
the year-old Irish Party "already
has won its place in the revolu-
tionary struggles of the Irish work-
ers and farmers." He added: "We
are struggling for complete na-
tional independence, but we will not
stop there. We will not stop until
we've built a Soviet Ireland."

Gag Rule at S. P. 'Anti-War Confab'

Reject Defense of USSR
and Militant Struggle

NEW YORK.—The "New York
Conference Against War" rushed
through a short session in Town
Hall yesterday afternoon, and closed
without permitting any discussion
from the floor. No vote on any res-
olution not unanimously reported by
a hand-picked resolutions commit-
tee was permitted. Vigorous pro-
tests were made by a number of the
250 delegates present as the "con-
ference" was rushed to a close.

The "conference" organized by
the Socialist Party and some of its
affiliates, was attended by delegates
of the National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People, the

Hebrew Orphan Band Refuses To Play in Army Day Parade

NEW YORK.—The members of
the drum corps and band of the
Hebrew Orphan Asylum at 17th St.
and Amsterdam yesterday signed a
petition protesting against their
being forced to participate in the
Army Day parade on Fifth Avenue
today.

At an early hour already twenty
seven of the 75 members of the two
musical groups had signed the peti-
tion and were preparing to present
it to the executive director of the
Institution, Col. Lionel J. Simmons.

In the accompanying resolution
the orphans branded the parade as
"a demonstration the purpose of
which is to arouse nationalism and



ROY HUDSON
Leader of Marine Workers In-
dustrial Union who aroused en-
thusiasm with his report at Com-
munist Party convention in Cleve-
land.

Roy Hudson in Fiery Talk at Convention

Marine Workers' Leader
Gets Thunderous
Ovation

By HARRY GANNES
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—A
true son of the American working
class, trained by his Party into a
forceful proletarian leader among
the American seamen, Roy Hudson,
Secretary of the Marine Workers
Industrial Union, roused the confi-
dence and enthusiasm of the entire
convention today by his Bolshevik
readiness and native ability to win
the masses for the cause of the
Party.

In testimony to his leadership of
valiant struggles of the Marine
Workers, the entire convention gave
Comrade Hudson a rousing ovation,
both before he began his report and
at its fiery and gripping conclu-
sion.

Hudson centered his whole speech
on the concrete experiences and
problems of applying the Open Let-
ter in the marine industry. He
showed how, through the policy of
concentration the revolutionary ma-
rine union was built into a powerful
force, and an opposition built in
the reformist longshoremen's organ-
ization that was winning great num-
bers of the rank and file.

"Because of our activity," said
(Continued on Page 2)

American Workers Party, the Trotsky
renegades, the Amalgamated
Clothing Workers, the Industrial
Workers of the World and the War
Resisters League.

A resolution calling for affiliation
with the American League Against
War and Fascism was tabled with-
out discussion on vote being per-
mitted. The same fate met a res-
olution calling for defense of the
Soviet Union, and every other res-
olution with any militant content.

When delegates began clamoring
for the floor after the set speeches
had been made, the chairman hur-
riedly ended the "conference."

The Youth Section, American
League Against War and Fascism,
has written a letter to the signers
of the petition pledging its support
should the authorities undertake
any punitive steps against the or-
phans.

A letter sent to Col. Simmons
urges him to heed the wishes of the
band members and not force them
"into a militaristic show whose
whole object is abhorrent to them."

Peek Asks Trade War On Britain

Roosevelt Spoke s man
Sounds Alarm At
British Advance

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Presag-
ing a new fierce fight with British
imperialism for world trade, George
N. Peek, special advisor to President
Roosevelt, today announced bluntly
that the Roosevelt government is
no longer "to be the Simple Simon
and continue to be pushed about
just because we have possessed no
co-ordinated policy of maintaining
our proper position."

Referring directly to the fierce
imperialist antagonism between
British and American imperialism
which is leading to feverish war
preparations on both sides, Peek
stated:

"Our British cousins from whom
almost 20 years ago we wrested
the supremacy of world trade in
exports, last year, for the first
time since the war, had a greater
trade export than ours."

The British imperialists, thus,
have succeeded so far in beating
Wall Street in the fight for the
South American markets and the
markets of the Far East. This means
that not only will Roosevelt enter
more aggressively into the fight for
"reciprocal trade agreements," for
which he is now armed by a re-
cent bill of Congress, but the in-
flationary fight will also grow more
intense.

Demanding more aggression in
foreign policy, Peek, who is recog-
nized as Roosevelt's spokesman
stated:

"We cannot formulate our for-
eign trade recovery upon the prin-
ciples which we now see led us
inevitably into this disaster."

Peek recommended a three-point
program to aid the exports of the
Wall Street monopolies: Direct
money grants from government
banks to finance exports, trade
agreements, and the establishment
of agents in foreign countries to
seek for new opportunities for Wall
Street monopolies.

Peek's speech, signifying that the
Roosevelt government is preparing
for more aggressive imperialist ex-
pansion against its rivals.

NRA Protects Co. Unions Senators Told

Senators Give Steel
Trust Full Time To
Present "Case"

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—
The steel corporations today staged
a veritable company union festival
before the sub-committee of the
Senate Committee on education and
labor, which is holding hearings on
the Wagner labor disputes bill.
Sixty-five selected company union
representatives, whose expenses for
the trip to Washington were paid by
America's leading steel concerns,
nearly filled the huge Senate caucus
room to hear their nearly two dozen
spokesmen testify to the "similarity"
between workers' and employers'
interests.

The company union puppets of
finance capital's strongest industrial
segment executed their employers'
instructions so well and with such
seeming spontaneity that former
Governor of New York, Nathan L.
Miller, now general counsel of J.
P. Morgan's United States Steel Cor-
poration, remarked as he left the
building, "That show was worth
hearing."

Get All the Time They Want
Senator Walsh, Democrat of Mas-
sachusetts, chairman of the com-
mittee and the holder of ten shares
of stock in the Republic Steel Corp.,
gave the Company Union spokesmen
as much time as they needed to read
the statements which had been pre-
pared by their employers. Walsh's
liberality contrasted markedly with
his recent action in refusing to give
Pat Cough president of the Steel and
Metal Workers Industrial Union, more
than 10 minutes.

In fact,
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Demonstrate Against Anti-Negro Bus. Co. This Morning at 11

NEW YORK.—An urgent
call for all Negro and white
workers to demonstrate this
morning at 11 o'clock in front
of the Fifth Avenue Coach
Company, 1321 St. St., and
Broadway, against the refusal
of the company to employ
Negroes as chauffeurs and
conductors, was issued last
night by the League of Strug-
gle for Negro Rights, which
called for the demonstration
several days ago.

Minneapolis CWA Men Asking Work Met With Police, Machine Guns

Workers Twice Storm
City Hall To Free
Arrested Leaders

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 6.—
Machine guns were mounted on the
steps of the City Hall here today
as thousands of C.W.A. and jobless
workers recently fired ironed on
C.W.A. projects again marched on
the municipal buildings demanding
work and immediate relief for
themselves and their families.

Today's demonstration, which saw
the main streets of the center of
the city crowded with thousands
of workers, men and women,
brought the threat from Chief of
Police Johannes of an order calling
out the National Guard troops.

Charge Twice
Twice the infuriated workers
rushed the City Hall in an attempt
to free their delegation which had
been arrested after presenting the
workers' demands to the City Coun-
cil for cash relief and C.W.A. jobs
to all unemployed.

As the police charged the work-
ers, hit unemployed seized paving
blocks, stones and coal from a stalled
truck with which to defend
themselves. As the police hurled
tear gas at them, the workers picked
up the bombs and threw them into
the City Hall and Court House,
routing the officials.

In an attempt to cow the mili-
tancy of the workers and to dis-
perse the orderly ranks, police
hurled gas bombs into the center
of the workers' ranks. The work-
ers seized the bombs and hurled
them back at the police.

The full mobilization of Minne-
apolis police together with all police
riot cars and trucks were swept
aside by the infuriated workers. The
police sent out a call to city fire
stations. One hundred firemen
turned powerful streams of water
on the defenseless workers, as the
(Continued on Page 2)

Strikers to Hit Terror In Camden

S. P. Leader in League
With Police in Move
To Break Strike

CAMDEN, N. J., April 6.—The
strike at the New York Shipbuilding
yards here has completely tied up
\$43,000,000 worth of government
warship contracts. The strikers flatly
refused a 6 per cent raise in pay
when the company refused union
recognition. The Industrial Union
of Marine and Shipbuilding Work-
ers is demanding a 35 per cent
increase in pay.

It was revealed yesterday that
Gene Tunney, ex-heavyweight cham-
pion, is a member of the board of
directors of the company.

N. R. A. Moves In
A move on the part of the N. R. A.
to break the strike was revealed
today when it was announced that
H. W. A. Chappell, Conciliation
Commissioner for the Department
of Labor, would appear on the scene
to "mediate" the strike. The ac-
tivities of this gentleman, the strik-
ers can rest assured, will be in the
interests of the company and not
the workers. Chappell was rushed
to the scene of the strike when it
was learned that the Roosevelt war
orders were held up. His job is to
get the war ship building on the
move at the expense of the ship-
building workers.

Meanwhile leaders of the union
are trying to quell all attempts
of rank and file expression within
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Delegation Asks Mayor's Stand on May 1 Permit

VIGOROUSLY PROTESTS POLICE SHIFTING OF HOURS FOR UNITED FRONT MAY DAY
DEMONSTRATION IN UNION SQUARE

By CYRIL BRIGGS
NEW YORK.—"Let's not dispute
it," Mayor La Guardia cynically re-
plied yesterday noon to the pro-
tests of a delegation from the United
Front May Day Arrangements Com-
mittee that the police shifting of the
hours for the use of Union
Square on May Day ignored the
priority of the Committee's commu-
nication to the police of the plans
of over 200,000 New York workers
to demonstrate in Union Square on
May Day, between the hours of 1
to 5. The delegation declared that
the police and city authorities had
flagrantly discriminated against
these workers in giving preference
to the later applications of the lead-
ers of the Socialist Party and the
Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Mayor's attitude was one of
suave and cynical admission that
the city government had given ar-
bitrary preference to later applicants
for the use of the Square on May
Day, coupled with the provocative
query: "What are you going to do
about it?" Despite his periods of
suave urbanity and smooth dema-
gogue during the interview, the
Mayor clearly showed that he was
supporting, if not the actual in-
itiator, the monstrous police attempt,
aided by the reactionary leaders of
the Veterans of Foreign Wars and
the Socialist Party, to provoke a
fight on May First.

Cacchione Points to Conflicting
Police Schedule
Peter Cacchione, of the Workers
Ex-Servicemen's League, and one of
the spokesmen of the delegation,
pointed out that the police had
originally given the committee the
option of choosing its own hours for
the use of Union Square, and had
subsequently submitted three dif-
ferent schedules at three different
times to the committee, finally
shifting the committee's hours to
"from 9:30 and on." Cacchione de-
clared this was a deliberate attempt
by the police and others to inter-
fere with the mobilization for the
May Day celebration at Madison
Square Garden that night. He re-
stated the declaration of the com-
mittee that "New York workers will
not be provoked, but neither will
they change their plans," and made
it clear that the United Front May
Day demonstration would welcome
the Socialists.

To the protests of Charlotte
Todes, of the Trade Union Unity
Council, and one of the spokesmen
of the delegation, the mayor re-
plied "there's no question as to the
facts" and "suppose they (The Vet-
erans of Foreign Wars and the So-
cialist Party) were given preference,
what of it?" He defended the
shifting of the hours for the United
Front demonstration with the
statement that other applications
had been received subsequently, and
that if further applications were re-
ceived the hours would again be
shifted, adding a further admission
of the rank discrimination against
the United Front demonstration
with the statement, "you couldn't
be put any later than you are now."
Set Monday for a Conference
Following statements by David
Leeds, treasurer of the district
Communist Party, and Allen Traub,
attorney representing the National
Committee for the Defense of Po-
litical Prisoners, the mayor sug-
gested another conference on Mon-
day night.
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Defy Orders Of UMWA Officials; Spurn NRA Code



SEAN MURRAY
Leader of the Communist Party
of Ireland, greeted yesterday at
the Eighth National Convention
of the Communist Party of the
U.S.A., meeting in Cleveland.

5,000 More in Move to Join Auto Strikers

AFL Local in Hudson
Plants Joins Fight
for Pay Rise

BULLETIN
DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—As a
result of widespread indignation
among striking auto workers here,
Phil Raymond, National Secretary
of the Auto Workers Union, and
David Jones, vice-president, were
released this morning after hav-
ing been jailed yesterday by police
at the Motor Products Plant. They
were defended by lawyers of the
International Labor Defense.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—Five
thousand steel and die makers, in
addition to workers at the three
Hudson auto plants and the Midland
Steel Products Co., have declared
that they will join the 5,000 workers
of the Motor Products plant now on
strike, if their demands for wage in-
creases are not immediately granted.
The Motor Products workers struck
yesterday.

At the Hudson A. F. of L. local
meeting tonight, representatives
from three Hudson plants will
present a proposal to send a commit-
tee to the company. The Hudson A. F.
of L. local meeting tonight where
representatives from three Hudson
plants will present a proposal to
send a committee to the company
with demands for a 20 per cent wage
increase, abolition of the cheating
bonus system, no discrimination for
union organization, and slowing
down of the conveyor line.

Kelsey Hayes Wheel of the A. F.
of L. voted to meet Sunday to con-
sider strike action if the demands
presented to the company are re-
fused.

In an effort to smash the Motor
Products strike and prevent it from
spreading, all forces of the manu-
facturing and the government are
rushing in, and launching a terror
drive against militant workers. In
this they are being aided by the A.
F. of L. officials, William Collins,
(Continued on Page 2)

Middletown White and Negro Workers Defy Cops at Dance

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 6.—
Despite attempts of the police at
disruption, the Scotsboro Defense
dance was carried through success-
fully at Columbia Park Casino, last
Monday night.

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New York April 8 Meet To Demand Work for CWA Men

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lished by Roosevelt's C. W. A. Skilled workers suffer as much as 50 per cent cut limiting their wages to \$15 a week. White collar workers have been cut seven per cent.

On the Brooklyn projects, where militant actions were carried through by the C. W. A. workers in resisting the first wage cut last January, large mobilizations of police are concentrated to terrorize the workers. Radio squad cars are kept on constant duty. Fences have been built around the offices, and the workers are led to the offices in small groups to be freed.

Harry Raymond's Trial Postponed to Tuesday

NEW YORK.—The case of Harry Raymond, Daily Worker staff writer charged with "criminal libel" for exposing the strike-breaker, George Williams, was postponed yesterday until Tuesday morning.

In the Magistrate's Court at Sixth Ave. and 10th St., Raymond's lawyer, Edward Kuntz, of the International Labor Defense, asked for an adjournment of several weeks in order to obtain affidavits and witnesses from different parts of the country to prove Williams' notorious record as a strike-breaker and labor racketeer. Magistrate Kuntz refused to hear Kuntz's reasons for adjournment.

Williams' lawyer complained that the Daily Worker had urged workers to pack the courtroom in order, he said, "to create a disturbance."

Minneapolis CWA Men Face Machine Guns; Ask Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

workers faced the police clubs, broke through the police lines and slashed the doors of the City Hall.

Follows Monday's Demonstration The demonstration, which had been planned by the workers for several days, followed a similar demonstration on Monday, in which 8,000 workers broke through the full mobilization of police, smashed down the doors of the City Hall, and demanded that the workers be heard. The workers had demanded an open hearing on relief to be held at the City Auditorium, stating that they would again march on the City Hall unless the hearing was held at which workers could voice their grievances.

Early today, the workers mobilized for the march. As they confronted on City Hall, they were confronted with a full mobilization of police. Carrying banners, shouting slogans, "We want bread! We demand that C.W.A. continue! We demand jobs!" the workers surged forward in orderly disciplined ranks.

As the stream of workers gathered at the Court House and City Hall, snarling traffic, and stretching for blocks in a packed solid mass, the police started their attack. Speakers were pulled from platforms to the mounting anger of the workers. Tear gas bombs, hurled into the crowd of workers, were hurled back at the police. Fire trucks were driven on the helpless workers, and streams of water were poured on the demonstrators. Finally to intimidate the militant demonstrators, machine guns were placed on the Court House and the City Hall.

City Refuses Relief The City Council, meanwhile, had refused to pass a motion to grant the workers' demands for 40 per cent increase in relief, C.W.A. jobs for all the unemployed at union rates of pay, and immediate cash relief.

Fearing for the safety of the fire equipment, Fire Chief Trager at first refused to turn the powerful streams of water on the workers saying, "they might wreck the fire equipment."

Juvenile, district and Municipal Courts were closed soon after the workers gathered at the Court House and City Hall.

Flatly refused any help by the city, the workers determined to return again in greater numbers until their demands are fully met.

Camden Strikers To Hit Terror in Mass Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

the union. Workers demanding that a united front of all workers be built up to support the strike are being threatened with expulsion.

Must Build United Front Such action on the part of the leaders within the entire city of Camden vibrates with struggle is a serious danger to the strike. Workers in the union must see it that the strongest form of a united front be built up. The broadest form of democracy must exist in the union. To assure success in the strike a rank and file strike committee representing all the workers must be set up through democratic elections to lead the struggle.

Radio Strike Continues The strike of 800 workers in the Radio Condenser Company for wage increases and union recognition still continues under the leadership of the Radio Workers Industrial Union.

Police Attack Strikers The Campbell Soup Co. strikers are being prevented by police from even speaking to seabe entering the plant. Thus the police are carrying out the bosses' injunction even before the court issues it.

Meanwhile Frank J. Manning, a socialist and an unscrupulous and a highly questionable character prepares to betray the strike by cooperating with police and agreeing to submit strike to arbitration "if the man selected is fair-minded and impartial." Despite arrest and intimidation of workers distributing leaflets for a mass meeting under the auspices of Communist Party an enthusiastic crowd of workers at-

Reveal New Move To Split Ranks of New York Taximen

Old Time Cabmen Warn Fellow Drivers To Spike AFL Move

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW YORK.—Samuel Smith and Herman Goldstein, presidents respectively of the Bronx and Brooklyn locals of the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York, who have already discredited themselves before the drivers for their attempts to split the ranks of the union, were found yesterday to be circulating a petition calling for affiliation of their locals with the A. F. of L.

Drivers who were asked to sign the petition recalled to mind how they were trimmed out of their hard-earned money by officials of the A. F. of L. a few years back. A. M. Cohen, who is now head of the Hearse Drivers' Local of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, told 1,500 taxi drivers in 1926 that he would give them a charter in the A. F. of L. if they paid \$5 apiece.

The men paid the money, but they never got their charter nor was their money returned.

Warned to Avoid Trap Taxi drivers were warned yesterday by a group of Tammany racketeers, organizer of the union, that they were now 1,000 members in the S. M. W. I. U. after recent losses in that union. There are 13,000 members in over 100 branches of the Unemployed Councils of which 4,000 are Negroes. The Party has succeeded in taking leadership of the unemployed movement away from the social fascist leaders.

The campaign for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill has progressed.

"In the mining industry," Comrade Johnstone said, "there is a situation of continuous struggles. The strikes were at first for enforcement of the N. R. A. but the miners are now disillusioned, the twenty strikes this year being definitely against the N. R. A. In spite of the sell-out features of the agreements signed by the U. M. W. A. leadership, the rank and file under our leadership have played a big part in forcing the substantial concessions which are given in these agreements. The seven hour day and five day week is a victory. But this only represents ten per cent of the miners, the rest working on tonnage rates. The miners are being robbed of these concessions, and have many local grievances."

The Party has not yet been able to carry out its control tasks, said Comrade Johnstone, for example, the task of recruiting 300 employed miners has not been carried through. The Y. C. L. still has only 120 members in the district.

Roy Hudson in Fiery Talk at C. P. Convention

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Hudson, "the reformist leaders were not able to make any advances. They were not able to record growth. We were the ones who led struggles and built our union. This by no means signifies that we overlook them, and do not fight against them. We have not done enough of this. This danger is growing and we must be constantly on the alert to meet it."

Hudson's speech was an example of Bolshevik determination and firmness to have faith in the line of the Party and to apply it. He lashed into every loose end in applying the Open Letter, castigating sharply those who mouthed phrases about the Open Letter but did not carry it into execution. "To some," he said, "the Open Letter is a secret letter."

"By no means," he emphasized, "can we be satisfied with what gains we have made."

"This convention proves how correct the Open Letter is, and that the Party has begun to put it into effect. But it is only a beginning. One result is right here. We have a convention like we never had before in the history of the Party."

"But we have been slow. Out of this convention must come the determination, grown out of the fact that it is possible for us to realize the tasks we set ourselves, much more the will to move 100 per cent faster."

"We have the policy. We have the experience. We have the forces. These forces are to be seen at this convention, comrades."

"I say with this experience, united behind the line of the Party represented to the convention by Comrade Browder, with Comrade Browder leading us, we can and we will go forward to win the masses of American workers. We go forward to a Soviet America!"

Every word uttered by Comrade Hudson laid hammer blows of conviction drew sparks of enthusiasm running through the entire delegation. The thoughts and sentiments so forcefully expressed by Comrade Hudson epitomized the entire spirit and deeds of the convention.

tended the meeting.

Frank Manning warned the workers not to attend, saying the Communists want to split the strike, but the real splinter was revealed when Manning ordered the arrest of Percy Bryant and had him sentenced to 6 months in jail.

Harry Wicks at mass meeting further exposed this Socialist leader Manning as a Negro-baiter who does not have a single Negro worker on his strike committee, although there are many Negroes in the plant. Wicks called on workers to demand a broad rank and file strike committee.

The Communist Party is calling a mass demonstration Saturday at 2:30 p. m., at the Court House to protest against police brutality against strikers and the move of the Campbell Company to get out an injunction against the strikers.

WALL STREET'S CAPITOL TO APPEAR MONDAY Several million Wall Street Capitol, which appears regularly on Saturday, will appear in Monday's 8-page issue instead.

Communist Convention Is Stirred by Strike Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

By CARL REEVE

strike for the demands of the rank and file miners.

Rising Struggles The Unity Committee, it was reported, will propose to Sunday's conference, that the rank and file of both the U. M. W. A. and the P. M. A. form united action committees in all mines, and strike for restoration of the \$6.10-a-day basic scale and hourly.

The Illinois Coal Operators' Association has locked out the miners as a step toward reducing the wages of 40,000 soft coal miners.

Last night the eight commissions set up by the Convention held meetings and discussed their specific problems in detail. These meetings include the following commissions: Negro, Women's, Literature, Veterans, Agrarian, etc.

The report today of Comrade Johnstone, showed the improvement of the work in the Pittsburgh District during the past period with the Party membership more than doubled, with 1350 Party members at present, with 265 steel workers in the Pittsburgh district. There are now 1,000 members in the S. M. W. I. U. after recent losses in that union. There are 13,000 members in over 100 branches of the Unemployed Councils of which 4,000 are Negroes. The Party has succeeded in taking leadership of the unemployed movement away from the social fascist leaders.

A marine worker from Boston, one of the leaders of the coal boat strike there, drew the lessons of that struggle, led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and involving fourteen ships. Wage increases were won and also the opportunity to build the M.W.I.U. in this strike was secured from the C. O. P. camps, he said. The strike should have been taken up by the Party and M.W.I.U. and spread in other ports outside Boston he stated.

One of the leaders of the Philadelphia truck workers' strike spoke on the united front policy of the Party. The strike was developed into a general strike as a result of the rank and file opposition's influence, but the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood officials drove the men back to work. The S. P. leaders exposed themselves in this strike, and the Communist Party, and rank and file opposition gained greatly in prestige. The workers saw that the Communists were fighting every day for their demands.

Walsh didn't even wait for Cush to finish but walked out on him before announcing the adjournment.

Legislated Company Unions Significant that the steel corporations, through the mouths of Senator Wagner and his associates, claim that the Wagner bill, which provides for compulsory arbitration and is strike-breaking in nature, violates section 7A of the N. I. R. A. thereby practically establishing the fact that the N. I. R. A. has legalized the company union.

The Wagner bill is in violation of section 7A of the N. I. R. A., said G. W. McGovern, chairman of the employee representatives (Company Union) of the Fore River Shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. His company union has so operated, he said, that "no labor trouble has occurred." Keeping a straight face, he testified that "the management in no way coerces or dominates the elections."

Senator Walsh Mostly Silent Senator Walsh mostly silent in the Senate today. He usually a featured speaker at the meetings of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) assisted the company union men by not asking embarrassing questions.

Despite Davis's known connection with the A. A. J. F. Madden, one of the A. I. R. performers, declared, "The Amalgamated association is a racket. The Amalgamated Federation of labor is a racket. The United Mine Workers is a racket; in fact they are all racketeers."

"I wonder what Mr. Wagner and Mr. Green have in mind. Is our Congress and our Senate going to sit back and let this great republic be dominated by unions? Are you, gentlemen, satisfied to have Mr. Wagner set Mr. Green up as another Hitler?" he asked.

"The Amalgamated Association (A. F. of L.) harp on the closed shop and forget the need of the men," C. W. Conn, another Weirton company union speaker, charged.

Several spectators commented on the fact that the men selected by the corporations represented the highest paid workers in the mills and that there were few, if any, foreign born workers among them. Others noted Senator Wagner's continued absence from the hearings, especially his failure to confront the steel corporations.

Open Force Preferred Although the Wagner bill is admitted by its sponsors to be "dead," the steel corporations used the hearings as a national forum for the purpose of attempting to consolidate the automobile victory, won recently with the help of the A. F. of L. officials and the prestige then enjoyed by Roosevelt among the auto workers.

Finance capital (J. P. Morgan & Co. for instance, which controls U. S. Steel and General Motors) is opposed to the Wagner bill, despite its strike-breaking provisions, because it is opposed to installing any more democratic illusions into workers. Believing that it does not need Roosevelt administration demagoguery, for the present, to throw sand into the eyes of the workers, finance capital has determined to fight whatever battles may advantage in its own backyard and with its own machine guns. It is opposed to the A. F. of L. top leadership for the simple reason that the A. F. of L. Greens and Lewises can't "control" the men sufficiently.

Williams S. Elliot, general counsel for the International Harvester Co. of Chicago, and John W. Edelman, of the American Federation of Holy Workers, of Philadelphia, are scheduled to appear tomorrow.

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

Firetrap Tenants Plan Picket Demonstration On East Side Today

NEW YORK.—Despite the combined attack on them by the police and courts, tenants at 221 E. Sixth St., plan a mass picketing demonstration at 1:30 p. m. today in protest against the impending evictions of five striking families and for the right to picket the tenement house.

The tenants have been on strike against fire-trap conditions in this house for over two weeks. Three tenants, Joseph Nahlik, Mary Kocchak and Evelyn Hamilton, secretary of the tenants' committee, were taken to court by Police Captain Golden on trumped-up charges of disorderly conduct. In court the workers were forced to swear that they would discontinue picketing.

The workers call upon other tenants in this firetrap tenement neighborhood to support them in their strike, to join them on the picket line today. The Downtown Unemployed Council, 414 E. 10th St., is active in mobilizing the neighborhood workers in support of the strike.

A marine worker from Boston, one of the leaders of the coal boat strike there, drew the lessons of that struggle, led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and involving fourteen ships. Wage increases were won and also the opportunity to build the M.W.I.U. in this strike was secured from the C. O. P. camps, he said. The strike should have been taken up by the Party and M.W.I.U. and spread in other ports outside Boston he stated.

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Counter-Rally Is Called Against Nazi Brooklyn Meeting

NEW YORK.—The anti-fascist forces of New York are called on to pack a counter-demonstration tomorrow against the opening gun of a Nazi-Silver Shirt campaign, in the form of an anti-Jewish mass meeting called by the Brooklyn section of the Friends of the New Germany.

The Nazi meeting is to be held in Ridgewood Grove, 701 St. Nicholas Ave., Brooklyn, at 7 p. m.

The American Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism has called a counter-meeting at 5 p. m., in Queens Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave., corner of Putnam Ave., which will be addressed by speakers in English and German. The New York District of the Communist Party has urged all its members to attend.

The Queens Labor Lyceum is reached from Manhattan by taking the 14th St. cross-town B.M.T. subway to Myrtle Ave., and from there taking the elevated, Metropolitan line, to Forest Ave.

The anti-Jewish meeting called by the Nazis is the first of a series planned by fascist organizations with the intention of building up a mass anti-Semitic movement in America.

The American Nazis have already gone over to the Yorkville section of Manhattan, where they are organized in terroristic groups of 10, wearing uniforms of the Silver Shirts of America.

These groups stop all passers-by in the neighborhood of 86th St. and Second Ave., and force them to buy either the German language "Deutsche Zeitung," Nazi organ, or the English "Liberation," organ of the Silver Shirts.

They are not molested by the police, who are never in sight when the Nazis organize their terroristic forays.

Motor Products steel and die makers, who are all members of the Mechanics Educational Society, and joined strike yesterday, were also kept out.

John Anderson, fighting organizer of local seven, M.E.S., was attacked in the street by a stool pigeon, who was incited by MacDonald, A. F. of L. organizer.

The Motor Products M.E.S. member, among whom the militants are leading spirits, as well as the militants in the A. F. of L., are taking steps to establish the unity of the strikers. That these efforts of M.E.S. workers are meeting with response is evident from the fact that a delegation of three from the A. F. of L. local came to a meeting this morning of M.E.S. strikers.

In sending in new subs to the "Daily" please write the name and address of the new subscriber clearly.

7 Anti-War Meets in New York Sunday

NEW YORK.—Anti-war conference and six neighborhood anti-war meetings under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism are scheduled for Sunday evening, all at 8 p. m.

There will be an anti-war conference at the Y.M.H.A., 92d St. and Lexington Ave. The anti-war mass meetings are as follows:

Brooklyn Jewish Center, 667 Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m.; Savoy Club, 2141 75th St., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.; Brooklyn Community Center, 65th St. and 22d Ave., at 8 p. m.; Bronx House, 1637 Washington Ave., Bronx, at 8 p. m.; Greek Workers Club, 289 W. 25th St., Manhattan, at 8 p. m.; Stuyvesant House, 74 St. Marks Pl., Manhattan, at 8 p. m.

These officials who fought against the strike which was started by the rank and file over their opposition, are now placing themselves at the head in order to strangle it. They are following the usual A. F. of L. tactic of splitting the ranks of the strikers by preventing militant picketing and telling the men to put faith in the strikebreaking auto labor board and in Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who has arrived here from Washington.

The Auto Workers Union is giving the fullest support to the strike.

At the mass meeting at Amity Temple last night, the A. F. of L. strong-arm squad kept out all strikers, not members of the A. F. of L., as well as A. F. of L. workers known as militants. One A. F. of L. member was brutally shoved by thugs when he demanded admission to the meeting. Abe Magli, Daily Worker reporter, was also attacked by the strong-arm squad.

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5,000 More in Move To Join Auto Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Hugh Thompson, and company, and their strong-arm squad, who are also raising the "red scare" to divide the workers.

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Negro Discrimination

In Dykers Beach Park Brooklyn, the scene of many struggles of the C.W.A. workers, the workers stopped an attempt to Jim-Crow all Negroes on the job. On Wednesday, one of the superintendents took the numbers of all the Negro workers, gathered them in one gang, and placed a Negro supervisor over them, stating that he wished to make one of the Negro workers a supervisor. To this the workers answered: "If you want to make a Negro supervisor, give him a gang of Negro and white workers, not a Jim-Crow gang."

As the workers prepared to go in a body to the offices to protest this Jim-Crowism, the supervisor was forced to again send the Negro workers back to their original work gangs.

Refusing to return their tools, 45 C.W.A. workers on C.W.A. project 13, Gun Hill Road and Kingsbridge Ave., Bronx, have been picketing the administration building at 188th St. and Webster Ave. for the past three days.

When they were fired on Monday, they refused to accept their discharge, and the superintendent was forced to pay them for the day. Today, at 9 A.M., they will march on Hodson's office bearing their picks and shovels. These workers ask that all fired C.W.A. workers and jobless workers join them in the demand for jobs or cash relief.

Philadelphia Demonstration Today PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Employed, unemployed, and C.W.A. workers will mass at Raeburn Plaza at 1 p. m. today in protest against the city scheme of forced labor for relief.

The workers will demand the re-employment of all C.W.A. workers at regular union wages, C.W.A. jobs for all jobless workers, and increases in relief to meet the rising cost of living. The workers will also demand that the relief board pay the rents of the unemployed, and supply adequate clothing and shoes. In addition, the workers are demanding that the city buy surplus milk from the poor farmers, as the farmers proposed at the Milk hearing on Thursday, and distribute it to the unemployed.

If the present intentions of the city officials are carried out, single workers and many workers with families will not get even the miserable \$7.20 for which the forced labor scheme calls.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET 1st. Fl. and 2nd. Fl., Brooklyn PHONE: DICKENS 3-3035

J. J. Goldin, Inc. OPTOMETRISTS & OPTICIANS 1378 ST. NICHOLAS AVE. 1400 LEXINGTON AVE. at 177th ST. NY. at 106 1/2 ST. NY.

WILLIAM BELL OFFICIAL Optometrist of the I. W. O. 106 EAST 14th STREET Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Phone: Tompkins Square 6-8227

Tompkins Square 6-7697 Dr. S. A. Chernoff GENTO-URINARY 323 Second Ave. New York City

DR. EMIL EICHEL DENTIST 150 E. 83rd St., New York City Cor. Lexington Ave. at Water 9-8838 Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sun. 9 to 11 Member Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

AARON SHAPIRO, Pod.G. CHIROPODIST 223 SECOND AVENUE ALgonquin 4-4322 Cor. 14th St. Scientific Treatment of Foot Ailments

THIRD ANNUAL CONCERT and BALL Given by the Shoe Workers Industrial Union Saturday Evening, April 7, 1934

Program: Music by famous radio artists, Piano Recital by Gene Nigob, Classical Dances by Bowington and Dance Group

MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th St., N. Y. C. Tickets in advance 30c, at Union Headquarters, 812 Broadway, at the door 40c.

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Stachel in Convention Speech Tells of Sweep of Strike Struggles

1,000,000 Involved in Struggles During 1933; "Strikes Took Form of Fight Against N.R.A."

(Continued from Page 1)

valuable in developing these important phases of our trade union work.

Stachel's speech was frequently interrupted with approving applause, and sharp and rapid cross-fire, in his polemic with some comrades.

"Why do we stress winning the leadership in the economic struggles?" he asked. "Why do we emphasize the plunging of the whole Party into trade union work, the building of revolutionary trade unions, the winning of the workers in the independent trade unions, building trade union oppositions in the reformist unions? Because the economic struggles particularly at this moment are the links through which we can arouse the masses to struggle, and guide them in the development of these struggles towards revolutionary struggles.

"We are able thus to subject to criticism and the fire of actual struggle of the masses the policies and deeds of their enemies, the fascist and social-fascist leaders. The workers are able to see our policies, our tactics, our deeds, and learn revolutionary lessons.

"The relationship of economic demands to the struggle for power has been excellently developed by Comrade Browder."

Traces History of Struggle

Comrade Stachel then went out to trace the history of the workers' economic struggles during the Hoover regime, up through the New Deal, pointing out that Roosevelt was continuing and developing the original no-strike alliance made by Green & Co with Hoover.

"The main cause for the weak role we play in the economic struggles," he said, "lies in the fact that we have not yet fully and with sufficient energy and understanding carried through the Open Letter and the control tasks we set ourselves. We were especially weak in carrying through our concentration tasks, and they have told against us in the course of the huge strike wave of a growing political character. We have not succeeded in mobilizing more than part of our members for this fundamental task of facing the factories, of working within the trade unions, and winning the masses for struggle. We must especially be alarmed over developments in mining, auto, mine and textile, where we play a decreasing role in many instances in relation to the past."

Masses Moving to Left

He pointed out that the masses were moving to the left, to struggle, over the heads of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders. After detailing the course of the strike wave involving over 1,000,000 workers in 1933, Comrade Stachel said:

"These strikes showed a stubborn and militant wave and sentiment on the form of struggles against the N.R.A. They also showed the growing attacks of the Roosevelt government against the workers. Before the N.R.A. came into existence, the strikes were mainly won. This emphasized our explanation that the N.R.A. itself was passed as a weapon to prevent strikes and increase the exploitation of the masses with the help of the A. F. of L. leadership.

His report next detailed the tremendous strike wave and sentiment in 1934 in Alabama coal fields, in Aluminum, marine, auto, taxi, etc. Two issues, mainly, we raised in these strikes. 1. Increased wages, the right to organize, against the company unions. 2. They are being conducted over the heads of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, and the restrictive movement showing the tenacity of the workers' fighting spirit. The N. R. A. is not solving these problems, but brings to the fore the company union.

Cites Three Eastern Strikes

Comrade Stachel dealt in detail with the marine strike, the New York taxi strike and the role played by the Communist Party, the Haverhill shoe strike.

"Were we prepared and did we meet the strike situation?" asked Comrade Stachel of the delegates. "We were not. The bourgeoisie was able—through some concessions in wages in auto, steel and coal, through fostering new illusions in the N. R. A., through the pressure of the reformist unions, to bring the ability as yet to lead in the face of obstacles and through terror—to stop the outbreak of important strikes in decisive industries. These opportunities faced us and we were not able to grasp them. We were not able to make the strikes of the coal miners, steel and auto workers and longshoremen, tremendous battles against capitalism."

Comrade Stachel showed these failures were due to the lag in concentration. "What could we have done in Detroit, for example, if we had one shop organized. That is why the Comintern has hammered into our heads the importance of concentration. If we only had one hammer, one factory in auto, to break the bosses chains on the strike movement! The central committee sent Comrade Weinstein to Detroit to help in concentration, to help remedy these defects.

Stresses Unemployed Work

Dealing with work among unemployed he stressed the need of extending and stabilizing the unemployed movement as a permanent organization fighting for relief and unemployment insurance laying the greatest stress on making the unity of employed in the struggle a reality. "We can deal here only briefly with points discussed at great detail by Comrade Stachel."

Negro Work

"We must stress this as the central, not special question fighting for the economic demands of the Negro workers, against dis-

missals, for their special demands which arise out of inequality of wages and conditions. We will not be able to build the revolutionary trade union movement unless we earnestly win the Negro workers for these unions.

Youth: "We have been guilty of social-democratic underestimation of the young workers. This requires greater attention especially with the entrance of the young workers into the important industries (mine, auto and steel), and especially in view of fascistization and attempts of the bourgeoisie to win the youth. We must raise special demands and special forms of their self-activity through youth committees, youth sections. Never for a moment must we give the excuse 'We have no experience.' (Applause).

Women: "We have tried more than ever to emphasize work among women in resolutions at this convention. We must not take this as so many words. We must take it in the spirit written into the 13th C.P. plenum resolution in view of the drive towards fascism and war."

Growth of Company Unions

Company Unions: "Since the N.R.A. there has been a growth of company unions especially in the basic industries which we have to meet and fight against as never before. They show in the present period economic struggles quickly develop political features. They realize that the struggles of the workers will become more and more revolutionary. That is why the capitalists are feverishly building the company unions. We can form the whole development we have to meet and fight against somewhat as follows: The capitalists have formulated the policy of winning for the company unions the A. F. of L. officials, and 'A. F. of L.-ing' the company unions. They are faced with the fact that the workers hate the company unions, despite 'democratization' schemes and sanctions of Roosevelt and the N. R. A."

Comrade Stachel covered work among the railroad workers, sharply criticizing the policy of under all circumstances confining work only to the brotherhoods and not organizing unorganized railroad workers and those in company unions.

Building Revolutionary Opposition

A great portion of the report dealt with work within the A. F. of L. and the building of revolutionary oppositions. There are opportunist deviations. We must see both the growth of the A. F. of L. and the radicalization of the masses. Some see only one of these. It is necessary to combat any weakening and neglect in the reformist unions, of late tendencies have also developed of liquidating T.U.U.L. unions. These are dangerous. We must fight both tendencies. Dealing with the question of independent unions, Comrade Stachel said: "We must build foremost the T. U. U. L., while working for the building of a real class, independent trade union center. Otherwise, an independent labor federation will be a reformist one. Our resolution says we must build an independent central organization of labor along with revolutionary oppositions within the A. F. of L. We must have a flexible tactic, leading toward the greatest speed in winning the masses in the trade union for class organizations, for a revolutionary trade union policy."

FIVE BULGARIAN WORKERS SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS

SOFIA, Bulgaria. — Five workers, framed on a charge of preparing a secret printing office, have been given sentences totaling 30 years eight months imprisonment, and 588,000 leva fines.

They are being held in solitary confinement in dark cells because they shouted "Murderer" when the police spy came into court who had extorted statements on which they were convicted, even though the makers repudiated them openly in court during the trial.

The Entire Roosevelt "New Deal" Is A War Deal; The N.R.A. Prepares for New Slaughter of Toilers

NRA Codes Gear Whole Economy for War Production

By MILTON HOWARD

The heart and soul of the Roosevelt "New Deal" is war—imperialist war for the revision of the markets of the world.

Today the Roosevelt government conducts a bitter, persistent and secret trade warfare against its imperialist rivals, Britain and Japan. Today Roosevelt is armed with the unprecedented power to negotiate secretly for reciprocal trade agreements with the world colonial markets, with the dependencies of Great Britain, and the countries of Europe. Today the weapon of the world struggle for markets is the weapon of inflation, of sharpening the market power of the American dollar through inflationary devaluation. Now the intense imperialist struggle for markets is waged mostly by peaceful means.

But soon the peaceful means will pass over, will explode into military means, and the era of the second world imperialist war will be upon us, an era which will also be an era of proletarian revolutions.

That is the event for which the entire Roosevelt government is straining all its energy in preparation.

The Roosevelt government is deliberately and consciously the government of the capitalist class of every imperialist country to seize upon foreign markets in which to extend its exploitation, and pour the immense mountain of unsold goods which are strangling the bourgeoisie in every country. The basic cause of the capitalist crisis is the inexorable shrinking of the buying power of the exploited masses who are plundered through capitalist wage slavery.

Therefore, as the shrinking of the world market is the basic cause of the world crisis, so the drive for increased markets becomes the sole path by which the bourgeoisie in every imperialist country hopes to clamber out of the swamp of economic crisis.

And in the present period this struggle for markets inevitably takes the character of armed struggle for the revision of the world.

In this fight for the revision of the world markets American imperialism, with Roosevelt at the head, moves forward with increasing aggressiveness and ruthlessness.

Taken in its entirety, the Roosevelt program is the preparation of the ruling class of America for the solution of the economic crisis by the path of imperialist war.

American imperialism, consciously embodied in the person of Roosevelt, prepares to back its way with sword and fire to an undisputed leading position in the world capitalist economy.

The social promises of the Roosevelt "New Deal," therefore, are merely the cloak for the greatest imperialist war program in the history of the American ruling class.

It is this, for example, which explains why it is that the Roosevelt government has been able to construct the most gigantic war machine in the history of the country under the cloak of "public works," etc.

It is a fact that the "radical" phrases of Roosevelt have been the sugar-coating for a record-breaking program of military and naval



The "War to End All Wars"—Scene on battlefield during imperialist conflict of 1914-18.

appropriations. In little over a year Roosevelt has appropriated, or authorized the expenditure of more than one and a half billion dollars. The 1917 "war to end war" has resulted in the following situation: In 1914 the United States had six military airplanes on active service; in 1918 it had 750; in 1932 it had 10,000. Since 1932, Roosevelt has authorized the building of more military planes than were built in the previous five years, bringing the total military aviation strength of American imperialism to an all-time peak.

During this period, however, "our British cousins," have not been idle. In 1914 they had ninety military planes, in 1918 they had 1,500, today they have over 6,000.

In 1918, American imperialism had at its service 280 military tanks ready for action. Today, as evidence of the pacific intentions of the Roosevelt government, the American army has 8,000 military tanks ready for immediate use.

But it is not only in the building up of a huge war machine that the

war character of the Roosevelt "New Deal" finds expression. Actually, we are witnessing in the application of the N. R. A. codes, in the Roosevelt program for the railroads and transportation systems, and in the political utterances of leading Cabinet members, a rapid process of the militarization of the whole American economy. It is not only that Roosevelt is spending enormous millions for bombing planes and warships. These are only the result of the fact that the essence of his entire program, political and economic, is directed toward imperialist war for expansion, for markets and in defense of Wall Street investments abroad.

The N. R. A. officials, for example, have already co-operated with the Department of War in a comprehensive economic survey of the factories of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the part that each individual plant can play in a program of war production.

In addition, the whole effect of the N. R. A. codes is to concentrate and centralize production in the

hands of monopoly capital. In the interests, not only of increasing profits, but of war efficiency. This purpose of the N. R. A. codes has been made clear in a number of utterances of leading monopolist producers at the N. R. A. hearings at Washington where the necessity for protecting essential war industries through government price-fixing was emphasized again and again.

The extremely rapid process of concentrating and centralizing industrial production, regulating it strictly in the interest of the monopolies, has been accelerated to a remarkable degree by the entire economic program of Roosevelt as embodied in the N. R. A. codes, his agrarian program, his program of R. F. C. subsidies, etc. etc. The N. R. A. codes, the Roosevelt "planning" are rapidly polishing up the entire structure of American production for war use.

Government Munitions "Planning"

A particularly illuminating phase of the Roosevelt "social planning" is the way Roosevelt has managed to conceal the intense war preparations going on around Muscle Shoals and Tennessee Valley River electrical projects. The government "planning" of these projects has been proclaimed as a boon to the farmers who will use the nitrates manufactured at these plants for fertilizer. Socialist leaders, like Norman Thomas, have hailed the "planning" of Roosevelt in these projects as confirming the socially progressive character of the Roosevelt government.

But is it not remarkable that the Roosevelt government should manifest a sudden enthusiasm for increasing the supply of agricultural fertilizer when it is at the same time engaging in the most wholesale destruction of agricultural crops ever undertaken by a "civilized" government?

It is not to increase agricultural productivity that Roosevelt is pouring millions into government electrical projects. To the Roosevelt government, increased agricultural productivity, increased production of food, is a curse. It is, rather, for the manufacture of nitrates so indispensable for the war munitions industry, that Roosevelt is "planning" to develop huge government power stations.

Money War

Side by side with the concentration of monopoly capital through the N. R. A. codes, Roosevelt has pursued in his financial policies a path that leads to imperialist war. The going of the gold standard, the devaluation of the dollar, the creation of the huge billion dollar "stabilization fund," are all the actions of an imperialist power driving outward in imperialist expansion against its imperialist rivals in the struggle for world markets.

Roosevelt slashes the buying power of the American dollar at home, thus reducing the real wages of every worker and the entire American working class, in order that he may have the advantage of lowered costs of production in the battle for world trade.

Roosevelt's money policies, therefore, are driving down the

Gov't Builds Record War Machine to Carry Out Wall Street Plans

living standards of the entire toiling population, so that Wall Street monopoly can preserve its profits in the international markets.

War and Class Struggle

Official pacifism, of course, is now more prominent than ever as one of the screens behind which Roosevelt builds his enormous war machine and masks his war policies. But in the speeches of such men as Assistant Secretary of War Woodring, Wallace, Ickes, General MacArthur, and others the war objectives of Roosevelt are not concealed.

As part of the war preparations, jingoism, slowly but surely is being fostered by the Government propaganda agencies.

Today on the anniversary of America's entrance into the last world imperialist war, the poison of jingoism flows thickly over the country as "patriotic parades" march down the main streets of the cities. Already, the air is filled with vague talk of "menaces" from foreign countries. Already there is talk of "defending our institutions," etc., etc. These are the certain harbinger of approaching war.

The war preparations of the Roosevelt government are, of course, only the development of its class war against the toiling and exploited masses. It is in the capitalist exploitation of the masses, in the plundering of the masses by the employers that arises the necessity for imperialist expansion, for markets to dump "surplus" goods.

The fight against the Roosevelt war program thus became basically a fight against capitalist exploitation, against the entire capitalist system, against the dictatorship of Wall Street. The fight against Roosevelt's war plans cannot be separated from the class struggle against the Roosevelt class rule.

That is why the daily fight against the economic offensive of the employers is also part of the fight against imperialist war. And it is this which makes the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, the Socialist leadership which attempts to lead the masses into retreat before the offensive of the employers part of the Roosevelt war machine.

But imperialist war is the womb of proletarian revolution. If the last imperialist war gave birth to the Soviet Government of the U. S. S. R., then it is a certainty that the next imperialist war will give birth to more than one new Soviet power. And it is dread of this that haunts and restrains the imperialist rulers from leaping at one another's throats at once.

The example of the Soviet Union pervades the consciousness of the world masses. Its unswerving peace policy, which is not a pacifist policy, but an extension of its revolutionary struggle against world imperialism, is a formidable obstacle to the imperialist war plans.

Our answer to the imperialist war-makers is civil war, class war against the capitalist class that huris millions to hideous death in defense of capitalist slavery and profits.

If the Roosevelt war-makers place guns in our hands to slaughter our class brothers of Japan, Britain, if they send us to attack the Workers' Fatherland, then we will know how take the road that can lead back to peace, the road of revolution against the war-makers, the road of transforming the imperialist war into a civil war.

Today, while the bugles ring their call to another world slaughter, we send forth our pledge of international solidarity with the toilers of the whole world. We take our pledge that in the furnace of war shall be forged the weapons of proletarian revolution against wage slavery and imperialist slaughter.

'Fight' Has Articles on World War

League Against War and Fascism Publishes Effective Expose

FIGHT, Official organ of the American League Against War and Fascism, 111 E. 19th St., New York, April, 1934. Price 5 cents.

ON THE 17th anniversary of the U. S. entrance into the World War, FIGHT, illustrated monthly published by the American League Against War and Fascism, comes out with its April number appropriately designed to counteract imperialist propaganda. The magazine contains articles by Henri Barbusse, Harry F. Ward, John Wexley, Robert Whitaker, and an article by an auto worker.

One of the stimulating articles in this number is written by a former pacifist, Robert Whitaker, who was very active in the People's Council (anti-war organization in 1917-18). On the basis of his past experiences, Whitaker is of the opinion now that "opposition to war will avail us nothing until war power is out of the hands of the profit-takers and their henchmen, and in the hands of a revolutionary proletariat. It is not by abolishing force that we shall lessen its use, but by transferring the control of force to the side of those who speak the common interest. War will cease to be war only when the power for this war is in the hands of a society that knows no owning class as against a class of the disinherited." The writer urges an immediate, organized opposition to imperialist war.

Henri Barbusse writes a special article for FIGHT on the present "pre-fascist stage in France," and on the Paris uprising. The distinguished French writer and anti-war fighter who was in the U. S. last October to attend the U. S. Congress Against War writes that a large section of the middle class and other sections of the population, "the Taxpayers' League, the conformist Veterans' League, the Young Patriots—that is the most clearly defined of the peasant and middle class elements—are stirred by nationalist and fascist agitation." He points out that these elements are "exploited in order to consolidate the capitalist system, to use it as a means of violence." In talking of the French general strike of February 12th, Barbusse writes that it was finally declared on the initiative of M. Jouhaux of the reformist O.G.T. only "after conversations and dealings between Jouhaux and the capitalist system, in which it is a quasi-official bargain to which ought to give us pause." Finally Barbusse points out that the extreme precarious situation makes it "extremely urgent for us to expand the working class front by a defensive and offensive alliance with the middle classes, the peasants, and the war veterans and for this purpose we must forcefully work upon the great undirected masses, to show the similarity of their interests with those of the working class."

The article by an auto worker in a Detroit plant shows how that industry is turning itself into a war machine through the manufacture of Diesel engines for war planes and how many of the companies like Chevrolet, Chrysler and Dodge meet the requirements of the War Department. An interesting and important point is made that Henry Ford who publicly denounces the munitions makers turns his own plants "into producing gun carriages, grappling iron for tanks and khaki colored U. S. Medical Corps ambulances." "There is always a 1917," is a fruitful review of the soldier rebellions during the last World War. John Wexley, whose Broadway play is now running on Broadway, writes on white supremacy, describing how the ruling class divides the workers, Negro and white, in their efforts to retain their supremacy.

Harry F. Ward, the new National Chairman of the League, writes on Churches and Fascism. Adam Lavin, editor of the "Student Review" swings into Ralph Esley (a pal of Matthew Wold), of the National Civic Federation, for his attack on the students' anti-war movement, in the Hearst newspapers. Many other articles and photographs turn the April number of FIGHT into a most excellent medium to combat war and fascism during the 17th anniversary of the U. S. entrance into the World War.

Celebrate Amagatation of 70,000 SHOE and LEATHER WORKERS

AMAGATON CONCERT and BALL

Starts 8:30 TONIGHT

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE 6th and Third Ave.

TONIGHT Starts 8:30

NEW YORK DISTRICT United Shoe and Leather Workers Union

Otto Bauer Practices "Self-Criticism" By Bela Kun

Otto Bauer practices "self-criticism." He assumes responsibility for the events, for the tactics of the Social-Democracy upon himself precisely because to the masses he is supposed to be the theoretician and political leader of the "left," he takes the responsibility upon himself in order to prove that his colleagues, Renner, Seitz (Danubien), etc., who are supposed to be "rightists," wanted to carry out a correct policy and that it was only he, the "left," who forced an incorrect tactic upon them. This artful maneuver is the attempt to explain to the social-democratic workers, "T. Otto Bauer, as a leftist, embodied your impatience toward Renner, Seitz and the other members of the leadership. Through me you have forced a left tactic upon them. Your aversion to the policy of the coalition with the Christian-Socialists has led to catastrophe."

Of the three "tactical" mistakes which Otto Bauer confesses in his pamphlet, "The Revolt of the Austrian Workers," he calls two "leftist" deviations.

These two "leftist" mistakes, according to Otto Bauer, consist in the Austrian Social-Democracy not wanting to tolerate the Christian-Socialist Buresch government in April, 1932. The result of this "policy of non-tolerance" was that the Christian-Socialists allied themselves with the Heimwehr and Dollfuss formed his government with Fer. Further, in that Renner, on account of a conflict with the Christian-

Socialists, and on the advice of Otto Bauer, had laid down his position of president in parliament in order to give the Social-Democrats the one vote lacking against the government majority for the protection of the reprimanded railwaymen.

It follows from this, therefore, that the two tactical mistakes of the Social-Democracy that led to catastrophe consisted in the Social-Democracy not having "tolerated the Buresch and then the Dollfuss-Fey government."

What Otto Bauer really possesses should not be taken from him—he has a dose of parliamentary cretinism which he may waste away his whole life long. In spite of this, it must be said that he does not have so much parliamentary cretinism as not to know that toleration does not consist of such bargains, as he would like to have us believe. Toleration consists, above all, in holding back the working class from mass action. The Austrian Social-Democracy has practiced this form of toleration with no less success than his German brother party, a party entirely worthy of it.

Could Have Won

But where there is "left" there is also "right." Otto Bauer also had to have rightist deviations. Otherwise you don't get the "on the one hand—on the other hand," that virtue of every first-rate petty-bourgeois. So he writes that his rightist mistake consisted in the fact that, after the elimination of the parliament and the prevention of its assembling by Dollfuss, this attack was not replied to by a general strike.

He writes: "At that time, perhaps, we could have been victorious. But we shrank back from struggle then. . . We avoided struggle because we wanted to spare the country the catastrophe of a bloody civil war. In spite of this, the civil war broke out eleven months later, but under conditions, essentially more unfavorable for us."

If the confession of the "left" mistakes by Otto Bauer serves to make the workers responsible for the catastrophe on account of their will to fight, Otto Bauer confesses the "right" deviation for the purpose of drubbing it into the workers that they really were blockheads because they forced a general strike not at the correct time, but at a false one. This is also meant to be a blow against those opposition elements within the defeated Social-Democracy who refuse to recognize the bankrupt party leaders, both right and left.

It used to be said in Austria of the Hapsburgs that they could forget nothing and learn nothing. The leaders of the Austrian Social-Democracy, who long attended this fine quality. All hopes based on "improvement" are vain. One way or the other, the defeat of the working class is, according to the conception of Otto Bauer, inevitable. He tells in his pamphlet that the German Social-Democracy led the working class to defeat because it had pursued a rightist policy. In "left" Social-Democratic, analogous to Communism," ended in a catastrophe.

This is no hangover after a sup-

pressed uprising, this is a political conception with an ideological basis—a conception whose basis is the thesis that capitalism is continuing, on the way to new recovery, to overcoming its general crisis.

"The Causes of the Working Class' Defeat Lie Deeper than in the Tactics"

But to console the Austrian workers Otto Bauer further says that the deeper causes of the defeat are not the tactical mistakes of the Social-Democracy, but lie rather in a basic "natural" development, so to speak, the turning away of the petty bourgeoisie of city and country, from Social-Democracy to fascism. The left and rightist mistakes could have been avoided. But the turning of the middle classes to fascism was an inevitable result of the entry into the "epoch of fascism." Thus, not Otto Bauer and not the leadership of the social-democratic party are responsible, but perhaps the Lord in heaven, who has not hearkened to the prayers of the so popular religious socialists in the Austrian Social-Democracy.

THE turning of the city and rural petty bourgeoisie toward fascism is an indication of the bankruptcy of democratic socialism. The Austrian Social-Democracy proclaimed the necessity for a democratic policy, instead of struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the basis that democratic socialism would win the middle layers for the working

class and thus prevent the isolation of the working class.

They pursued a petty bourgeois policy in the working class, and by this petty bourgeois policy, which really served only big capital, they led the petty bourgeoisie against the working class. This was expressed in the whole municipal policy of Vienna, especially in the tax policy of Breitenner, the famous financial genius of the Viennese local administration. Democratic socialism could not, of course, get at the sources of capitalist exploitation, it could not attack unearned income. The famous sliding scale of taxation was nothing but a swindle. Rothschald, who was put on his feet financially, at the expense of the taxpayers, was less affected by the tax policy of Breitenner than the little man, the landlord, the retail dealer, the small manufacturer and independent. The big capitalist did not suffer from the competition of the municipal enterprises.

This policy, which was a petty bourgeois policy, since it could not and would not touch capitalist private property, was the real cause for the turning of the petty bourgeoisie in the cities to fascism.

Protected Rich Peasants

The agrarian policy of the Austrian Social-Democracy, which was programatically supported by Otto Bauer, was directed toward the protection of the rich peasant without a decisive course toward expropria-

tion of the big landowner. This policy could not but reveal all the working strata of the village who demanded a land tax, and credit policy directed against the big peasants and big landowners. If this did not happen to the degree, however, which Otto Bauer would have us believe, it is only to be ascribed to the fact that a part of the small peasants nevertheless put its hope in the working class and in the struggle against great landed property.

The example of the Bolsheviks, shows that the gaining of the broadest masses of the small peasants and petty bourgeoisie for the working class can be successful only if the workers' party pursues a truly revolutionary proletarian policy and completely strangles finance capital, the banks, the trusts, the large landowners. The safeguarding of these great reserves of the proletarian revolution, the overcoming of their vacillations is possible only if the proletarian party by a really revolutionary policy cuts the bonds connecting these middle strata to big capital—in which case the bourgeoisie is destroyed. The swinging of the middle classes to fascism is no act of nature. It is the consequence of the social-democratic policy, of reformism, of petty bourgeois principles in the ranks of the working class.

Let the social-democratic workers decide what a practical policy for the proletariat is: social-democratic crawling before the bourgeoisie—or the unyielding proletarian class struggle.

Workers and Organizations Greet Communist Party Convention

Letter From Mississippi Describes Heroic Work of Organization in South

Active Among Negroes Despite Ferocious Terror of Southern Bosses and Landlords

Oxford, Miss.

To the National Communist Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Comrades: It grieves us much not to be able to attend our great Convention, but we are forced to be satisfied with writing you a letter.

About August, 1932, the first Communist Party unit was started in the State of Mississippi by Comrade Landy, who made a short stop here in Oxford. I myself had just joined the Party two months before. I was chosen to be organizer. I know precious little about the Communist Party, but I have carried out just the same. Out of six units only three are active in the country. We are really on the upgrade now, but are going slow in order to clean the units of unreliable elements and are drawing in only tried out comrades from lower organizations.

Most militant and most advanced comrades real leadership. It's easy to organize the masses, but it's hard as hell to make class conscious fighters out of them. If our plan is going to succeed, and I am sure it will, then the first real foundation for a Red Mississippi has been laid. With revolutionary greetings from the comrades in Oxford.

Socialist Radio Station Goes Racketeering

By A. M.

Socialist workers who contributed in the past to WEVD and were somewhat dismayed to find the station a would-be commercial enterprise devoted to exceedingly un-working class ideals can feel only disgust at the new turn of events sponsored by the station. The World-Telegram of March 29, carries the astonishing news that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, like the American Tobacco Company, the Standard Oil, the General Electric, etc., has become a commercial radio sponsor.

This brings to mind several suspicions. For instance, among advertisers radio is conceded to be the most expensive form of advertising. How does it happen that a labor union, in times of strike and unemployment crisis finds its treasury so bountiful that it can compete with such well to do capitalist advertisers as Liggett and Myers, Standard Brands, etc.? This question is probably occurring to a lot of the rank and file members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Furthermore, the rather feeble excuse offered in the World-Telegram, namely, that the union could afford to do this because so many prominent speakers and musicians would donate their services, seems a rather flabby explanation, especially when one examines the list of people.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who charges cash money for her Woman's Home Companion articles, has donated her services. So has Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor. The article carefully avoided mentioning Broadway singers and actors probably because there were none to mention. It would be a great deal harder to convince Ed Wynn, Jack Pearl or any other professional actor or singer that working for nothing was exactly to his advantage.

Of course, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Perkins will not be working for nothing. Their political positions have already netted them thousands of dollars. And there is no reason why they should not speak for their very good friends and the workers' enemies, the misleaders at the head of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Leadership of Party Hailed in Messages

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker, Comrades: The Fordham Progressive Club, a young, but growing organization, whose purpose it is to advance the progressive thought of the workers of the Fordham section, has donated two dollars to the 8th National Convention of the Communist Party, held in Cleveland this week.

We wish to thank the Communist Party for the help they have given us in forming this workers' club, and show our recognition of their leadership in all struggles of the workers. We have also donated five dollars to the support of the militant taxi-strikers.

Fordham Progressive Club, By Leonard Strong.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eighth Convention Communist Party, Cleveland, Ohio.

Revolutionary Greetings to the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party, the only Party that fights for the interests of the working class. Forward to a Soviet America.

Branch 72, I. W. O., Seglin, Sec.

Jersey City, N. J. To the delegates of the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party of America: We are sending you proletarian greetings and also \$2 to help build up a strong revolutionary movement in the U. S. A.

Branch U. S. I. C. Comrade E. Browder:

Enclosed please accept our small donation of one dollar to help carry on successfully the historically significant Eighth Communist Convention of U. S. A. This is donated by a small group of workers who are preparing themselves ideologically to join the Party in the near future.

A group of Workers. Communist National Convention, Cleveland.

Four hundred workers, Negro and white assembled in Corgan farewell banquet and heaviest revolutionary greetings to Eighth National Convention.

We pledge untiring struggle under the leadership of the communist Party for national liberation of Negro masses and emancipation of the working class.

Mike Walsh, Chairman. Communist Party, Cleveland.

The Arief Players Collective extends revolutionary greetings to the outstanding leader of the struggles of the American working class, the Communist Party of the U. S. to its eighth historical Convention now assembled in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Arief, which is a revolutionary working class theatre, ascribes its success and achievements on the cultural field to your guidance and leadership and pledges its undivided support towards the cause of Communism. Onward, comrades, shoulder to shoulder we are marching with you in the struggle for a Soviet America.

Arief, Theatre. I. Gorelick, Mgr. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eighth Convention Communist Party, Cleveland, Ohio.

We, fifty-six members of the Julio Mella Branch of the International Labor Defense composed of intellectual workers at meeting of our branch, last night, resolved to send to the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party of the United States our most heartfelt and sincere revolutionary greetings. We assure you that we have the fullest confidence that from this Convention will come new strength for our tasks.

Julio Mella Branch, International Labor Defense.

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, 30 E. 13th St.

Detroit Auto Workers on Picket Line



Workers of the Motor Products Company who went out on strike Thursday despite the Roosevelt-American Federation of Labor agreement, are shown picketing before their factory gates.

Fighting C.P. of Germany Greets U. S. Communists

March 30, 1934.

TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C.P.U.S.A.:

Dear Friends: We have followed with the greatest interest the growing struggle in the United States against Hitler fascism and its savage terror.

Your mass demonstrations against the brutal regime of murder against the working class, your crowded mass meetings, your street demonstrations and your "putting on the spot" of the fascist German ambassador, Dr. Luther, the swastika ambassador, has awakened an enthusiastic echo among the fighting German comrades of our Party who are unafraid of death.

We know that your actions in the United States were a very important element of the storm of the international working class in the demand for the release of our courageous revolutionary heroes, those on trial in Leipzig—Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff. The Central Committee of the German Communist Party, now after the murder of Thaelmann's best friend, John Scheer, who was a leading member of our Political Bureau, is deeply concerned as to the fate of our jailed party leader, Thaelmann.

We know that in all countries the social-fascists are sabotaging the mass struggle for the release of Thaelmann, because they hate Thaelmann, who has always conducted an untiring principled struggle against social-democracy. Even during the period of social-democratic rule in Germany they persecuted him to the extreme. The social-fascists of all countries will gladly consent to the murder of Thaelmann by the Hitler bandits because Thaelmann always called for a brotherly united front of the social-democratic workers with their Communist comrades and because Thaelmann, at the head of his Party, understood how to win over broad sections of the social-democratic workers for the struggles led by the Communist Party.

Dear friends of the leadership of our American Party! We can assure you that the determination to struggle on the part of the German comrades who are at the front in the struggle for the world revolution has been mightily strengthened. The rising struggles of the German proletariat would be broadened still more if in the United States a growing number of Thaelmann shop committees, committees of struggle against war and fascism; if a broader collection of funds for the victims of Hitler fascism; if a still broader mass offensive against the barbarous Hitler terror and the whole fascist dictatorship, were set in motion.

Hitler fascism continually tries to deceive the German workers as to an alleged "sympathy" of the American working class with the fascists. You must expose and destroy these lying phrases. Help to increase the difficulties of the capitalist Nazi-regime and to weaken the internal political position of the fascist bandits by your struggles in the United States.

Every struggle of the American workers and farmers in giving help and support to the German working class, every mass movement against the terror and for the release of our beloved leader, Ernst Thaelmann, represents support for the struggle for the establishment of German Soviet power.

With brotherly international greetings.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY.

Niece of Slain Sharecropper at Convention

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

CLEVELAND, April 6.—An Alabama Negro girl, niece of a tenant farmer murdered by a sheriff and white gunmen for recruiting members into the Sharecroppers' Union, stood before the Communist convention, telling how the Negro youth in Dixie are spreading "the news" of Communism. As she finished, another Negro delegate rose, far back in the auditorium, and flung high her voice. The tune was that of the ancient spiritual, "Old Time Religion." But instead of the words: "It was good enough for Moses; it's good enough for me," this woman sang: "It was good enough for Lenin; it's good enough for me."

The speaker, Eula Gray, picked up the refrain. So did James W. Ford, recent Communist candidate for Vice-President, stepping forward on the presiding committee's platform. Back from the woman delegate in the rear came another stanza, and this time the whole convention sang the revolutionized spiritual.

"I am speaking for the youth at Tallapoosa County in the Young Communist League," Eula Gray said. She is a little, attractive girl, her big eyes shining, her teeth white and flashing. Her dress is a green cotton slip, and she wears an old green sweater. "The Youth is 2,000 of the Sharecroppers' Union in the Black Belt, and they have become most active in the union."

"We, the youth, because we lead squads, organized groups to distribute leaflets. We suggested one way to begin. All went out together and put leaflets everywhere. The landowners couldn't understand how the leaflets were in such peculiar places. One of the youth girls—the landlord asked her was she out distributing them League things. She told him: 'What the hell difference did it make?' One of them asked the girl—he found leaflets in his kitchen—he had 'bad dogs' and he did not see how the leaflets were put there. I told him 'bad dogs' do not hinder the Communist Party."

"To appreciate 'bad dogs,' one must know Dixie. They are a terror. But this 23-year-old Eula has withstood far more, as have many, many others who aid the swift work of the Communist Party below the Mason-Dixon line. They do it in their stride. They have built the Sharecroppers' Union, more than 6,000 strong, in Alabama, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and other deep South States. They have recruited hundreds into the Communist Party. They have taken the first steps toward uniting the Negro and white steel mill hands in a Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union local in the Alabama backwoods of a mighty steel trust. New members have been flocking in, ever since the Scottsboro boys were tried, to join the International Labor Defense. There are 2,000 in the Birmingham district.

Red Words to Spirituals. That's when they started setting revolutionary words to their spiritual tunes. That's how Eula Gray's uncle, Ralph Gray, came into the Sharecroppers' Union. He had been organizing for it about two months when the landlord-law began to show his force. One Sheriff Young went to the Gray cabin in Davieville, one night, banged a shotgun over Gray's head and hit his wife with the weapon. Then they realized what it meant when they were watched in their meetings. They decided never to "let the lights shine on"—never to be caught on the road ahead of auto headlights.

But one night when Gray and several friends were on their road to the meeting, the headlights shone on them, and he didn't dodge fast enough. A shotgun bullet whistled into his flesh. He fell. They picked him up and drove him toward the jail, but he died before they arrived. They flung his body into the jail-house and kicked it. No arrests have been made—in fact, there was no inquest.

But his name has become a symbol in the movement for Negro and white unity. Poems have been dedicated to his heroism and songs are

Ohio Railroad Worker Hails Eighth National Convention of the Party

"Will Give the Rest of My Life to the Only Political Party of the Workers"

Norwood, Ohio.

Wm. Z. Foster, President, Earl Browder, General Secretary, Eighth Communist Party Convention: Comrades all!

Greetings! My best wishes to you and all delegates assembled at 8th National Convention in Cleveland. My thanks to all women and to all men that have made personal sacrifices to make our American Communist Party the only true political Party for us workers in the U. S.

Federal Relief Demands Won by Buffalo Seamen

M. W. I. U. Organizes Mass Fight for Clean Bunks

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A newly equipped floor for bunks in the Seamen's Home, and three meal tickets to the Elm Lunch, a cafe near the Lake Carriers' Hall, were won for the men at which a committee of nine was elected to present the demands for Federal relief. The committee, headed by Michael Young, Great Lakes organizer of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, demanded a clean centralized place for the seamen, crewed and cared for by the Erie County flop houses all over the city, and three meals a day in a restaurant handy to the Lake Carriers' Shipping Hall.

The Federal Administrator R. Clark, when he was informed that the delegation was backed by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, gave the demands the proper hearing, and the results followed. The mass meeting of 300 also discussed the problem of the code for the lakes, and a petition is being circulated for open election of rank and file delegates to present the seamen's demands to the shipowners turn down the proposals.

As one of America's 100 per cent Americans, I cannot find words to express myself, how thankful I am that at least I have found my own mind and offer myself to the Communist Party.

In Soviet Russia, true blue blooded women and men are standing up head and shoulders above others in every nation in our world. Men and women are making sacrifices against many odds, and every one of them we find that they are Communists. Communists on every part of this earth are proven leaders of ability and they have a full knowledge of the functions of world capitalism, and its connection with present day Christianity. The churches and man's theories and capitalist laws are for one class of people. Capitalists can not hide their eyes any more; we have eyes and can see, ears and can hear. To think that at last we, the working class of people, are waking up to the fact that capitalism is the fruit of our labor and the day is not far distant until we who labor will demand that which is ours: the wealth of the world.

The Communist Party of the U. S. A. is new to me, but I am willing to make the necessary sacrifice to become a worker for the Party. It is true and I know that I have much to learn, and I will do my part by study and reading and speaking the truth in regard to the functions of our working class political party.

My greetings to all of you and thanks to those who have made it possible for us new Communists to have a political party and the only rank and file political party in the world. I trust the Convention will be a success. I want to be one of you.

There are ten in Eula Gray's immediate family. They have one family treasure. Ralph Gray had an old shotgun. One of the bullets struck it on the stock. His kin have a habit of handling the gun, fingering the bullet nick.

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Soldiers Describe Activities of the Communist Party of Japan

The abridged translations of correspondence of revolutionary soldiers, cited below, were selected from articles published in the "Kieshi No Tomo" (Friend of the Soldier), the Communist Party of Japan's organ of soldiers, and permit an estimate of the Japanese Communist Party's intensive, painstaking work among the mass of soldiers.

The correspondence on "Twenty days of battle in a barracks" deals with the experience of groups of Revolutionary soldiers in one regiment, and shows how much persistence and enthusiasm the Japanese comrades bring to this work.

carrying for the horses, cleaning the arms in preparation for the offensive. But we lay peacefully on the parade ground under the trees, passing time in conversation.

Nobody knew why we had been left behind, no one of those left behind knew the others; therefore, everyone acted carefully and talked only about the summer rains, about sick relatives, told of the Russian-Japanese War, etc. Then we observed that something in a uniform with wide epaulets was perambulating nearby. One of the comrades surmised that "That is a gendarme snooping about here." And then we understood that it was a spy. Like a flash, we all stood up at once, but the gendarme, evidently scenting trouble, set off at a run. It became clear to us now why they had not dispatched us to the front and who those left behind were.

From the conversation it was revealed that we were all members of the "Nomin Kumei" (Peasants' Union) and consequently of the same ideas.

But now, we decide, it is impossible for us to remain silent. We will begin an active struggle, we resolved. "Are there any objections?" But just then they separated us at work; one went to this, another to that company. A method of communication was worked out. Responsible persons were elected. An "order to advance" was immediately given.

more general offensive, to carry on intensive work also among the regular soldiers (on actual service). Those who remained behind and were not dispatched in the front ranks were subjected to a merciless military drill. The soldiers' slogan: "It's better at the front. It's better to go to death."

"Let us go and drink tea with biscuits," we invite five or six regular soldiers and start a conversation about the village, about the family, etc.

abuses of a company commander who had punished one young soldier when he had broken down with fatigue from the morning drill. Somebody said that one of the soldiers who had been through the Russian-Japanese War had a daughter who had been sold into prostitution. Questions came to light also about those who were in arrears with rent payments for last year. All the conversations led up to one point, "War is not needed."

The orderly officer arrived in a hurry. However loudly a soldier shouts in a secluded place, as soon as he appears before an officer he again becomes undersized.

such places people forget to salute there where they should." In a chorus all supported him: "He's right!"

The officer, flushing all over, withdrew for aid to the regiment headquarters. But when five or six staff men appeared at the canteen the electric lights suddenly went out. The sounds of blows resounded, of bursting beer bottles, of a silent struggle in the darkness. When the officer on duty switched on the light the staff men had already gone. The officer on duty pouted but being alone there was nothing for him to do and he cheerlessly set sail for home. The anti-war meeting was continued. (To Be Continued.)

New-Formed Group to Produce Revolutionary Animated Cartoons

Capitalism Is Bankrupt! Which Way Out?

DEBATE

- COMMUNISM
MAX BEDACHT
Member C.E.C., Communist Party
- FASCISM
CARLO M. FLUMIANI
Editor "International Observer"

Friday, April 13th
— 8 P. M. —
IRVING PLAZA Irving Pl. & 14th St.
Tickets 35c in advance; 55c at door

CONCERT
GRAND BALL

Saturday Eve., April 7
at 27 West 115th St.
EUGENE NIGOB, Piano Recital
AND OTHERS
Dancing Till Dawn
Solidarity Br. 681 I.W.O.
Admission 35c

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I.L.D. Annual Bazaar
Friday and Saturday
April 13th and 14th
Ambassador Hall
1710 N. Broad Street
Kantor's Dance Orchestras
Admission—One Night 15 cents.
Both Nights 15 cents

Main Purpose of Wagner Bill To Delay Strike Till Too Late

35 Per Cent Pay Rise, Cut in Hours, Unemployment Insurance, Proposed By Bill Dunne At Senate Hearing

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
Article VII

While the bill ostensibly recognizes the right of workers to organize and lists a number of acts on the part of employers that are to be considered "unfair labor practices," the bill does not change in any way the relationship between employer and employee.

On the contrary, the provisions of the bill set up new machinery for maintaining this relationship. Furthermore, it sets up what is practically a self-perpetuating body known as the National Labor Board, on which there are to be at all times three so-called representatives of the general public—a verbal fiction used very rarely, especially in the United States, to describe individuals whose class interests are those of the employers, in the main, or to be more specific, of the capitalist class and the capitalist system, as against those of the working class.

There is no such thing as a "general public" any more than there is such a thing as the interest of "all the people." There are workers, there are tenant farmers, sharecroppers, small individual owners, and wealthy farmers; there are big employers, medium and small employers; there is the capitalist class proper and the middle class; there are the doubly oppressed Negro masses; at times the interests of workers and certain middle-class groups tend to coincide. The middle-class vacillates between the working class and the capitalists. But in any decisive issue the whole sections of it line up with the capitalists. There are no such things as "impartial boards" with the balance in the hands of representatives of the "general public."

The Wagner Bill seems to intend to set up a new police power. The

existing federal district courts are invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain any "unfair labor practice that burdens or affects commerce or obstructs the free flow of commerce or tends to lead to a labor dispute that has led or tends to lead to a labor dispute that burdens commerce," etc. But, in the language of the Bill, solely at the request of the National Labor Board! In other words, these proceedings are instituted when the Labor Board sees fit.

Section 209, if language means anything, empowers the Board with authority to change completely at its first meeting or at any time thereafter, all rules and regulations contained in the Bill at the time of its passage. These changes are to become effective as soon as published in any manner which the Board sees fit. In other words the Board is empowered in this most important aspect of its work to rule virtually by decree.

Section 210 provides drastic punishment by fine or imprisonment or both for anyone who interferes with the Board or its agents when acting as conciliator or mediator in any labor dispute or even when it is offering its services for such purposes, or who objects to elections being held by the Board to determine workers' representatives, or to the methods of these elections.

In my opinion these provisions are not affected by Section 303 which says that "nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike." The right to strike is not an abstract right; it is an effective right only when it can be exercised at any time and place and in the manner selected by the majority of the workers involved.

(To Be Continued.)

Yukon, Pa., Miners Meeting on Sunday To Plan Struggle

Demand Payment for Dead Work and Crossbars

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

YUKON, Pa.—Despite the fact that a new agreement has been signed, the miners still have many grievances which the U. M. W. A. officials and operators did not settle. These are the payment for deadwork, crossbars, and many smaller demands.

In Westmoreland Coal Co. mines the miners are dissatisfied with the agreement, and are now preparing for struggle. On Sunday April 8, a meeting of the seven Westmoreland mines will be held in Westmoreland City to form a general opposition. Here all the grievances of the miners will be taken up, and a central committee, three from each mine, will be elected which will meet monthly. These grievances will not be taken before the U. M. W. A. district officials or the N. R. A. Board, but will be presented before the general super of the said mines for settlement; then if not satisfactory to the miners, they will return to work loading but one car of coal per day until these demands are granted.

How Unemployment Council Was Formed In Corapolis, Penna.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CORAPOLIS, Pa.—Until last April 1933, the relief board was treating the workers worse than dogs. But one day in April I received some information from a friend of mine, that in McKees Rock, Penna., there was an organization called the Unemployed Council. He told me about the good work they were doing, so without losing time I walked two hours and got into McKees Rock, and the leader of the Unemployed Council told me how to start.

We got 2,000 leaflets. I and three other friends passed those leaflets house to house, and at that meeting we had over 500 people, Negro and white. We found a big empty store and set up headquarters. We had a first meeting to elect all the officers and the welfare committee.

Since then the welfare started to respect the needy. Three or four months later we started to get broken up on account of rate and stool pigeons, and now we have no headquarters on account of lack of back rent.

I tried to arrange another meeting at Moore Hall, but I was told by the Moore Hall secretary that he had been advised not to rent us the hall, since we had not paid the rent for the second meeting. This was a lie, since we had had only one meeting there, for which we were charged \$2.

I will join the I.L.D. in a couple of days so I go to jail for fighting. I will have the defense to defend me. Soon as we get strong enough here, we are going to have a good group of Communists.

I have a hall all ready to have a meeting on April 9th. I would like to change the name of U.C. to some other affiliate under the Communist Party.

Note: An unemployment council consists of delegates of all honest workers' organizations that takes up the question of struggle for immediate relief for unemployed workers and federal unemployment insurance. It is not an "affiliate" of the Communist Party, though usually, since it is an organization of workers' struggle, Communists should be and are generally active in its work. The name of Unemployment Council is now well known so that workers have learned what its program is. We can see no good reason, comrade, to change the name. If some people use the name who shouldn't, they can't be stopped from using any other name that you will think up, except by exposing them by their deeds.

Young Miner Dying As Result of Coal Boss' Negligence

Inflammation of Brain Sets in When Medical Care Following Accident Is Refused

(By a Young Miner Correspondent)

YUKON, Pa.—The Westmoreland Coal Co. here has another murder of a miner to its "credit." This time it is a young miner, Markovitch, who is dying from inflammation of the brain.

About six weeks ago this young miner was hit on the head by a falling rock. He went to the office to get medical attention. Instead of calling a doctor the clerk told him it was nothing, and just monkeyed around with the wound a bit. After working a few weeks in a place with water dripping from the roof, he went wild one day and started smashing up everything in his place.

When he was taken to the hospital it was found that this young miner had been forced to work for weeks with a fractured skull and the water in the place had caused inflammation of the brain.

The company now is even trying to rob the young miner out of compensation. The clerk is saying that

he never saw this young miner, which is a damn lie, because he was the one that did the dirty work for the company in the first place. The super Spork is going around trying to get the miners to say that this young miner got this way through drink.

This is only one example of what happens to us young miners because the coal operators try to take advantage of our inexperience to force rotten conditions on us. We don't get paid for cross-bars. Many of us get rotten places with water. There is no proper timbering or safe-guarding because the company tries to save money. There is no proper medical attention. We get gipped on pick work.

We young miners must get together, talk things over and see that the whole local union, young and old, fights together to change these rotten conditions, just as we did with the man-trip. We have to see that Markovitch doesn't get beat out of compensation, because they will try the same tricks on the rest of us. We should build a youth committee in the local union that will see that the interests of the young miners are taken care of, and we young miners must take a real active part in the local union and see that we get action.

AFL Ladies' Neckwear Union Agent Acts As Stoolpigeon

(By a Needle Trades Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The Ladies' Neckwear Union is to my knowledge, the greatest racketeering local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of the A. F. L. Mr. Polekoff, the business agent, is a stool pigeon.

If a worker of the union comes with a complaint that the shop is not dividing the work right or if the workers are not getting union conditions, he calls up the boss and tells him that the boss should fire the worker, because the worker said something against the boss's profits and if the girl wants

the job, she must first go to the stool pigeon Mr. Polekoff and apologize, promising that she will not say anything if she has to work 75 hours, 6 days a week, and work all kinds of hours until late into the night.

Also, if a worker happens to answer the Czar not just so, he has her book taken away and discharged from the shop. If a girl has some arguments in the shop, the first thing the boss will say is, "Settle with the union, don't go there; I will go there." Anything you want leave it to me. I have a big pull with Mr. Polekoff, don't

I came here to be sure that I haven't got T. B. and here in the hospital, where I came to be made healthy, they were feeding me with the deadly germs.

I was mad as hell, and when the nurse came around to take the temperatures, I watched her. I was in terror at being in such a criminally negligent hospital. I wanted to run away, but how about those germs that I had swallowed already! Wouldn't they start to eat my lungs?

After the nurse took the temperature of about five patients she stuck those thermometers in the mouths of the next patients without putting it first in carbolic or alcoholic solution to kill the germs.

When she was handing the thermometers to me which she took from the patient next to me who was dying, I said I wouldn't take it without having it put into a carbolic solution. She got mad and went to get the carbolic and alcoholic solution, saying that I am too fussy. She had put the thermometers in solution and I told her I had 102 temperature, although I want to stay there at least one minute. When I put it in my mouth never had more than 98 before. That was because I was excited and mad. I wanted to go away the same day but I had no home, only

Strike for Pay In Helper, Utah

Mutual Coal Co. Signs With UMWA, Refuses To Give Wages

By a Miner Correspondent

HELPER, Utah.—Here, in Carbon County, the Mutual Coal Co. first recognized the National Miners' Union but in a few months they put in the machinery of John L. Lewis, and the U. M. W. A. officials were slick and talked in a nice way, and the workers were made to join the United Mine Workers of America. Now since they are in the U. M. W. A. organization the company quit paying. When the pay was two months behind the workmen called a strike for pay, but the company put a sign in that mine, and it is for some time. During the N. M. U. recognition they got paid twice a month regularly. I will let you know how they come out in the future.

Now a little about the C. W. A. On March 29th we had a demonstration here in Helper and our committee took the fifteen demands to the officials in the City Hall and they accepted 13 of the 15 demands, and the two left out are for water and lights.

Rola E. West, who was mayor of Price, was a strikebreaker in 1933, during the coal miners' strike. Now Carbon County is figuring to put him in as assistant relief supervisor with headquarters at Helper.

say anything to the union, because the union is my best friend." So whenever you take a walk up to the union you will find the boss there.

Workers, it is time that you got together and organized a union controlled by the rank and file and make an end to the racketeer and stool pigeons; a union for workers and not for bosses.

When the complaint about Poliflo's stool-pigeon activities was brought to Joe Turvin, business manager of this local, he promised to do something, but he has not yet done anything. This is not surprising, as Turvin has a bad record with the workers, having supported the reactionary clique in the Sheet and Metal Workers Union, which was thrown out later by the workers after the union found this clique guilty of embezzlement.

Workers, we must not take too much for granted! Not all workers are college students and professors. Not all workers are students of Marx and Lenin. We must remember that understanding the workers is not a problem for a Bolshevik, but to understand some Bolsheviks is a problem to some workers. Simplicity is one of the outstanding features of Lenin's greatness. Let us be on guard, comrades. We must not take too much for granted.

—V. Pittsburgh.

PARTY LIFE Urges Simple Language In Our Speeches to Workers

Roswell, New Mexico, Unit Reports on Progress of Work Among the Unemployed

(By a Party Correspondent)

I insist that too many of our comrades, who hold Party leadership still take too much for granted when they address workers. I cite two instances: Sunday afternoon, in the I. W. O. Center here, one of our leading comrades of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights spoke on the subject of Japanese imperialism and the Negro. This comrade spoke excellently. But his speech was spangled with many words and terms that were just plain "Greek" to the average worker.

That evening in the same hall, the district secretary of our Party spoke at an open forum on the subject of the Negro and the dangers of white chauvinism among revolutionary workers. This also was indeed a most splendid lecture and very timely in view of serious charges of white chauvinism among our I. W. O. workers and possibly one or two other groups.

When the time for discussion came I asked the speaker to define, briefly, white chauvinism. I had it especially in mind for the benefit of two Negro workers with whom I had come to the meeting. Well, our comrade speaker said that chauvinism was "national suppression," "subjugation of races to brutal discrimination and oppression," etc., etc. We all understand this monstrous mass chauvinism.

Now the kind of chauvinism that the white revolutionary workers must relentlessly expose is that which is consciously or unconsciously revealed by those individuals who are right in their own revolutionary environs. So why could not our comrade have pointed out that when anyone hesitates the slightest to eat with you, sit with you, share the same room with you, fraternize with you, associate socially with you in any way because of your color, that that is CHAUVINISM!

Comrades, we must not take too much for granted! Not all workers are college students and professors. Not all workers are students of Marx and Lenin. We must remember that understanding the workers is not a problem for a Bolshevik, but to understand some Bolsheviks is a problem to some workers. Simplicity is one of the outstanding features of Lenin's greatness. Let us be on guard, comrades. We must not take too much for granted.

Comrade Mrs. S. R. F. was elected state secretary of the Unemployed Council and is actively carrying the message of unity and struggle to the women of the working class. We will let you hear of our successes or failures, as the case may be, from time to time.

Comradely,
—S. R. F.
Roswell, N. M.

Roswell, N. M. Unit Reports Progress in Work

This will inform you of the activities of the class conscious workers in our Roswell, New Mexico, area.

Our section plan of work for the next three months for Roswell calls for eight new Party members. We have raised that by 42, and set 50 new members as our goal.

In the past we have made organizational blunders, but the mistakes of the past will be guide marks for future progress. Comrade B., our Daily Worker agent is making steady progress with our paper.

Comrade B. is putting over the I. L. D. satisfactorily. Our plan of work includes the establishment of a workers' center, which will be a credit to the Bolshevik spirit of the unit.

Comrade G. from Gallup, New Mexico, is with us to help in organization of an Unemployed Council. He is chairman of the New Mexico State Unemployed Council and Roswell has been made state headquarters of the New Mexico Unemployed Council.

We were sorry we did not get to meet Comrade Benjamin, but even at that I suppose he stayed in New Mexico longer than he anticipated.

Comrade Mrs. S. R. F. was elected state secretary of the Unemployed Council and is actively carrying the message of unity and struggle to the women of the working class. We will let you hear of our successes or failures, as the case may be, from time to time.

Comradely,
—S. R. F.
Roswell, N. M.

Join the Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Street

City



SOMETHING FISHY ABOUT THIS—

Night came on, yesterday, before we could conclude our tale of culinary processes for our fine food from the briny deep—or maybe from an inland lake or a bubbling brook or a tin can out of a Market St. delicatessen.

Where were we?—Oh, yes. Fish. Boiled, sauteed, baked. That was for the bright-eyed ones, just out of school. What about the "more conservative element"—well-preserved (we hope) through canning, salting, or smoking?

Lucky those who can manage to have a can or so of salmon on the shelf for emergencies. As for its preparation for the table—it may go there, plain, as is, or it may be fraterized with chopped celery, onions, and dressing as a salad; or it may be mixed with a raw egg and cracker crumbs, made into flat cakes, and browned, or in default of eggs, mixed with mashed potatoes and so made into croquettes for browning, or it may be baked in white sauce, with crumbs over it, or broiled with thin slices of onion. Did I miss anything?

The best thing about codfish is its low price. As to taste, it's better than nothing—or is that still too high a compliment? But if there's a bit of something around the house to fix it with its not hard to take at all. It needs first to be soaked three hours in water, changed two or three times, then boiled very slowly until tender (about 25 minutes) and the bones removed.

Shred finely and mix with double the amount of mashed potatoes and a raw egg. Form into small cakes and brown in hot fat. In default of eggs, it may be creamed and served on toast.

Tuna fish and sardines are relatively expensive, though I've seen sizeable cans of the latter, occasionally, at five cents per. Canned or fresh pineapple, cut small, and flaked canned tuna fish may be combined with mayonnaise to form a vitaminous and hearty salad that will appeal especially to girls who do sedentary work.

A former acquaintance of mine invented the following "tid-bit" to serve with tea: toast bread on one side, turn over, spread with sardines, cover with grated cheese, and toast again under the grill until cheese is well melted.

Those workers who have still less time than money, might enjoy a smoked whitefish occasionally, which takes on a holiday aspect when grilled with mushrooms and sliced tomatoes; the latter two items needing a bit of fat on them, preferably butter.

I see we're nearly back to shore again. One more before we dock. Curried shrimps. Rather exotic. (Because of the high seasoning, not recommended for those with balky digestive systems.) For two:

Take legs and shells off a half pound of raw shrimps. (Eighteen cents a pound our way down.) Chop finely a couple of onions, and a quarter-pound mushrooms if available, and brown lightly in skillet in fat, with the shrimps. Salt, and add a teaspoon

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1813 is available in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 12 takes 2 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric and 1/4 yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (cents 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.



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WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Conducted by Mary Morrow, Children's Editor, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

I'm in the 6B Grade. I consider it my duty as a Young Pioneer to tell you about the propaganda spread in our school. Our principal asked us what we think of wars. Not one child in the entire assembly raised their hands when he asked us if we thought wars were good. He smiled and said: "I don't quite agree with you. I think it very BRAVE and GALLANT of men to risk their lives for their country." My friend, who sat next to me, said sarcastically: "Hm. I suppose he went to war."

My father is a worker, and last week he bought me "Our Lenin," ROMA WELLIN.

A NEW CONTEST • MONOGRAMS.

HERE ARE SAMPLES SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO.

W.T.W. H.A.P.

OP J.L. E.P.

RULES: ARRANGE the initials of any name in any shape you like. The best will be printed. Anyone can send in Monograms.

THIS is an incident taken from "Broken Shoes," a motion picture made in the Soviet Union. It is a story about the children of Communist workers in present-day Germany, under Hitler.

How We Can Help

"You get the girls, Elsa, and I'll get the boys, and we'll meet tomorrow morning before school." Elsa and Paul hurried off to their class rooms. All that afternoon, buzzing tongues made plans for the next morning. "Yes," said Elsa to the girls. "I saw with my own eyes, Max's father talking to the foreman, and bowing so polite. 'Oh, of course, I wouldn't even think of striking. I'll stay on my job.' And the foreman, like a big fat goose, said 'Hm. That's fine. We'll remember your loyalty.'" All around the school went the news.

The children who lived at No. 11 Lüneburger Strasse, all went to the same school, and their fathers worked on the nearby docks. A strike had been called. Since Hitler came it was impossible to live, even to buy potatoes, on the lowered wages. Strikes were even more dangerous. Brown-shirted soldiers kept watchful eyes open for the leaders. Picketing was forbidden. Three boys had been elected to go to the strike committee and offer the help of the children.

Among the very few who did not strike, was the father of Max Holtz, their schoolmate, who lived in the same house. Max's father made more money and the Holtz family lived in one of the largest flats. In the bright, sunny kitchen there was always good food for fat greedy Max, who was always gobbling.

Early in the morning, Paul went down to the docks to call the boys who were in swimming. Then the boys and girls, about twenty of them, met near the dockyards. They hid behind a tall wooden fence that ran along the street. Max's father would soon pass by on his way to work. The children stood on each other's shoulders so that their heads just reached the top of the fence. "Sh-h. He's coming now," whispered Paul. "Now, let's go."

In one loud voice the children cried, "STRIKEBREAKER!" and ducked their heads down. Holtz, surprised, stopped at once. He looked around and saw no one. He walked a few steps forward, and again came the cry, "STRIKEBREAKER!" And again there was no one. Holtz, angry now, picked up a rock and flung it wildly over the fence. Then from behind the fence rushed the children, after the scabbing Holtz.

They shouted over and over—"STRIKEBREAKER!" They ran around and in front of him. They pulled at his clothes. Holtz could do nothing but shake his fist and shout Ernst. "That's right," chimed in Anna. The rest of the neighbors won't talk to him and his wife, except to make fun of him. He'll be so ashamed, he won't dare stick his nose out." "Come," said Paul, "all together now." And everyone's fist went up, and every voice cried out, "Rot Front!"

Now that'll fix him, and that isn't all he's going to get," said Ernst. "That's right," chimed in Anna. The rest of the neighbors won't talk to him and his wife, except to make fun of him. He'll be so ashamed, he won't dare stick his nose out." "Come," said Paul, "all together now." And everyone's fist went up, and every voice cried out, "Rot Front!"

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Picture Talk!

ARRANGE the letters that spell to send what you will soon have for BREAKFAST.

9 + A 9 +

Join the Puzzle Club

ANSWER TO PICTURE TALK

The landlord raises the rent, the boss cuts wages. What can you do? Join the Pioneers.

Our Puzzle Club grows! New members are Paul Chubman, Anna Sclarsky, Jane Dewards, Victor Grant, Lila Masur, Murray Krumboltz, and Anna Weinstein.

DO YOU KNOW? You've probably read all about the first Soviet ship, "Kim" that's just come to New York. Do you know that KIM stands for Communist International of Youth?

Doctor Luttinger Advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fifteen Pounds of Hardware in the Stomach

Millie S. Remsen, N. Y.—Yes, it is true that a woman in New York had swallowed a large number of hardware articles. We do not understand the Polish clipping you sent us, but the weight of the various articles swallowed by the woman has been estimated between 10 and 15 pounds. There were 1,203 items, consisting of over 500 hundred upholstery tacks, carpet tacks, small screws, small and large bolts, picture-frame hooks, safety pins, brass nails, assorted beads, pieces of wire, various sizes of pieces of glass and one piece of a teacup handle.

Hysterical people often swallow hardware without realizing what they are doing. The woman in question has been operated on at the Kings County Hospital and her case was reported in the New York papers on March 20, 1934. All the articles were taken out of her stomach and displayed in the lobby of the hospital for the education of the internes and other physicians. The case of the patient was diagnosed as gallstones, but an X-ray showed that she had a large number of iron articles in her stomach. The reason the cow in your neighborhood died from eating a nail is due to the fact that the cow was not operated on. If she had been operated upon in time, the cow would not have died. This time, your kid brother and you are wrong and your mother was right. We liked your letter very much, especially your expression about "the frost pulling nails on the porch" while you and your family were sitting comfortably around the table, reading the Daily Worker.

Gastric Ulcers

W. W. Canton, Twin Falls, Idaho.

You may take one of the powders prescribed by Everson after each meal. Restrict your diet mainly to milk and cream. After you have taken these powders for about two weeks, let us know the result and we'll communicate with you again, either through the Daily Worker or privately.

An Outstanding Event . . . DANCE RECITAL

FIVE GROUPS Workers' Dance League FIVE GROUPS

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC FRIDAY, APRIL 20 — 8:30 P. M.

ALSO FE ALF, Engaged as Guest Soloist

Tickets: 35c to 99c—On sale at Box Office, New Masses, Workers' Book Shop, Labor Defender, I.L.D.

Benefit of LABOR DEFENDER Sponsored by United Front Supporters

All Out for . . .

Farewell Celebration of the American Building Trades Workers Group leaving to work and settle in the Soviet Union! American, Negro, German, Italian and Jewish Workers are in the Group.

SPEAKERS: JAMES FORD—Communist Party of Harlem SIDNEY LEROY—Friends of Soviet Union WALTER E. LOHE—Organizer of Group SARAH RICE—Chairman

PROGRAM: Concert, Mass Singing, Revolutionary Dances, and other entertainment.

Webster Hall, 125 East 11th St. Admission 35c; With this Ad 25c

All proceeds go for machines, tools and materials to be taken along by the Group.

Build a Powerful Red Fighting Fund!

Buy \$25.00 worth of tickets for \$15.00

5-DAY MAY FESTIVAL and BAZAAR

COMMUNIST PARTY NEW YORK DISTRICT

May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

MANHATTAN LYCEUM

66 EAST 4th STREET (Entire Building)

COLLECT ARTICLES ORGANIZE A BOOTH

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THE exhibition of painting by David A. Siqueiros has just closed at the Delphic Galleries in New York. I believe in time this exhibition will assume a historic importance as the full stature of this painter is perceived by the art circles of America. Mexico has been the land where the working class revolution first expressed itself in painting, gloriously and completely. What the Soviet Union has done in the moving pictures, the revolutionary artists of Mexico have done in painting.

Jose Orozco, Diego Rivera and David Siqueiros might be named as the outstanding leaders of the Mexican renaissance. It is always futile to compare artists, as butchers weigh the carcasses of sheep, or as physicians make blood tests, etc. Each artist has his own chemistry, and his very faults are often indispensable ingredients of his genius.

Orozco has felt the primitive passions of a mass revolt, the horrors, sacrifices and paths that go with the birth of a new world. His paintings have the intensity of Dostoevsky, the same terrible sensitivity to meaningless pain, the sadism, hatred, love and melodrama of the spirit. His is the tortured soul of a modern intellectual who feels too keenly the utter degeneration of the bourgeois world, and can find no salvation except in the healing justice of a new working class world. But the price the workers are made to pay for a better world horrifies this mind, and drives it sometimes to the verge of nightmare and mystic visions.

The conflict in Orozco's mind is exemplified by two murals: the one at Dartmouth College, in which bourgeois culture is symbolized by a ceremony of skeletons. A youthful skeleton in academic cap and gown has just been born, and around his cradle stand the serious and pompous skeletons of bourgeois professors, businessmen, militarists and statesmen. Death is everywhere, repulsive, corrupt and self-satisfied.

But in the New School of Social Research in New York, Orozco has portrayed the workers' International. They are seated monumentally around a conference table, at which presumably, they are planning the new world. There are all the races here—Africans, Chinese, Anglo-Saxons, Teutons, Mexicans, Jews, Hindus, Filipinos, Nordics, and on their faces is power and serenity, and the vision of a great purpose. They are comrades in a great cause; and the harmonies of the world revolution move through this mural, and make it unforgettable.

Orozco, like others of the Mexican school, mingles reality with symbolism, and in this group one finds the faces of Stalin, and a Red Army man, and Felipe Carrillo, the martyred leader of the peasants of Yucatan, and other revolutionary leaders.

Diego Rivera

DIEGO RIVERA'S work is too well known to need any further description. His murals in various public buildings in Mexico have preserved in monumental splendor the story of the Mexican revolution. Politically, Rivera has been as unreliable as our own Upton Sinclair; and latterly, he has fallen into the group of Lovestone renegades, those curious people who call themselves "Communists," yet whose chief activity seems to be in sabotaging and slandering the work of the Communist Party; assisting the red-baiters, the Socialists and A. F. of L. racketeers in breaking strikes influenced by Communism, etc.—all for the most splendid "revolutionary" reasons!

But just as, historically, one must take into account the revolutionary importance of some of the novels and tracts of the neo-Democrat, Upton Sinclair, so one must not deny the gigantic importance to revolutionary art of Diego Rivera's murals.

He has achieved world fame with these paintings. They are a fusion of Mexican folk-art, the primitive beauty of the Indian peasant soul, glorified and integrated into great intellectual patterns by the hand and brain of a painter steeped in modern-bourgeois, and fired by the proletarian revolution.

David Siqueiros

SIQUEIRO'S was one of the chief theoreticians and organizers of this movement of revolutionary painters. A man of terrific energy and courage, he had fought through the revolution, and was first to feel its impact. He had not been in Paris like some of the others, and had no readjustments to make. His art impulse came directly from the aboriginal sources—the mass life.

The Mexican revolution foundered on the rocks of fascism, for various historic reasons. In 1924, fascist students staged a riot against the frescoes Siqueiros was then painting in the College of Philosophy and Literature in the University of Mexico. The frescoes were partially destroyed, and Siqueiros abandoned painting, like our own Robert Minor, and plunged himself into the mass movement again, serving as organizing secretary of the militant Miner's union.

Later, he was obliged to emigrate to the United States, where he painted three memorable frescoes in Los Angeles. This work was done on a collective job basis with thirty young American painters under his leadership. Later, in 1932, Siqueiros left for the Argentine, where his restless experimenting mind evolved some really new ideas in this backward and medieval world of painting.

Affected by the industrial life of America, Siqueiros searched for new tools, spray guns and other mechanical instruments for painting, which in turn, as he says, "fertilized their own aesthetic expression," as Marx first demonstrated. Also, Siqueiros now painted outdoors. "We acquired a superior sense of public art. Instead of painting in universities, in public offices and in banks, we painted in the street, under the sun, in full view of great masses of people."

This profound bond with the working masses is revealed in every inch of this painter's work. The exhibition was unfortunately incomplete, yet its power was overwhelming. As Eisenstein has said of him, "Siqueiros is the wonderful synthesis between mass conception and individually perceived representation of it."

Here is a painter, I believe, who is destined to be the leader of proletarian painting—a new field still undiscovered and unexplored. He has that tremendous personal power and mastery that leaders must have; and he has lived the proletarian life for over a decade—on the battlefield, in strikes, in day by day organization, so that it is part of his fibre, and forced him to find new forms for a new world content.

2nd Vital Issue Of the 'Partisan Review' Appears

PARTISAN REVIEW, No. 2, April-May, 1934. John Reed Club of New York, 430 Sixth Ave., New York City. 94 pages. Price 20 cents.

Reviewed by KENNETH FEARING

WITH its second issue Partisan Review, magazine of the John Reed Club of New York, firmly establishes its importance to revolutionary literature and proves again its vitality in the dead, meaningless world of the commercial press.

Like the first issue, the present number divides itself almost equally between fiction, criticism, and poetry. Leon Dennen contributes a particularly terse and dynamic story in "The Death of a German Seaman." Almost tabloid in form, its manner of presentation becomes identical with its substance—the life and soul of a sailor, enigmatic and even ludicrous until the revelation of his death at the hand of Hamburg Nazis—a compact presentation that is revolutionary through fact and detail.

The fragment of a novel by Isidor Schneider, "Theodore Roosevelt's Human," is also, in addition to its richness of character and the promise of wide range in the completed book, a demonstration that writers are becoming more and more acclimated, thoroughly at ease, in the use and not merely the acceptance of revolutionary ideology.

"Queen City of the Adirondacks" by Sender Garlin is an excellent reminiscence of the writer's boyhood in a small industrial town, the dry wit and simplicity of the memories filled with warm and pointed imprecations, not only of the past, but the present. "The Socialist Band" was quite a help to us in our work . . . A lot of fellows around town, even joined the Socialist local to get free lessons on the trombone or the cornet. . . . When we forced the Common Council to give our Socialist band four of those concerts, the folks in the local thought it proved what could be done when people stood up on their hind legs and demanded their rights as citizens. But when summer came we were in a jam, because our Socialist band could play only the "Alabama" G. B. Wenzell, our bandmaster, had to hire the men in the Elks Band to play for us."

"The Iron Threat," another story that is part of a projected novel, is a twenty-one year old Nebraska and member of the Young Communist League. Her prose is highly imaginative—perhaps too much so, at times—but the blend of factuality and fantasy is arresting, and usually powerful.

Poems by Fanya Pess, Alfred Hayes, and Philip Rahv are outstanding representations of the different trends in today's revolutionary poetry. Finished in themselves, they also, with the work of others, provide a sound basis for the poetry of the future. Hayes' "To Otto Bauer," a stanza of which follows, is especially effective, demonstrating a strong and flexible talent:

Listen. Beyond the waittime river the city glows
Ascend your ministerial balcony again
Apologize to all these gentlemen
The shopkeepers forced to shut their shops four days
The ruined business in the street
Her ladyship disturbed the maid in tears
Assure her she can wear her jewelry tonight
Then right the chair and calm the chandeliers
Behind the last of windows the last sniper falls
The trolleys run the provinces subdued
New order reigns
Except for that routine the dark night hides—
The quick and muffled hangings in the prison yards
And here—the burials with black holes through their brains.

In the field of criticism "Propaganda or Partisanship" by Georg Lukacs, clearly translated by Leonard F. Mins, is a thorough and exacting analysis of the concepts held at various times of the nature of "propaganda" as opposed to "pure" art. The article, exposing the cause of the weakness that has for some time been apparent in much revolutionary literature, cannot be ignored by any writer.

Shorter book notes in Partisan Review are no less precise, notably Wallace Phelps' x-ray of T. S. Eliot's critical mythology.

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

"DEEP ANDREAL" Edwin Reife in the Daily Worker

THE YOUNG MANHOOD OF STUDD LONGAN By JAMES T. FARRELL Author of "Young Lonigan" and "Gas-House McGinty" \$2.50 At All Bookstores VANGUARD 100 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN TWICE DAILY 2 & 8 P. M. INCLUDING SUNDAYS RINGLING BARNUM BROS and D. BAILEY CIRCUS ALL NEW THIS YEAR! BIGGER THAN EVER! 1000 NEW FOREIGN FEATURES Tickets Admitting to Everything Including Seats \$1.00 to \$3.50 including Tax. Children under 12 Half Price Every Afternoon except Saturdays

WJZ-760 Kc. 7:00 P.M.—John Herrick, Songs 7:15—Olsen Orch. 7:30—Krye Orch. 8:00—The Classic Arts of the Young Republic—Sketch 8:15—Bavarian Band 8:30—Canadian Concert 9:00—Stern Orch.; De Marco Sisters, Songs 9:30—Duchin Orch. 10:00—Use and Growth of State Parks—Office of National Parks; Herbert Zvi—Conrad L. Wirth, Assistant Director, son, Supervisor, State Park Emergency Conservation Work; U. S. Marine Band

WABC-860 Kc. 7:00 P.M.—Michaux Congregation 7:30—Sermansers Orch.; Phil Cook, Impersonator 7:45—Jones Orch. 8:00—Forty-five minutes in Hollywood; Music and Sketches 8:15—The Bard of Erin 9:00—Nino Martini, Metropolitan Opera Tenor; Katsiliana Orch. 9:30—Blich Orch.; Vera Van, Contralto; Elton Boys 10:00—Rebroadcast from Byrd Expedition 10:30—Actors in Action—H. V. Kallen, born 10:45—Florito Orch. 11:15—News Reports

Betrayer of the Mexican Masses



Portion of a mural by David A. Siqueiros on the betrayal of the Mexican workers and peasants by Calles. Michael Gold discusses Siqueiros' exhibit in his column today.

A Complete Study of Working Women in the United States

WOMEN WHO WORK, by Grace Hutchins. International Publishers, 280 pages. Price \$2 (for cloth); \$1 (for board).

Reviewed by SASHA SMALL

IT IS not very often that a book so fully documented as Women Who Work, so inexhaustible a source of information becomes at the same time a powerful indictment of the capitalist system, and a call to struggle. Books that are filled with tables, statistics, percentages and figures even though these figures paint a ghastly picture of reality, rarely do more than show the diligence and erudition of the compiler and becomes another "reference" on a library shelf "to look things up in."

Grace Hutchins has succeeded by the simple clarity of her writing and the directness of purpose in not only describing the work and what they do, but in analyzing "how the brutality of modern capitalism in its treatment of women workers—underpaid, exploited, ruined in health and then cast out on the scrap heap of unemployment and old age—yesterday modern capitalism itself has created the conditions for women's final freedom."

Beginning with an introductory chapter on "Women Under Capitalism" Grace Hutchins follows this with a description of what the 10,750,000 girls and listed as "gainfully employed" by the 1930 census are doing. Women form 22 per cent of the entire labor force of the U. S. They are engaged in all 30 of the 34 occupation groups listed by the census. Among these exceptions are such occupations as boiler maker; structural iron worker; locomotive engineer, etc. While over 3,000,000 of the total number of working women are engaged in domestic and personal service there are 12 manufacturing groups where women workers are actually substitutes for men. The industries ranged from blast furnaces and steel works to logging camps and saw mills. The war department is making special studies to determine how women volunteers may be used to the best advantage in order to release men for heavier and more dangerous duties.

The book contains so much material it is impossible here to do more than give a general idea of its scope. In contrast to the misery of the double burden born by women workers who must keep house

and take care of their children; farm women (listed as 171,823 wage earning farm laborers; 475,008 "unpaid family workers") who have to go out in the fields, plant, hoe and dig; the miserable lot of the migratory workers who move from crop to crop and from one disease infested camp to the next; the long hours and starvation wages; the bleak existence of the unemployed—there is a splendid chapter on women in the U. S. S. R. showing how only under a workers' and peasants' government can women achieve real freedom and equality.



GRACE HUTCHINS

The benefits, social insurance, maternity pensions, socialized medicine, housing and tenancy, free women in the Land of the Soviets from domestic slavery and give them equality in theory and practice to participate in building socialism.

"Women in Strikes of Labor History" is one of the most valuable chapters in the book. It piles incident upon incident beginning all the way back in 1824 when the "female weavers struck with the men and walked out of the cotton mills in Pawtucket, R. I." building up a glorious tradition of women in the emancipation struggles of the American working class. Certain leading personalities stand out, but in the main it is a procession of names that are not already familiar to the reader.

This chapter leads logically and forcefully to the conclusion of organizing for struggle and the necessity for such organization. "Women Who Work" is a splendid book. It should become a weapon in the hands of those who understand the need for organizing the working women in this country. It can arm them with irrefutable information, it can supply them with the necessary background, and it will convince them by its clearness and directness of the truth of Lenin's statement that "The working class cannot achieve complete freedom if it does not win complete freedom for women."

our revolutionary artists are ignorant of party work, or if, in their self-conscious zeal, to create a revolutionary novel that will not be castigated as "propaganda," they mistakenly believe it is best to hide the face of the party. If the first reason is true the best thing our writers can do is cease being spectators and attach themselves to a strike committee. If it is the second reason that motivates our revolutionary artists they should be warned that besides making a serious sectarian mistake they are also destroying the value of the chronicles they have created. They must realize that the Communist Party and its philosophy is not superimposed upon life. On the contrary it grows from life. We can afford to ask for more humility from our fellow travelers. And we can call Arnold B. Armstrong for having written an engrossing and moving revolutionary class novel.

A Revolutionary Class Novel Of Workers in California

PARCHED EARTH. By Arnold B. Armstrong. New York: The Macmillan Co. Price \$2.50.

Reviewed by NATHAN ADLER

THE literary front, too, the fight against sectarianism has developed. Our comrades have begun to insist upon the specific qualities of aesthetic categories in revolutionary literature, and that is good. But a new danger looms. We may become so engrossed in formal measurements that we will lose sight of the essential class reality; let us be careful that we are not strangled by our own tape measures.

These comments are made because certain fellow travelers with whom we have always maintained the most cordial relations, in reviewing "Parched Earth" for the bourgeois press, dismissed it as a poor book. It is true that "Parched Earth" possesses minor stylistic deficiencies; it is true the plot conveniences dangerously on the verge of melodrama. But it is also true, and this the fellow travelers seem to have forgotten, that in "Parched Earth" an author doing his first book has created a revolutionary class novel. It is a book, we believe, that exactly because of its melodrama will find a popular and eager

Militarist Book Whoops It Up For War Preparations

CAN WE LIMIT WAR? By Hoffman Nickerson. New York: Stokes. 317 pages. Price \$2.75.

Reviewed by MORRIS PITMAN

THIS book is part of the preparation for war, and the mobilization of fascism. It appears significantly, and under a significant title at the moment when the most gigantic war apparatus is being built up in all capitalist countries under the slogan of "preventing war."

A billion-dollar navy program is adopted in Washington amid the whores of all the jingoes that it is the "best safeguard of peace." The idea of war, the rousing of jingoistic passions, is fomented by Hearst under the guise of creating a hatred of war through ghoulish pictures of war horrors.

Just as Woodrow Wilson prepared to plunge the American masses into the bloody storm of the World War with the slogan, "He kept us out of the war," so the imperialists who see war as their only capitalist way out of the crisis are carrying out the mobilization of minds with horrible cunning.

War is in the air—even for the reader of the capitalist press—and thousands of the middle class are unthinkingly asking themselves what their fate will be, and what is to be done.

It is for them that this book is entitled, "Can We Limit War?"

The author's thesis runs something like this: War is inevitable. Ancient wars involved few combatants, but "democratic wars" involve millions. War, as a professional concern, is a fascinating science. The next war will not be so horrible as many predict. Fascism (though he does not use the term) will make inevitable war a more "limited" and noble pursuit. Only a universal religion, of which even the basis does not exist, as he admits would put an end to war.

The author is an active and interested militarist, with many military friends, and he lists four reasons why the United States might put its armies into the field:

1. "Civil outbreaks, and in particular the world-wide quarrel between capitalist and proletarian."
2. "Invasion of Canada or Mexico."
3. "Should the existing Communist crusade gain headway in Europe. . . we might see fit to join in an anti-Communist crusade."
4. "Armed support of an aggressive foreign trade policy."

In this connection he makes a highly instructive analysis of the National Defense Act, passed in 1921, and shows that it is based on a plan to mobilize not less than 4,000,000 men, and that the United States maintains a corps of trained officers sufficient for an even huger force.

It might seem that so rankly jingoistic a book, wrapped in its thin cloak of religion, will not impress anyone who is not already a vicious lingo as the author is. It is surely significant that the New York Times selected it for the main article on the first page of its book review section, and that the reviewer handled it as if it were a book about peace.

Grace Lumpkin, Garlin, Hays, Maltz, Bard, To Speak at Symposium

NEW YORK.—"The Road to Proletarian Culture" is the subject of a symposium arranged jointly by the City Club Council, composed of the workers' club of New York City, and the John Reed Club.

The symposium will be held this Sunday night, April 8, at 8:30 at 11 West 18th St.

Speakers will include Grace Lumpkin, author of "To Make My Bread" and winner of the 1923 Gorky Award, who will speak on Fiction; Sender Garlin of the Daily Revolutionary Reporter; Alfred Hayes, on Poetry; Albert Maltz, co-author of "Peace on Earth" on the Theatre; and Phil Bard on Art.

Weekly Youth Forum To Open in Chicago

CHICAGO.—The Young Communist League, District 8, announces the opening of a weekly Youth Forum to be held every Monday night at 3847 S. State St. The topic of the first forum on April 9, will be "Which Way Out for Negro Youth?"

our revolutionary artists are ignorant of party work, or if, in their self-conscious zeal, to create a revolutionary novel that will not be castigated as "propaganda," they mistakenly believe it is best to hide the face of the party. If the first reason is true the best thing our writers can do is cease being spectators and attach themselves to a strike committee. If it is the second reason that motivates our revolutionary artists they should be warned that besides making a serious sectarian mistake they are also destroying the value of the chronicles they have created. They must realize that the Communist Party and its philosophy is not superimposed upon life. On the contrary it grows from life. We can afford to ask for more humility from our fellow travelers. And we can call Arnold B. Armstrong for having written an engrossing and moving revolutionary class novel.

CHALUTZIM (Pioneers of Palestine) with the Habima Players

Hebrew Talking Picture of the Workers in Palestine (English Dialogue Titles) The Picture Will Not Be Shown in Any Other New York Theatre This Season

ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE

Karl Liebknecht on Capitalist Militarism

By SI GERSON

"PREPAREDNESS WEEK" has ended and the Man in Khaki has begun to come back in the public eye. April 6th—anniversary of America's entrance into the war—is at hand. The capitalist world, thrashing about in its dying agonies, clasps the howitzner—the argument of arguments—unto its bosom.

The Far Eastern border of the Soviet Union. The Western border of the U. S. S. R.? Central Europe? No one knows exactly where, but everyone feels the imminence of a new war. Only the threat of an aroused proletariat and the far-sighted, persistent peace policy of the Soviet Government have thus far averted war.

It is in such a period as this that the military question—always important—becomes vastly more significant for the working class. At a time like this, therefore, it is worthwhile to review, in the light of present events, an old proletarian treasure like Liebknecht's "Militarism."

Liebknecht back in 1906 proclaimed the principle: "That the fatherland for which he (the worker) is to fight is not his fatherland; that there is only one real enemy—the proletariat of every country—which oppresses and exploits the proletariat" (p. 36).

Defining very clearly and precisely the class function of capitalist militarism, Liebknecht stated: "Militarism does not only serve for defense and attack against the foreign enemy; it has a second task, one which is being brought out ever more clearly with the growing accentuation of class antagonism. . . . that of protecting the existing state of society, that of being a pillar of capitalism and all reactionary forces in the way of liberation of the working class" (p. 38).

Huddled in the ruins of the Karl Marx apartments, the heroic Viennese workers saw this clearly, as did the Parisian masses demonstrating against the Dadaist government.

LIEBKNECHT, by implication, showed the difference between capitalist militarism and the armed proletariat. He clearly implied that not only is the class function of a capitalist army different but that the entire internal structure of the army, its methods of dealing with the individual in the army, its entire outlook, is fundamentally different from that of a workers' armed force. He showed that under capitalism military pedagogy is slavish, discipline is inspired by fear, vanity is catered to in a barbaric degree, brutality is common—even necessary for the establishment of authority—and that initiative is destroyed. With an eye on the Prussian barracks-room he states:

"Thus the recruits are dragged, confused, flattered, bribed, oppressed, imprisoned, polished and beaten."

Anyone who has seen the Red Army in the Soviet Union and talked to the Red Armyists, has seen a total lack of the professional soldier outlook. Within the Red Army there is developed in every man a deep consciousness of the fact that he is not an armed mercenary but a soldier of the Revolution. He is taught a loyalty to the international working class and oppressed colonial peoples.

Within the Red Army the principle of conscious, subordination works out in actual life. Red Armyists are ready to do and die, but they know the reason why. Noting the lack of distinction, of an epaulette caste, and the comradeship between officer and rank-and-file, one cannot help but feel the correctness of the implicit distinction that Liebknecht draws between the internal mechanics of the capitalist army and armed force of the workers.

Liebknecht's "militarism" can be an aid in this work. It should be re-issued (it is practically impossible to obtain a copy today), properly prefaced by revolutionaries. The International Publishers would be doing a service to the struggle against capitalist militarism by re-publishing this old proletarian work.

"Militarism"—By Karl Liebknecht, New York, N. Y. Huebsch, 1917.

SPIVAK ARTICLE MONDAY The series by John L. Spivak will be continued in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker.

AMUSEMENTS

NOW ON BROADWAY The great Anti-War BH! 'Peace on Earth' 44th ST. Thea. W. of W. Eves. 8:45 2:00 4:00 7:00 9:00 10:00 11:00 12:00 1:00 2:00 3:00 4:00 5:00 6:00 7:00 8:00 9:00 10:00 11:00 12:00

GILBERT & SULLIVAN STAR ALL THIS "THE MIKADO" WEEK Week April 2.—"PIRATES OF PENZANCE" MAJESTIC THEA., 44th St., W. Eves. 8:00 10:00 to 12:00. Mats. Wed & Sat. 8:00 to 11:00

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES with FANNIE BRICE with EGENE HOWARD, BARTLETT SIMMONS, IRMA FROMAN, PAULINE BOWMAN, WINTER GARDEN, W. 44th St., W. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Monday, Thursday & Saturday 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in Sinclair Lewis' DODSWORTH Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD SHUBERT, W. 44th St., Eves. 8:40 Sharp Matinee Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:30

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 80 St & Ave.—Show Place of the Nation Open 11:30 A. M. FRANK "WILD CARGO" with FRANK BUCK IN PERSON plus a MUSICAL HALL EASTERN STAGE SHOW

Extra! Walt Disney's "TUNNY LITTLE BUNNIES"

RKO FAY WREAY and NELS ASTHER in "MADAME SPY" Hebrew Talking Picture of the Workers in Palestine (English Dialogue Titles) The Picture Will Not Be Shown in Any Other New York Theatre This Season

Price: 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, Plus Tax and other dances

Prussian censor can by no means be entirely satisfactory today. Liebknecht at one point admits, in an extremely tentative manner, as if he did not wish to commit himself too prominently to the idea, the remote possibility of Kautsky's theory of ultra-imperialism. He says (p. 26):

"A time may come when the division of the world has progressed to such an extent that a policy of placing all colonial possessions in trust for the colonial empires becomes feasible, thus eliminating competition. . . . But that is a distant possibility which the economic and political rise of China alone may defer for an incalculable space of time."

The very fact that Liebknecht regarded ultra-imperialism only as a "distant possibility" (all this in 1906 when the question was hardly touched upon)—and nothing more—is another demonstration of Liebknecht's political clarity. History proves that he threw off this deviation when the world war demonstrated its falsity. On the very same page he largely repeats KAUTSKY'S theory of the peaceful development of a benevolent super-imperialism when he states that:

"All the alleged plans for disarmament are thus seen to be for the present nothing but foolery, phrase-making and attempts at deception."

LIEBKNECHT of 1906 said only part (p. 177):

"To do away with militarism or to weaken it as much as possible is thus a question of vital importance in waging the struggle for political emancipation."

This in itself—the weakening of the armed forces of the capitalist regime—was but half. That Liebknecht soon saw the corollary to this—the arming of the proletariat and the forcible overthrow of the bourgeoisie—is amply attested by the crime of Ebert and Scheidemann.

But these errors, serious though they are, showed that Liebknecht had furthered to go along the path of revolutionary development. His brilliant analysis of capitalist militarism is still valid.

"which attacks nothing less than squaring the circle, which arms the people against the people itself" (p. 39).

That analysis will stand out as the foremost dissection of an insuperable contradiction of the capitalist order. It will serve as a guide to millions of revolutionaries, pointing out that the work of an Andre Marty in the French Navy or a Crouch or a Trumbull in the United States Army is not solely the work of an individual but is an expression of a standing conflict within modern imperialism.

Norman Thomas may creak that the Vienna uprising "shows us more than what a disadvantage workers are against a government. . . whose troops remain loyal." The Communist Parties of the world point that with indefatigable effort it is possible to win the workers in the armed forces—as the Russian workers and peasants proved in 1917. Capitalism may try to send the sons of coal miners out to shoot down their fathers and brothers on strike, or to murder "foreign" miners' sons. But this is "nothing less than squaring the circle," something difficult even for capitalist mathematicians.

And the ceaseless Bolshevik work to win the workers' sons in uniform to the banner of international working-class loyalty will make it not only difficult for world capitalism to square the circle, but impossible.

Liebknecht's "militarism" can be an aid in this work. It should be re-issued (it is practically impossible to obtain a copy today), properly prefaced by revolutionaries. The International Publishers would be doing a service to the struggle against capitalist militarism by re-publishing this old proletarian work.

"Militarism"—By Karl Liebknecht, New York, N. Y. Huebsch, 1917.

SPIVAK ARTICLE MONDAY The series by John L. Spivak will be continued in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents JOHN WEXLEY'S New Play THEY SHALL NOT DIE ROYALE Thea., 48th St., W. of 5th. Eves. 8:25 10:00 11:00 12:00 Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy AH, WILDERNESS! with GEORGE M. COOK in CAST Thea., 324 St. W. of W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play "MARY OF SCOTLAND" with HELEN PHILIP HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN ALVIN Thea., 334 St. W. of W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MUSIC

HIPPODROME OPERA Today Mat. 2:15 MARTHA (In English) Tonight 8 AIDA Sun. Eves. CAVALIERIA & PAGLIACCI —25c-35c-55c-85c-99c Incl.—Box Office open daily at 10 A. M. HIPPODROME, 6 Av. & 13 St. Van 8-1266

Philharmonic - Symphony AT CARNegie Hall HANS LANGE, Conductor This Sunday Afternoon at 3:00 ALL-RUSSIAN PROGRAM Soloist: NATHAN MILSTEIN, Violinet TOSCANINI, Conductor Thurs. Eves. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30 Saturday Eves. at 8:45 (Students) GEMINIANI—MOZART KODALY—PAGANINI—BERLIOZ Arthur Godson, Mgr. (Sleightway Plans)

SUNDAY MAT. APR. 15, at 2:15 LITTLE THEA., 244 W. 44th St. "Toward the Light" (a new Cycle of 5 Dances) With Whitman Suite and other dances

TUNING IN

WEAF-660 Kc. 7:00 P.M.—Three Camps, Songs 7:15—Robbins Orch. 7:30—Religion in the News—Dr. Stanley High 7:45—Martha Mears, Songs 7:55—Linda Leland, Violin 8:00—U. S. Marine Band 8:15—The Salesman Recovers Under the N.E.A.—Dan S. Hickey, Commercial Counselor 8:30—

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1934

The Next War—Against Whom?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sets the keynote for what all the governors, mayors, army officers, and other self-styled "patriots" were spouting yesterday, and will spout today all through the land, in glorification of Army Day.

This is what Roosevelt wrote:
 "The celebration of Army Day on April 6 each year, commemorating as it does our entrance into the World War, indicates in part the gratitude of our nation to our army, which so valiantly served this country in its every emergency."

For these "emergencies," Roosevelt is taking the aggressive lead in the vast enlargement of an already gigantic war machine, ready now to spring into action overnight—men, arms, munitions, factories all organized, with the place of each in the monstrous apparatus already determined; the secret orders and plans all finished and ready.

What are these "emergencies?"
 This is a question of the most immediate and vital concern to every worker, every farmer, every student, every professional, every member of those great masses whose bodies and lives are looked on by capitalism as the cheapest of the munitions of war.

"Defense of the homeland; protection of life and property, law and order; defense of democracy, of civilization, of culture; punishment of the aggressor"—these are the slogans under which masses are swept along behind the drums of imperialist war.

There can be no doubt that these noble-sounding slogans exert a tremendous influence over enormous masses.

We must examine them carefully; we must learn how to explain them clearly and patiently, again and again, to those millions of toilers who hate war, but are not afraid to fight. We must know how to show them why they are fighting, and against whom to fight.

"DEFEND the homeland."—Whose homeland? Is it ours, does it belong to the millions of workers, farmers, students, who are called to fight their class brothers of other lands?

Does it belong to the masses, of whom today 17,000,000 can get no work, are "not wanted," outcasts in the land of their birth? In the land of unparalleled wealth, where those who are allowed to work are robbed of their own produce, live on the edge of misery and in constant insecurity?

The workers and toilers have no fatherland if the fatherland does not belong to them. When the oppressed and exploited are called to fight in defense of the "fatherland," it is in defense of their oppressors and exploiters that they are called to fight.

Today, the workers and toilers of the world have but one fatherland—and that is the one land which belongs to the workers, the land in which the workers and toilers have destroyed the oppressors, and taken for their own—the Soviet Union.

"The protection of life and property, law and order."—Whose life and property, whose law and order? Is it not the life and property of the exploiters, the law and order of the oppressors, the very devices by which the enslavement and the insecurity and misery of the toilers are secured, for the benefit of those who own the vast wealth of goods and machines which the workers have produced.

"The defense of democracy, civilization, culture."—Whose "democracy," whose "civilization," whose "culture?" Is it a democracy where misery and starvation of the masses are legally provided? Have the workers any part in the state which provides the laws and the armed forces by which they are exploited and starved, their strikes broken, their struggles violently suppressed?

And what of the "civilization" of a society which permits the masses but the minimum of education which makes them useful producers, which keeps millions of the Negro and white masses in cultural darkness—a society in which, in its crisis, the schools, the scientific institutions, the libraries, the health services, the very fruits of science and culture, are the first to go in order to preserve the profits of a handful of bloated rich?

Only in the Soviet Union, only in the workers' fatherland, are civilization and culture the property of the broadest masses, preserved and fostered as the priceless right of all toilers.

"Punishment of the aggressor."—Who is the aggressor in the never-ending economic war among the imperialists, in the never-ending class war of the capitalists upon the workers?

It is never a question of who is the "aggressor," who is waging an "unjust" war? The question must always be, who is on the imperialist side, who represents counter-revolution, who represents exploitation, and who represents the fight against the capitalist oppressors?

Among the opposing armies, none of the fighters, not one of the workers and farmers in uniform

stands to gain by the victory of "his" imperialist bosses.

AND so the workers' slogan in war, the slogan of the Communist Party, is fraternization among the combatants, proletarian, revolutionary internationalism across the war-front, and war on the war-makers in the rear.

Toward the soldiers and workers of other lands, proletarian solidarity. Toward the imperialists at home, relentless class war.

Turn the imperialist war into civil war; turn the robber war of the imperialists into civil war against them!

The Roosevelt "New Deal," the N.R.A., is slashing wages, raising prices, breaking strikes, throwing the unemployed hungry into the streets, militarizing the youth, co-ordinating the industrial apparatus for war.

It is reaching out ever more aggressively to exploit the colonies and semi-colonies of the world, to carry out relentless trade war against all its rivals.

It is actively preparing for war. Therefore, the struggle against the New Deal, the struggle against the N.R.A., against the slave codes, against the Roosevelt strikebreaking, in defense of the workers' right to struggle for their demands, is also a struggle against war.

The exposure of the capitalist state is an essential part of the fight against war. The two struggles—the fight against war, and the fight against capitalism, cannot be separated.

The aim of both struggles can only be the aim of a workers' and farmers' government, a Soviet America.

The Strike Wave Rises

HUNDREDS of thousands of workers are now moving into strike action against the hated N.R.A. codes.

This great strike wave that is now sweeping the country, hurdling the barriers set up by William Green and other officials of the American Federation of Labor, is richer and more politically significant than any of the many strike waves since the introduction of the Roosevelt New Deal policies.

If one analyzes carefully the various strikes which make up this great wave he cannot fail to note one outstanding and indisputable fact: the strikes are becoming more political—they are directed not only against the employer, but to a greater extent than ever before against the Roosevelt government.

The role of Franklin D. Roosevelt as the grand field marshal of all the forces of strike-breaking (which was exposed by the Daily Worker the minute he took office) is now more clearly perceived by the toiling section of the population than it was at the advent of the New Deal.

Roosevelt has asked the strikers to give up their interests for "the interests of the whole people." But the workers understand better now than before that the "whole people" which the president is talking about is nothing more or less than the capitalist class—the owners of factories, the coupon clippers, the bankers.

So the strikers are coming into conflict more and more with the capitalist state—against Roosevelt, against the N. R. A.

The following facts show that the workers are beginning to realize that in their fight against the employers they inevitably come face to face with the government, which is the chief strike-breaker and supporter of the mill owners.

In Philadelphia 4,000 striking knitgoods workers and 900 strikers of the S. K. F. Industries are staging a demonstration today against the N. R. A. and the strike-breaking activities of the city government.

In Detroit the auto workers booted down Wm. Collins and Hugh Thompson, A. F. of L. officials, who came to ask the strikers to support Roosevelt and the N. R. A.

Miners in West Virginia are at present dealing heavy blows to the N. R. A. They walked out on strike in defiance of the U. M. W. A. officials after copies of the N. R. A. code was posted in the mines. They refused to deal with N. R. A.

The government now stands more openly exposed as an organ of strike-breaking. To stem off the growing strike wave Phil Raymond, militant leader of the auto workers, was arrested the minute 5,000 auto workers broke through the demagoguery of the A. F. of L. leaders and struck in defiance of the N. R. A.

All the leading strike-breaking forces of the Roosevelt New Deal set-up have been rushed to the various zones of struggle.

Miss Perkins, Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor, who said that "there isn't a first class strike in America," made a hurried trip to Detroit to do her bit in attempting to smash the auto strike. Edward McGrady, who helped break strikes in the Pennsylvania coal fields and in the New York fur industry, has been rushed by the Roosevelt government to Detroit.

Government conciliators (read strike-breakers) were catching the fastest trains bound for the strike regions yesterday. John L. Conner and Howard Chappell, commissioners of conciliation, headed for Buffalo and Camden respectively, with orders to break strikes in the Consolidated Aircraft Corp., the New York Shipbuilding Corp., the Campbell Soup Co. and the Radio Condenser Corp.

Workers more than ever must be vigilant as hawks against these agents of the strike-breaking government. They are a tricky lot these N. R. A. folk. They promise much, but give nothing to the working class.

The best against the bosses is the strike. The only power that the working class has is their organized strength, their unions, their mass organizations, their Communist Party.

With these weapons, which the Roosevelt government is trying to weaken and take away from the workers, but which are growing stronger each day—and with these weapons only, can the working-class of America smash down the N. R. A. barriers and win union recognition and better conditions in the factories.

There is no mistaking the fact. The strike wave is rising irresistibly higher against the N. R. A. slave codes. Spread the strike movement against the exploiters!

ILD Tag Day Today, Tomorrow for Victims of Austrian Fascism

NEW YORK—The New York district of the International Labor Defense yesterday appealed to all its members and sympathizers, and to all anti-Fascists, to support the Tag Day collections today and tomorrow for the victims of Austrian Fascism.

The following collection stations have been set up: District I.L.D. office, 870 Broadway; 524 Hudson St. and 130 W. 23rd St., Manhattan; 792 E. Tremont Ave. Bronx; and 1280 56th St., Brooklyn.

Rumanian Fascist Chief Who Instigated Murder of Premier Is Acquitted

BUCHAREST, April 6—Corneliu Codreanu, chief of the fascist Iron Guard, at whose instigation three members of the organization murdered Premier Ion Ducea of Rumania, and several other Iron Guard leaders were acquitted yesterday of charges of complicity in the assassination.

The three actual killers were found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment by a court consisting of a judge and four army generals, Nicolas Constantinescu, the Iron

Soviet Ambassador Arrives in Hungary

BUDAPEST, April 6—A. M. Petrovsky, Soviet ambassador to Austria, reached Budapest yesterday. The first Soviet diplomat to enter Hungary since the Soviet revolution. He will act temporarily as ambassador both to Hungary and Austria, following the recent recognition of the Soviet government by Hungary.

Austrian Socialist Paper Becomes Communist Organ

Workers and Youth March Against War

Brownsville, New York Demonstrations Are Cheered

NEW YORK—Three thousand workers demonstrated against war and fascism in Brownsville Thursday night, in one of the most militant and spectacular actions ever seen in the section. The demonstration was called by the League Against War and Fascism.

The youth were very much in evidence. Young workers and students who had never before participated in any such action, and youth social organization were represented.

Falling in behind the Red Front band at Ralph and Fulton Sts., and behind the Pioneer Band at Hinsdale and Sutter Aves., the workers marched to Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves., where speakers of the American Youth Club, the National Student League, the Young Communist League and the Communist Party spoke.

The students of New Lots Evening High School, whose G. O. declared a strike in order to participate, were in the parade, and had a speaker at the meeting. Several Socialist workers expressed their wish to join the League Against War and Fascism after the meeting.

Students March in New York
NEW YORK—Three hundred high school and college students, members of the National Student League, the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the American League Against War and Fascism, demonstrated against imperialist war yesterday in a mass meeting and parade through the midtown section of the city.

Braving the chill rain, students gathered at Madison Square Park, carrying signs denouncing the war preparations of the government, demanding the abolition of the R. O. T. C., and the reinstatement of 20 students expelled last year from C.O.N.Y. for protesting military training.

At the Soldiers' Memorial at the park, a wreath was laid in memory of the World War dead, and over the wreath was placed a placard bearing the inscription: "We Will Not Support the United States Government in Any War!"

Cheered by Workers
 Shouting slogans of "Down with Imperialist War!" "All War Funds for the Unemployed!" and "Workers Join Our Ranks!" the students marched up Broadway, through the fur district where workers of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union scattered leaflets and torn phone books from windows, to Columbus Circle. All along the line of March workers lined the streets, cheering and applauding the demonstrators. More students joined the parade as it wound uptown.

Singing the "Internationale" and "Solidarity," the students marched up Madison Avenue and in front of the New York Soldiers and Sailors Club the parade halted.

"Soldiers, sailors, fight against war—join our ranks!" the students shouted.

At Columbus Circle, Jim Lerner of the American League Against War and Fascism, Violet Eberl of the S.L.I.D. and Sidney Katz of the N.S.L., addressed the students, urging them to join hands with the workers in their struggle against war and war preparations.

Asks for Support Of Anti-War Fight Of Marine Union

Provisional Committee Active Getting Aid for Marine Workers

NEW YORK—Pointing out that the marine workers occupy a key position in the fight against imperialist war and fascism the Provisional Committee for the Support of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 505 Fifth Ave., has issued a call for active and financial support of this militant union.

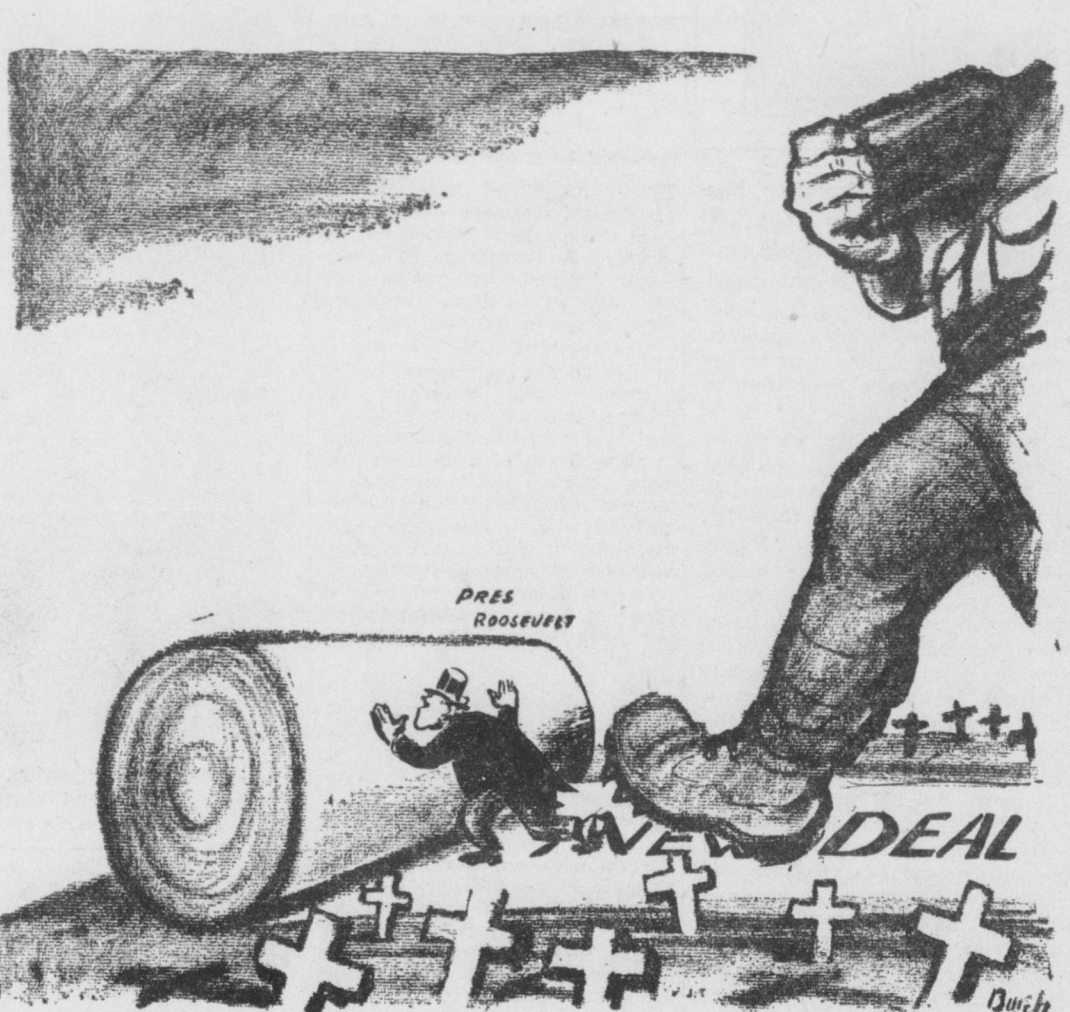
The call of the Provisional Committee said in part:
 "In their active struggles against war and fascism, the Marine Workers Industrial Union has adopted the slogan, 'Stop Shipment of Munitions, Don't Load War Materials to or from American Ports.' In their constant contact with foreign seamen they are successfully carrying out vital anti-fascist work."

"However, the Marine Workers Industrial Union is hampered in its work by lack of funds. This militant union, as distinguished from the average A. F. of L. union, does not expel its unemployed members because they cannot pay their dues. The union is therefore forced to ask for outside assistance.

"The Provisional Committee for the Support of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which was organized by a group of liberals, is endeavoring to establish a sustaining fund to further the activities of this militant union against war and fascism.

"All who have anti-war and anti-fascist work at heart, should send their contributions and pledges to this committee."
PREPARE BULGARIAN "BROWN BOOKS"
BELRIN—A Bulgarian edition of the "Brown Book of the Hitler Terror" is being published through the efforts of the Bulgarian Central Committee of Workers and Peasants Aid. Its organizations in the different cities are using this book in their campaign to raise funds to aid the victims of German Fascism.

PAVING THE WAY!



"The Guarantee for Victory in America"

From Earl Browder's Speech at Eighth Convention of Communist Party

"WE ARE trying with all our abilities to make our Communist Party into a Bolshevik Party! That means to master all the lessons taught us by the first Communist Party, the most successful one, created and led to victory by Lenin and now successfully building socialism under the leadership of Stalin; it means to become a party of the masses; to be a party with its strongest roots among the decisive workers in the basic industries; a party whose stronghold is in the shops, mines and factories, especially in the biggest and most important ones; a party that leads and organizes the struggles of all oppressed peoples, bringing them into firm alliance with the working class; a party that knows how to take difficulties and dangers and transform them into advantages and victories.

"Are we such a Party? Not yet. We have a strong ambition to become such a Party. We are making progress in that direction. But when we consider the extremely favorable circumstances under which we work, when millions are beginning to move, to organize, to fight, when only our program can solve their problems, then we must say that we are moving forward far too slowly.

"The tasks of our party today, the tasks of this convention, have been clearly and systematically set forth in the documents before us for adoption, especially the thesis and decisions of the 13th Plenum

of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, and the draft resolution prepared for this convention by the Central Committee. My report has been for the purpose of further elaborating these fundamental directives and discussing some of our central problems concretely in the light of these directives. All these tasks set forth in the documents before us are particular parts of the one general task—to arouse and organize the workers and oppressed masses to resistance against the capitalist program of hunger, fascism and imperialism.

"They are parts of the one task of winning the majority of the toiling masses for the revolutionary struggle for their immediate political and economic needs as the first steps along the road to proletarian revolution, to the overthrow of capitalist rule, the establishment of a revolutionary workers' government, a Soviet government, and the building of a Socialist society in the United States.

"Above all, do we arm ourselves with the political weapons forged by the victorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the mighty sword of Marxism-Leninism, and we are strengthened and inspired by the victories of Socialist construction won under its Bolshevik leadership, headed by Stalin. Our World Communist Party, the Communist International, provides us the guarantee not only of our victory in America, but of the victory of the proletariat throughout the world."

Ford Auto Workers Show Growing Interest in "Daily"

DETROIT, Mich.—That workers in the Ford plants are anxious to read the Daily Worker was brought out in a report made by Comrade L. at a Conference of "Daily" representatives from Party sections and units in this city.

Comrade L., from South Dearborn, who began to sell the "Daily" only two weeks ago, now sells an average of 50 copies every day in only one section of Dearborn. He stated that the Ford workers on being approached with the "Daily" show an immediate interest in the paper.

The other representatives from Dearborn pledged to follow in the footsteps of Comrade L. by seeing to it that more comrades are placed at strategic points to sell the "Daily" to the Ford workers.

Pledge Activity
 The four Party Units in Dearborn pledged to secure at least five new subs each by April 26th, and challenged the other units in Detroit to do as well or better. The following units accepted this challenge: Unit 13 of Section 3, Unit 8, Section 4; Units 1, 6, 8 and 10 of Section 5; Units 8 and 10 of Section 1.

Section 8, of Hamtramack, Mich., pledged to secure 20 new subs for the Daily Worker by April 22. One of the most active sub-getters for the "Daily" in Hamtramack is Bernice Ruffini. "Experience shows," Comrade Ruffini states, "that there are Party members who are not subscribers to the Daily Worker. I approach my fellow Party members as well as workers in general and get them to subscribe."

All Units in this district are called upon to accept the challenge made by the Dearborn Units. Every class-

conscious worker, Party members, of trade unions and mass organizations, are called upon to approach their friends and fellow workers and ask them to subscribe to the "Daily."

District Conference
 The District Daily Worker Committee is calling a district-wide conference for Sunday, April 22, 10 a.m., at the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., Detroit, Mich. All working-class organizations are urged to send delegates to this important Conference.

Tax on Big Profits Rejected By Senate

Millionaires Protected From Heavy Taxes On Huge Incomes

WASHINGTON, April 5—The La Follette amendment to the tax bill providing for an increase in surtaxes on large incomes was defeated by the Senate today by a vote of 41 to 36.

This continues the Roosevelt policy of leaving large incomes alone as far as taxes go. The present tax policy of the government places the heaviest tax burdens upon the masses and lower middle classes.

The Senators voting against the amendment that the millionaires who now escape heavy taxes could evade the new taxes anyhow by buying more tax-exempt securities. All proposals, however, to make the government securities subject to taxation have been rejected by Congress.

423,000 Dead Is One-Year Toll of Nanking Terror

108,000 Condemned to Slow Death in Dungeons

SHANGHAI—According to incomplete statistics compiled by the International Red Aid, the number of victims of the white terror in Kuomintang China and the parts occupied by the Japanese during the year 1933 reached a total of 423,000 murdered and 108,000 imprisoned. The number was highest in Central China, where the power of Chiang-Kai-Shek is the greatest, where 277,000 were slain and 53,000 imprisoned. In Southern China, 57,000 were killed and 34,000 imprisoned, while in Northern China 88,000 were killed and 21,000 imprisoned.

In reality, imprisonment for any length of time in China is equivalent to a death sentence, especially for those suspected of having taken part in the revolutionary struggle or even having shown signs of sympathy for it.

Prisoners are confined in small, unlighted, unventilated rooms, the floors of which are usually either the bare ground or stone or cement. There is no heat in the winter. Toilet arrangements are usually lacking, or are of the most primitive and filthy sort. Usually there is not even a cot in the room. Confinement is either in solitary or in horribly overcrowded small rooms. A little dirty tea soup, with unboiled drinking water, together with some boiled rice of the poorest grade, makes up the fare of the prisoners. Medical attention is almost entirely lacking. Torture of the most inhuman kind is the daily lot of most prisoners.

Whole Groups Of S. P. Join Communists

Graz Socialist Publisher Joins Communist Party With His Paper

VIENNA, March 22 (By Mail)—The "Roter Arbeiter," which appeared in Graz before the February uprising as the organ of the "left-wing" of the Austrian Socialist Party, is now being published as the organ of the Communist Party of Austria. The publisher, a well-known functionary and shop steward of the "Wagner, Biro" bridge building works, has joined the Communist Party in a declaration published in today's number. The newspaper now appears as the illegal organ of the revolutionary workers of Graz.

Social Democrats Join Communist Party

The movement among the social democratic workers for withdrawal from the Social Democratic Party to go over to the Communists, is assuming ever greater dimensions.

In Vienna whole groups of the Republican Guards have joined the Communist Party. In the 21st District two sections of the Social Democratic Party, with their leaders, have joined the Communist Party. In many cases the workers still working in the illegal groups of the Socialist Party refuse to distribute the Brunn "Arbeiterzeitung", for the reason that it still bears the sub-title "Central Organ of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Austria." These workers declare that they want nothing to do with the old social democratic party.

New Communist Shop Cells Formed

In many large-scale undertakings in Vienna, where there have hitherto been no nuclei of communist organizations whatever, the social democratic workers are coming today to the Communist Party, and are forming factory cells. The same movement is observable in the provinces. In Lower Austria whole groups of workers are coming over to the Communist Party in the Liesinger district (70 members of one local group of the Republican Guard) and in the Triesting valley. In this latter district Communist factory cells are being formed in the large-scale industrial undertakings.

Barthou Said to Plan Hitler Visit

French Foreign Minister Going to Poland

PARIS, April 6—Louis Barthou, foreign minister in the Doumergue government, is shortly making a visit to Warsaw, and probably also to other capitals of the Little Entente, in a tour to strengthen the system of anti-Soviet alliances under French leadership.

It is also authoritatively said that he will visit Berlin and meet Baron von Neurath, Nazi foreign minister, and perhaps Adolf Hitler.

The one point on which the European imperialists agree is their desire to canalize their antagonism into a common channel of action against the Soviet Union, so that this visit of the foreign minister of the Doumergue war cabinet represents an important maneuver in the imperialists' attempt to find a way to unite against the Soviet Union.

Living Costs Up, Production Down In Nazi Germany

Arms Making Grows, All Other Work Shrinks, Says Report

NEW YORK, April 6—A picture of Germany struggling with increasingly difficult economic problems as a result of the Hitler policies is given in a review by the Foreign Policy Association.

The cost of living has been increased 10 per cent while total industrial production has decreased between 3 and a half and 6 per cent compared with 1933, despite heavy industries showing increases. The only other increase is in the government budget. Both increases seem based on arms orders.

Foreign trade shows a growing deficit and the gold coverage of the mark steadily declines. It is at about 8 per cent.

Hitler claims of improved employment are discounted by the fact that 200,000 women have been displaced, 250,000 men have been put in labor camps and unknown other thousands are in concentration camps or exile.

"The rights which labor won under the empire and the republic have been abolished and the Third Reich appears to constitute a veritable industrialists' paradise," the report ends.

BULGARIAN PEASANTS SENTENCED FOR DRIVING AWAY FASCISTS

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—Two peasants were sentenced to 12 and a half years imprisonment by a court martial at Dupnitsa and eight others to their village Lazdraz, for driving from their village Lazdraz, general under the fascist leader, Zankoff.

Police are protecting the fascist inciters from the peasants, and at the same time permit no meetings of the Workers Party confiscated all working class literature and through frame-ups attempt to arrest the working class leaders.