

Group Picked To Speed Army Air War Plans

Most Significant Military Move Since the Last Imperialist War

BAKER HEADS BODY

Choose War Experts for Intensive Preparations

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary of War George H. Dern, former Governor and banker of Utah, today announced the eleven members of "a combined military and civilian committee" which will meet in Washington in about a week to draft elaborate plans for increasing the effectiveness for war of the Army Air Corps. The formation of this committee is one of the most significant War Department moves since the close of the imperialist world war in that it seeks to co-ordinate the general military, scientific and industrial-military activities of official and unofficial organizations.

Newton D. Baker, former War Secretary who is now one of the leading public utilities, automobile and open shop lawyers, will be chairman of the group which was selected, according to the War Department, "to make a constructive study of the Army Air Corps." Major General Hugh A. Drum, Deputy Chief of Staff of the War Department, will act as executive vice-chairman, while Brigadier General Charles E. Kilbourne, Assistant Chief of Staff of the War Plans Division of the War Department, will also play a prominent role.

"In selecting the members of the committee," the War Department declared, "the Secretary of War has sought to secure the assistance of men especially associated with the development of aviation in America, both from the military and civil viewpoint. Mr. Baker's acceptance of the invitation to serve will bring to the group invaluable experience resulting from his great work as Secretary of War in the World War and, subsequent thereto, at the time of the reorganization of the army in 1920."

The aviation war plans group also includes: Major General Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of the Air Corps; Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Major General George S. Simonds, Commandant of the War College; Dr. George William Lewis, director of Aeronautical Research, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Clarence D.

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviet Spokesman Renews Plea for Real Disarmament

Urges Soviet Definition of Aggressor Be Put Into Agreements

GENEVA, April 10.—A renewed declaration of the Soviet Union's readiness to enter into any agreement which will actually bring disarmament, was made here today by Boris Stein, Soviet representative, at a meeting of the steering committee of the "disarmament" conference.

Such an agreement must be universal, and apply to Eastern as well as to Western powers, he declared. He urged that the Soviet Union's definition of an aggressor nation be taken up and embodied in all proposals for non-aggression agreements, including President Roosevelt's.

Against the urging of Capt. Anthony Eden, British representative, who recently made a tour of European capitals in an effort to organize an anti-Soviet grouping, the committee voted to meet on April 30, and to call a full session of the conference May 23. Arthur Henderson, chairman, was empowered to postpone the meetings if he wished.

News Flash

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 10.—The entire textile printing industry of Fall River faced a shut-down today when over 650 weavers of Mill No. 2, of the Arkwright Corp. joined the strike being conducted by the weavers of the Algonquin Printing Co., and the American Printing Co. The terrific speed-up is one of the conditions against which the workers are fighting.

The move in the Arkwright was taken against the orders of the United Textile Workers officials, who are trying to keep the strike action split. The Printing Workers Union is meeting tonight to call the rest of the Arkwright workers out.



NEWTON D. BAKER
Secretary of War in Wilson's War Cabinet who has just been appointed to head a civilian and military board to control aviation.

Aircraft Men In Hartford Out on Strike

Munition Plants Face General Walkout as Strike Move Grows

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10.—One hundred and forty-eight workers, employed by the Hamilton Propeller Company, walked out today at the beginning of the aircraft strike. As the strike continues to spread throughout Hartford, the workers at the Chance-Vought and the Pratt and Whitney Companies are scheduled to strike on Wednesday and Thursday. The aircraft workers, under the leadership of the Industrial Aircraft Workers Union, an independent union, are demanding a 10 per cent wage increase.

The strike of the 2,000 workers in the Arrow Electric Company continues solid, with all the workers in mass picket lines. The Communist Party of Hartford has called for mass support to the strike and to spread the strike to other plants.

The plants of the Pratt Whitney Tool Company, Pratt-Cady, Underwood Typewriter, Colt Fire Arms and many others face a general walkout of all Hartford workers.

Palace Plots Alleged in Rumania and Siam

BUCHAREST, April 10.—Twenty army officers and 100 civilians have been arrested in connection with an alleged plot to kill King Carol of Rumania. The conspirators represent groups who feel Carol and his government are not capable of coping with the deep unrest of the Rumanian worker and peasant masses who are resisting more and more aggressively the unbearable conditions forced on them in the crisis.

BANGKOK, Siam, April 10.—One hundred persons were arrested in connection with an alleged plot to seize control of the army, communications, and government buildings by a coup d'etat.

Only 12 Days Remain to Send In Your May Day Greetings

An alarmingly small number of greetings have come in for the May Day edition of the Daily Worker, the official organ of the Soviet trade unions, political, historical and cultural features of all kinds—all these will appear in the May Day edition. And greetings must come in to number received at similar dates for the last three big editions which the Daily Worker has published.

Another different from this situation is the one which prevails among the groups which are ordering special bundles of the May Day edition. In Philadelphia, the members of the Spartacus Club called a meeting of Greek workers to discuss the working class in its everyday struggles, its importance to the foreign-born workers, etc. The workers present decided to order 1,000 copies of the special May Day edition, and money to pay for them was collected on the spot. The Spartacus Club also decided to challenge every language organization in Philadelphia to order more copies than 1,000. If such a challenge is taken up, the Spartacus promises to surpass its challengers.

Organizations in all districts! Send in your greetings today!

Wirt Calls Tass Man, NRA Heads "Real Reds"

Aim of Charges Is To End Demagogic Promises

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Dr. William A. Wirt, School Superintendent for the U. S. Steel town of Gary, Indiana, seeking to substantiate his absurd charge that the Roosevelt "Brain Trust" are plotting "revolution" leading to Communism, today told a House Committee that "Lawrence Todd, representative of Tass, the Soviet Government News Agency," asserted in his presence that, "Roosevelt is only the Kerensky of this revolution." Immediately afterward Todd denied the charges in full, declaring to the Daily Worker:

"I made no suggestion that the President or his policies were promoting Socialism or Communism. In my presence there was no mention of revolution, of Kerensky, or Stalin or of any desire or plan of retaining recovery, or of anyone or any group's controlling the President's policy. There was no suggestion that Roosevelt had been forced into any 'stream of action.'"

Gastonia Strikebreaker Chairman

The characterization of Todd as a Soviet News correspondent at the time Wirt referred to was incorrect. At the time of the occasion Wirt mentioned during a private dinner seven months ago—Todd was a correspondent not for Tass but for Federated Press, Labor News Agency.

Most of the thousand or more spectators at Wirt's appearance before a special committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the "revolution" charges, thought it was all a grand farce. They listened to the statements by the red-faced, nervous little witness and to the inept questioning by the chairman of the committee, Representative A. L. Bulwinkle, a "leading citizen" of Gastonia, North Carolina, who was a guiding spirit in the terror against the heroic textile strikers in 1929—and laughed but loud.

But the investigation is more than a show. It, and the Wirt campaign, continued to arrive. The Pittsburgh District of the International Labor Defense calls upon all I. L. D. branches throughout the country and upon all workers' organizations and unions, particularly the locals of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to immediately send protests to the Superior Court Judges at the City Court Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Continued on Page 2)

Need 'Brain Trust' To Fool the Masses, Richberg Declares

Says "Revolution" Talk Is Needed to Hide Exploitation

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In defense of the Brain Trust, Donald R. Richberg, Chief Counsel of the N. R. A., warned business men's lawyers of the trade and commerce bar association tonight not to "cry out against a mythical brain trust" because the brainy men of the N. R. A. are keeping the American working class from growing "impatient of the slow process of social betterment."

The Richberg address to the big-shot lawyers was made by telephone from Miami, Fla., to their meeting in the Biltmore Hotel in New York. A copy of the speech was released to the press here.

"Former masters of the world relied upon armies to suppress the aspirations of the disinherited masses, forgetting that armies must be composed of common people and that in the ultimate conflict a hired soldiery

(Continued on Page 2)

Browder's Masterly Report To 8th C. P. Convention to Appear in Saturday 'Daily'

The inspiring report of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, to the Eighth National Convention of the Party, will be printed in full in Saturday's edition of the Daily Worker.

The report will take up four full pages of the enlarged Saturday edition. It will be printed in a separate and complete section, so that readers who want to preserve this historic document will be able to do so.

This masterly report, which lasted for almost six hours at the first business session of the Cleveland convention, and started the fruitful and complete discussion which followed for the duration of the sessions, is one which should be read by all workers who are interested in the present situation in the United States.

Districts who expect larger distributions should insure their receiving greater numbers of copies by sending in their increased orders for the Saturday edition without delay.

Reserve Egan Decision on I.L.D. Appeal

I.L.D. Asks Workers to Demand Freedom of S.M.W.I.U. Leader

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 10.—Reserving decision to a future date, and terming the stacks of protest resolutions sent in by workers' organizations "threats," the judges of the Superior Court here today heard the appeal of the case of James Egan, national secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The judge displayed the same prejudice which was displayed by the District Attorney when he was prosecuting the case.

Since the successful organization and strike of the 5,000 Ambridge steel workers, led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, Egan has been made a target of attack by the Pennsylvania Steel barons.

While the court was in session, protest resolutions demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Egan, continued to arrive. The Pittsburgh District of the International Labor Defense calls upon all I. L. D. branches throughout the country and upon all workers' organizations and unions, particularly the locals of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to immediately send protests to the Superior Court Judges at the City Court Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Continued on Page 2)

Demanding Jobs, Relief, 1,000 Storm Chicago C. C. C. Offices

Young Communist League Calls Meeting to Demand Jobs for Young Workers

By DAN DAVIS (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, April 10.—Bricks crashed through the windows of the local C. C. C. Registration offices at 310 Madison St. early this morning when 1,000 young workers demanded that the doors of the closed headquarters be opened to registration for jobs or cash relief.

More than 400 of the workers, led by the Young Communist League, marched around the building to unite the workers standing in the front and in the rear of the office. A young worker put his fist through the window of a truck which started through the ranks of the workers. The auto stopped, and trucks following it went the other way.

As the workers arrived at 6 a.m., copies of the weekly paper, "The Young Worker," were distributed, and discussion held on the plight of the youth. Many had waited in line all night.

Three thousand came to the office during the morning, many leaving immediately on being told by the officials that registration was closed. Two squads of police were finally called out to disperse the workers. The young workers shouted they would be back the next day.

A meeting will be held Wednesday at 1118 Madison Ave., called by the Civil and Public Works Labor Union, to organize a youth section.

Motor Products Strike Ends; AFL Heads, Gov't Pressure Drive Men Back

West Va. Miners Gird Forces to Defeat NRA Sellout by UMW Heads

Tell Johnson and Lewis They Want Demands Before Returning

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, West Va., April 10.—With coal code revision hearings opening in Washington, in an attempt to settle the strike of 30,000 Northern West Virginia miners, United Mine Workers of America field organizers here began to lay the basis for a betrayal of the strike.

They propose the usual sell-out formula that the N.R.A. and Roosevelt has used all along in the great strike wave of telling the miners to go back to work, and let the N.R.A. "settle" demands afterward. They tell the miners the N.R.A. will take care of them by "arbitration" after the mines begin working.

To add force to their proposals, the U.M.W.A. organizers also instructed every mine local not to send picket reinforcements to the mines trying to operate, especially in Jordan and Carolina, without first obtaining permission of the organizers.

On the initiative of the rank and file opposition forces, though insufficiently organized and without the necessary contacts, every U.M.W.A. local answered this move yesterday and today by sending a strong resolution to General Johnson, and John L. Lewis, stating no miner will return to work until an agreement is signed meeting all demands. They further declared that this must include commercial as well as "captive" mines. They rejected in advance any separate agreements for individual mines.

Together with the resolution to Johnson and Lewis, they also answered by concentrating mass picket lines, with many locals condemning the proposals of the Lewis organizers.

This morning mass picketing was the greatest since the strike began. By this means the miners answered the importation of more state police and company guards, who yesterday fired machine guns in the air at the Jordan mine in an attempt to terrorize and disperse the picket lines.

The rank and file opposition forces in local meetings insisted on mobilization of women for picket duty. This morning, for the first time in the strike, military women picketed and attended mass meetings of the strikers.

According to all indications, the next few days will witness a great resistance of the miners to the N. R. A. and Lewis's strikebreaking policy.

AFL Leaders Try to Avert Dock Strike

Rank and File Urging Action

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 10.—Leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association have squelched another strike movement. The Gulf longshoremen were ready to strike for a 15-cent increase in wages, but after leaders of the Association had an eight-hour conference with the shippers they announced that the strike would be postponed at least 30 days pending further discussions.

A number of militant rank and file members of the union have suggested that the longshoremen organize their own committees, and if the leadership does not take action, to strike over the heads of the leaders.

37 German Miners Face "High Treason" Trial

MUNICH, April 10.—Thirty-seven coal miners from the Penzberg district, Upper Bavaria, went on trial here yesterday on charges of high treason.

They were arrested for revolutionary activities among the miners, and framed up on charges of talking explosives from the mines.

United Front Committee Firm on May 1st Plans

Socialist Youth Club to Send Delegates to United Front May Day Meet Saturday

NEW YORK.—A committee headed by Carl Brodsky, Secretary of the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee, yesterday afternoon presented documentary proof of the priority of its application for Union Square between the hours of 4 and 5 on May Day to Roger Baldwin, one of a committee of three appointed by Mayor LaGuardia to consider the question of the police arrangements for Union Square on May Day.

The committee repeated the charges it had made last Friday and Monday to Mayor LaGuardia that the city administration had grossly discriminated against the United Front May Day demonstration against Fascism and War in assigning hours for the use of Union Square.

The committee emphasized the fact that its invitation to the Socialist Party for one united front May Day demonstration had been rejected by the Socialist leaders, as well as the fact that the police department, at first agreeing to the plans of the United Front Committee for the use of the Square from 1 to 5 on May Day, later revised these plans in alliance with the Socialist Party leaders as a blow against the proletarian united front.

The committee insisted that the police department stand by its original agreement for the United Front demonstration to be in the Square from 1 to 5, pointing out that the arrangements already made by the United Front Committee, the number of marchers and the subsequent evening celebration in Madison Square Garden, make it impossible for the committee to radi-

cally change its plans. From discussions in the shops and unions, it is evident that the workers are determined to carry through the plans of their delegates on the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee, and bitterly resent the continued splitting tactics of the Socialist leaders. Great resentment is being expressed at the rejection by the recent Socialist May Day conference of the proposal for a May Day United Front made by a delegation from the United Front Committee.

Resentment is also growing among rank and file members of the Socialist-controlled unions and the Socialist Party against the traitorous policies of the leadership in dividing the ranks of the workers

A. F. L. Chiefs Prepare Sell-Out of Main Demands of Walkout

STOP STRIKE SPREAD

Smith Offers Scab Bosses Names of Union Men

BULLETIN

DETROIT.—Police again attacked the pickets at the Detroit Stove Company, who were massed to prevent scabs from entering the factory.

Three of the pickets were arrested and several beaten so badly that it was necessary to give them first-aid treatment.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—Matthew Smith, general secretary of the Mechanical Educational Society of America, independent union of the tool and die-makers, agreed to turn over the membership rolls to the Ternstedt Manufacturing Co. and the Fisher Body Co., both General Motors units, according to a statement in the press today.

The Detroit Times quotes him as saying: "We expect to let Ternstedt and Fisher have the records within 24 hours. This is the first time here that any union has agreed to disclose members to plant officials."

Smith thus openly boasts that what not even the A. F. of L. leaders dared do, fearing the anger of the members, he without consulting the rank and file is planning to do. This practically invites the open shop General Motors Co. to blacklist M.E.S.A. workers. The statement came after a previous denial by Smith that he would turn over membership lists. This marks a new and more open treachery by this crafty slinger of radical phrases.

Smith is also laying the basis for throttling the general walkout of over 15,000 tool and die-makers scheduled for Thursday midnight by turning over the dispute to the Regional Labor Board of which Smith is a member. The tool and die-makers are demanding a 20 per cent increase in pay and a 36-hour week.

DETROIT, April 10.—Fifty-eight hundred Motor Products workers on strike here since last Wednesday returned to work today after the full weight of Government pressure had been brought to bear in an effort to drive the men back.

In order to send the workers back to prevent the strike from spreading to other plants, the company, the National Automobile Labor Board, and Edward McGrady, N.R.A. representative, were compelled to make some concessions.

With the thunderous rejection by strikers on Sunday of the nine-point agreement proposed by the Labor Board still ringing in their ears, they were forced to add a tenth point: "It is further agreed that the standard rate upon which piece rates are computed shall be increased 10 per cent for skilled and semi-skilled workers."

The original nine-point proposal

(Continued on Page 6)

New York Employment Rise Shows Increased Exploitation of Labor

NEW YORK.—While factory employment in New York State in March rose to 72 per cent of the 1925-1927 levels, wages were only 58 per cent of the levels of those years, thus showing an increased rate of exploitation. The gains in employment, more than cancelled by the rising costs of living, are entirely in stocks which have been piled up in anticipation of strikes, and also represent what is ordinarily a seasonal gain in business. The figures on employment were released by E. F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner.

An indication of the growing sentiment among Socialist workers for the united front is given in the action of the Upton Sinclair Young Circle League (youth branch of the Workers' Circle) in selecting three delegates to the United Front May Day Conference called by the United Front Committee for this Saturday, one o'clock, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St. Reports from many unions and fraternal organizations indicate a record participation in the conference and militant support for the united front. The Committee yesterday urged all delegates to be on time for the conference and to bring the donations of their organizations with them.

New York Bosses In Drive to Raise City Subway Fare

La Guardia in Tacit Agreement With New Attack on Workers

NEW YORK.—Twenty-three bosses and real-estate owners' associations, euphemistically known as "civic organizations," yesterday started their campaign to raise fares on the city's subway system, as a prelude to the raising of fares on all subway and elevated systems in the city.

These groups, supported by the same Wall Street banking interests which backed the candidacy of La Guardia in the last elections, announced that they considered a higher fare the only solution of the city's financial problem. This "problem" according to the organizers, is the cutting down of the \$31,000,000 city budget deficit.

Each LaGuardia and this wealthy group of organizations plan to cut down on this deficit by further attacking the wages and living costs of the masses of New York workers, in order to guarantee to the Chamber National and National City banks the annual payment of \$128,000,000 for four years, as stipulated under the terms of the Untermyer agreement. It is because of these bank-payments that the budget deficit exists.

La Guardia, when "informed" about the drive for a higher fare on the part of these organizations, demagogically and cynically declared: "Well, that's the usual line-up."

La Guardia did not, however, let on that the proposals of these organizations fitted in nicely with his own schemes to raise the fare on the subways used by all New York city workers as soon as he succeeds in slashing the wages of the civil employees under the new "Economy" Bill. This bill has already been passed in the State Assembly and Senate. Under its terms, the county graft offices and all other political spoils are to be tacitly divided between the Tammany and the Pulton gangs, and a \$13,000,000 wage cut imposed on the city employees.

The identity of this civic organization's interests and those of La Guardia are revealed again in the following sweetened quotation from yesterday's New York Times: "The administration at present is committed to the principle that there should be no rise in the fare, but if one should be necessary, it should come after, and not before, the passage of the B. M. T. the Interborough and the city's independent system."

An indication of the anti-working-class character of the forces working to put through this subway fare raise, together with the demagogic city administration, can be seen in the following list of organizations which signed the statement urging the fare increase:

- Broadway Association
- Brooklyn Board of Trade
- Brooklyn Real Estate Board
- Central Park West and Columbus Avenue Association
- Chamber of Commerce of Borough of Queens
- Chamber of Commerce of State of New York
- Downtown Brooklyn Association
- First Avenue Association
- 44 St. Property Owners and Merchants Association
- Lexington Avenue Civic Association
- Merchants Association of New York
- New York Board of Trade
- Real Estate Board of New York
- Real Estate Board of the Bronx
- Sixth Avenue Association
- Eastern Island Chamber of Commerce
- 34th Street-Midtown Association
- 23d Street Association
- Uptown Chamber of Commerce
- Washington Square Association
- West End Association
- West Side Association of Commerce

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

2,000 Aircraft Men Battle Buffalo Cops

(Special to the Daily Worker) BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—More than 2,000 striking workers at the aircraft factories here battled with scabs and police late today as deputies tried to get scabs into the closed plants under armed guard.

Fur Workers Meet To Discuss Code

Ben Gold to Speak in Irving Plaza Today

NEW YORK.—The Fur Workers Industrial Union issued a call yesterday to all fur workers to come to a general membership meeting today, 5 p. m., in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

Ben Gold, leader of the union, will report on the latest developments about the code and the measures to be taken to prevent the code from injuring the interests of the fur workers.

The meeting will plan to compel the bosses to live up to all union conditions.

"Our trade board has laid out a plan for a mighty offensive," the call read. "The membership meeting is a mobilization to deliver the last crushing blow to the scab joint council and its Lovestonettes."

Cab Drivers Hit the Socialist Move to Split Unity of Men

(Continued from Page 1) delegations of drivers from the garage came to the Manhattan headquarters of the union and pledged their support of the Taxi Drivers Union.

"If anyone tries to put Ormer and Gilbert out of our union they will have to deal with the rank and file hackmen," said a driver from the 23d St. Parmelee garage.

At midnight Monday Samuel Ormer, president of the Manhattan local, and Joseph Gilbert, the organizer, made a tour of the downtown cab stands. All along the streets the militant leaders of the recent two strikes were hailed by the hackmen.

At Fourth Ave. and 20th St. a large number of hackmen stopped their cabs and jammed the traffic for several minutes when they spied their leaders.

It was revealed yesterday morning by Amicus Most, organizer of the Bronx local of the union, that the Socialist newspaper, the Jewish Daily Forward, put up the \$250 rent money required for the Hunts Point Palace.

When Matthew Levy, a Socialist leader, got up to speak the applause that he received from his henchmen was mingled with boos from a section of the hackmen.

He immediately blamed this on the Communists and said, "If Communists want to speak, let them come up here." Whereupon, Samuel Silver, a taxi driver, asked for the floor. He was immediately pounced upon, beaten and turned over to the police, who took him to the station, where he was charged by Frank and Smith.

The case was later thrown out of court. At the Bronx meeting about three-fourths of the people present, a large number not taxi drivers, voted for affiliation with the A. F. of L.

Wirt Calls N. R. A. Men, Soviet News Writer 'Real Reds'

(Continued from Page 1)

Behind it, reflect a concerted drive by some of the most powerful capitalists to stop the Roosevelt Administration's demagogic efforts to convince the working class that the "New Deal" means that certain labor rights, such as collective bargaining, will be recognized. The capitalists, with whom Wirt has been working actively for many months, particularly the fascist-inclined "Committee for the Nation," have decided that, now that profits have been recovered through attacks on labor under demagogic promises, it is time to stop making promises. Particularly since the employers have seen labor fight, through strikes, to make good those promises.

The Wirt charges will show up the demagoguery of the Roosevelt Administration; they cannot fail to bring forward the fact that many Roosevelt officials, while actually carrying out the commands of the big trusts for lowering labor standards under the N.R.A. codes, and while driving poor farmers off the land through crop-reduction schemes to hike agricultural prices, actually have promoted the fiction that Roosevelt is carrying out a "social revolution" to bring about "Social Justice." These people thus aided in spreading Roosevelt's demagogic promises.

Wirt told the committee today that at a dinner party attended by six "satellites" of the Roosevelt Brain Trust, the political philosophy of the brain trust was discussed, and that these people declared that Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is of the opinion that "economic planning" means "that business will be largely required to disappear," and that it requires "modifications so serious as to mean destruction and rebuilding." Wirt also declared that Speaker Henry C. Rainey of the House of Representatives told Congress will meet and adjourn about May 15, and in a couple of months the government will take over a few industries, and then I don't know what will happen. Also, Wirt testified, Tugwell was quoted to him as saying that we could find some way to feed them (people on relief) we could make better headway toward what we are trying to accomplish.

"That 'what we are trying to accomplish,'" Wirt contends, is the scrapping of the Roosevelt "Recovery" program in order to render the nation ready for a "revolution" which would result, says Wirt, in a Communist system.

Demagoguery of "Brain Trusters" The important fact about all these matters is that the very officials of whom Wirt speaks—while actually carrying out the demands of the big trusts under the New Deal—do spout continuously, in private conversations here in the capital, about the "social changes" they are accomplishing.

The Roosevelt government is accomplishing "social changes"—toward fascism—but the brain trust—a host of liberals in minor jobs throughout the Roosevelt machine insist that the regime is "moving left." They aid in putting over the Roosevelt attacks on the workers by spreading these illusions.

They cannot or will not listen to such clear-cut pronouncements as Gerard's speech's recent declaration that nothing like the recent N.R.A. Code Authorities' (big business) meeting ever happened "except in (Fascist) Italy." They refuse to recognize that all the mouthing about "social justice" has been accompanied by the reduction of the worker's real wage, that the C. W. A. has been scrapped under a demagogic policy of "below-subistence wages for a small fraction of the unemployed, etc., and these brain-trusters and their satellites—I have heard them babble all over Washington—are continually inspiring ballyhoo, which maintains the illusions that Roosevelt is championing the "forgotten man."

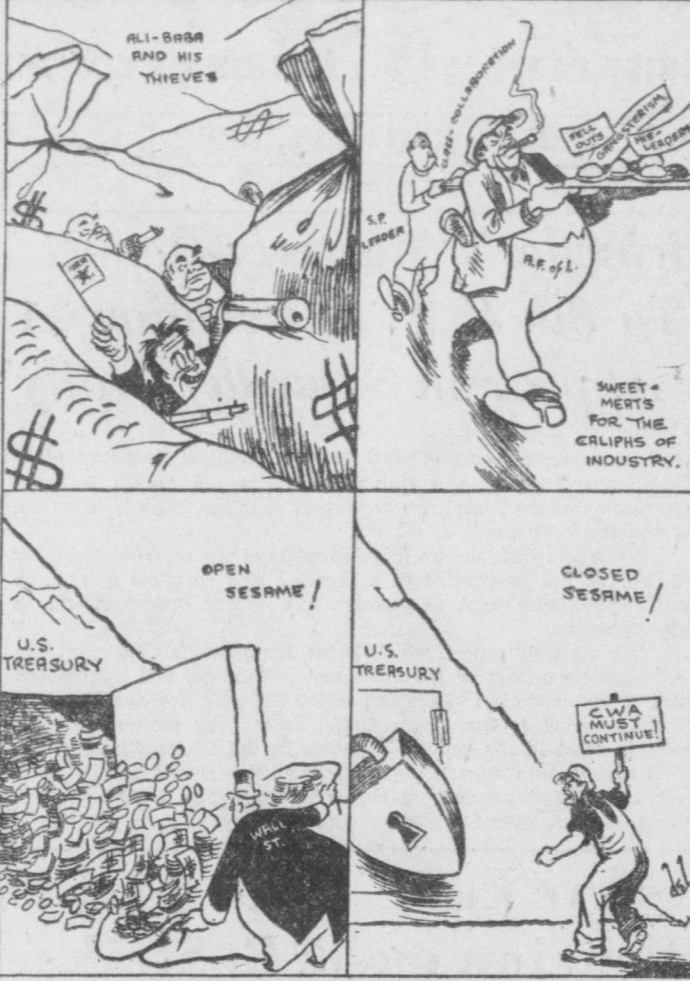
Strikebreakers Named by Wirt Dr. Wirt, by taking them at their word, has brought the Roosevelt administration considerable embarrassment. The House Committee, which first blusteringly set out to disprove Wirt's charge, today carefully restricted the investigation so as to prevent going into anything beyond statements bearing directly on the specific charges. Wirt, therefore, a sorry figure. None of the six at the dinner party actually were brain-trusters. He called them brain trust "satellites" but naturally had to admit later that Todd had no connection with the brain trust.

"I call that a Communist effort," Wirt said. It is, of course, nothing but a plan to force the unemployed into the double harness of factory work and agricultural production—they are to produce their own food on poor land and work at the bench for a few pennies to provide a minimum in shelter and clothes.

"You considered this part of a concrete plan of bringing about the overthrow of our social system?" Wirt was asked.

"I certainly did," he explained. The committee decided later to call Todd to testify, and also Hildegarde Kneeland, Home Economics expert of the Department of Labor, who also was named by Wirt as having aided the comparison between Roosevelt and Kerensky. The others named by Wirt as talking over the "Revolution" were Robert Bruere, Chairman of the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board, who personally has participated in strike-breaking under the hated N. R. A. cotton code, but who is considered a liberal; Mary Taylor, A. A. Economist, who has been in government work many years; Alice Barrows, liberal expert on school buildings, also a pre-Roosevelt official continuing under the Roosevelt "social revolution"; and David C. Voyle, technical expert of the Public Works Administration, a liberal engineer whose specialty is—wind resistance!

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



"A University of Chicago professor claims that American civilization has all the magical qualities of the Arabian Nights."—NEWS ITEM.

Brooklyn Workers Mass at Firetrap, Hit Police Terror

200 March on Relief Bureau Demanding Relief NEW YORK.—More than 200 Negro and white workers, under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils, massed at the fire-trap tenement, at 1599 East New York Ave., Brooklyn, yesterday, to resist the brutal police terror now being used against the workers living in the tenement.

The city condemned the fire-trap tenement, and gave the 13 families living in it, 24 hours to vacate, refusing to pay the expense of moving or to provide other housing. As the workers massed before the tenement, ten police were at hand, refusing to allow the tenants to return to their homes.

An unusual program has been prepared for the celebration. An extraordinary feature will be the presentation of Maxim Gorky's revolutionary masterpiece, "The Storm-Child," in a Jewish adaptation by M. Olgin. This will be a glaring mass pageant, rendered jointly by the ARTEF players, the Freiheit Gesangs Verein and the ARTEF dance group.

Rally to Halt Sale of Worker's Goods

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—All workers are called on to mobilize at 744 South 13th Street, Thursday at 9 a. m., to prevent the sale of Anderson Wiggin's household goods. Wiggin is dangerously ill, and moving him may cause instant death, his doctor says.

A committee of ten called on the county relief board Tuesday demanding that Wiggin's rent be paid and the possibility of his death be avoided. Mrs. Collins emphatically refused, saying that it was against the Board's policy to pay rents. The committee was aroused by her callousness, and branded the board a bunch of murderers.

"Mass action of the workers will break down your policy, as it has done in the past," a spokesman said.

Need 'Brain Trust' To Fool the Masses, Richberg Declares

(Continued from Page 1) would either ally itself with or be overwhelmed by the under-estimated power of the mob," said Richberg.

"In the present day . . . it is ignorance rather than perversity that causes groups of uneducated, poverty ridden workers to be impatient of the slow process of social betterment which are advocated by humane and public-spirited men with brains," he concluded.

In other words—don't attack the brain trust because men with brains are "educating" the masses to accept lower living standards under the New Deal—by talking of "political revolution"—the overthrow by the working class of the system which opposes them.

Hail 12 Years of Jewish Communist "Morning Freiheit" Celebration in Bronx Coliseum This Saturday

NEW YORK.—In a colorful mass celebration this Saturday evening, April 14, workers from all sections of this city will gather in the huge Bronx Coliseum to demonstrate on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the fighting Jewish Communist daily, the Morning Freiheit.

This jubilee demonstration will be an outstanding event. In greeting the Morning Freiheit the workers will manifest their readiness to rally under Communist leadership in the oncoming mass struggles against hunger, war and fascism.

An unusual program has been prepared for the celebration. An extraordinary feature will be the presentation of Maxim Gorky's revolutionary masterpiece, "The Storm-Child," in a Jewish adaptation by M. Olgin. This will be a glaring mass pageant, rendered jointly by the ARTEF players, the Freiheit Gesangs Verein and the ARTEF dance group.

Of no less interest will be the participation of the famous Hall Johnson Negro quartet in a program of choice songs.

The speakers will be Comrade Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America, and M. J. Olgin, Editor of the Morning Freiheit. Both will bring first hand reports from the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party, recently held in Cleveland. Comrade J. Sultan, Secretary of the Central Jewish Bureau of the Communist Party, will be chairman.

The workers are urged to secure tickets immediately. The price of a ticket in advance is 40 cents and at the box office 55 cents. Tickets can be obtained in the office of the Morning Freiheit, 50 E. 13th St., sixth floor.

No-Strike Rule for Railroads, Eastman Urges

(Continued from Page 1) proposal for the continuation of the 10 per cent basic wage cut beyond the expiration of the present wage agreement, declared, "The willingness of the employees to agree to such a provision is, in my judgment, a very important concession and one of which full advantage should be taken in the public interest. I regard it as, perhaps, the most important part of the bill."

This announcement of the Whitney group's readiness to play with the Roosevelt administration's concerted effort to foist compulsory arbitration on the American working class follows on the heels of Whitney's recent White House press interview, in which he unequivocally opposed the use of the strike, in the face of the strike sentiment of the rank and file railway workers.

In discussing the provision of the bill for the creation of a national adjustment board to which unadjusted "disputes between an employee or group of employees and a carrier or carriers growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions," Eastman stated that "When the regular members" of the National Adjustment Board "who will be equally divided between the two sides, disagree, they must call in a neutral member appointed by the mediation board (which exists under the present railway labor act) to decide the case."

Where labor members and the railroad members "are unable to get together," said Eastman, "the final decision is to be rendered by a strictly neutral member appointed by the mediation board."

Mooney's Molders Union Elects Him Convention Choice

Case Will Be Appealed to U. S. Supreme Court

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The molders' union of which he is a member in good standing has once more elected Tom Mooney as their delegate to the international convention in Chicago in August.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus in Tom Mooney's behalf took more time to prepare than had been anticipated by Attorney John Finerty of Washington, D. C., and his San Francisco associate, George Davis, but is soon to be filed. Finerty expects the application to be denied in the federal court in San Francisco, and will then appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court and argue the case there.

7,000 Los Angeles CWA Men Demand Jobs and Relief

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 10.—Seven thousand C. W. A. workers demonstrated at the Plaza here Monday, demanding the continuation and extension of C. W. A. to provide work for all unemployed at guaranteed minimum C. W. A. pay, and union rates for all skilled workers.

The 7,000 workers pledged to build the Construction Workers' Industrial Union and the Relief Workers Protective Union to resist the Roosevelt C. W. A. wage cuts and firings.

One worker, whose neck had been broken while working on a relief job, appeared on the platform, beseeching the supervisors' claim that compensation had been paid to injured workers.

All the workers assembled at the protest demonstration pledged to join in the united front anti-war and fascism May Day demonstration here.

Grover Johnson, one of the speakers, gave a graphic account of the labor and intimidation used against the Imperial Valley strikers and organized workers.

Spokane Jobless Win

SPOKANE, Wash.—Workers here, under the leadership of the All Workers Union, forced the County Commissioners to reverse their decision to send two aged workers to the County Farm, and forced the granting of immediate relief to the aged couple.

The aged couple had been cut from relief two weeks previous to the demonstration, and the County Commissioners had repeatedly refused to again put them on relief.

TWO MEN KILLED UNDER TRAIN WHEEL

NEW YORK.—Two men died today when they jumped or fell before trains. Nicholas Barettiski, fifty, was killed when the wheels of a Third Ave. "L" train rolled over him, and John Mahlin, fifty-five, was struck by a northbound I. R. T. subway express at 12th St. and 7th Avenue.

MAY DAY TAG DAYS

PHILADELPHIA.—The provisional May Day Committee for Unemployment Insurance is calling a special May Day tag day on April 21 and 22nd. All organizations are asked to participate and make this a real mobilization for May 1st.

SPORTS

Another Title—More Dollars

HAVING two crowns on his head or two diamond belts around his hips doesn't seem to be very troublesome or uncomfortable for Barney Ross, the lightweight and junior welterweight champion of the world. The boys that hang around the Chicago West Side poolrooms act as though the juices of life are flowing into them when they gustily say, "Our boy Barney." His two managers, who have cleverly sheltered Barney Ross and other greats under their wings, namely, Art Winch and Sam Pian, have a little more reality in their statement. "Our boy, Barney, champion of the world, we couldn't starve with him around." And Barney himself, he couldn't get over the fact of his rapid, sure, steady rise from a Golden Glove champion to the dizzy heights of crowdrom.

He's gotten used to being known as the classiest little fighter in the game. A lot of color, without any bombastic publicity, was woven around him. Nobody thought he'd rise to his spot when everybody knew him as a kid without the killer instinct, without the cracking wallop that counts, without the good fortune of having to run to a neutral corner continually. But the boy's up on top and it's going to be hard to topple him down.

When he beat Cazanzeri for the championship, punching away for the two crowns, everybody thought the fight was fixed. Gammely, he and his managers wanted to push those ideas out of everybody's head. He was rematched with Cazanzeri for the title bout in New York. Both men were tremendously popular in their respective cities. Barney won in Chicago. Now the fans waited for the match in New York City. Cazanzeri's own, where there would be more turnstiles turning dizzily, and where Cazanzeri would take the crown away with a little more dough in his kick. But peculiarly enough, the home-loving kid from Chicago's West Side, who comes from a very religious family, who stay at home praying for him, when he dances around the ring, came through again and disappointed the guys in the know with a decisive win.

ROSS kinda did right by himself. A poor kid at the beginning, who sparred around for a few bucks a bout, came through with a total of 100 grand, which is some coin in these days. Yet, in spite of all the dough he made for himself, his managers and the promoters worked for their share, while the guys behind the promoters sat on their swivel chairs with scissors in hand, ready for their secretaries to bring in those well-known coupons which make it possible for them to fly-by-night to dine in Florida and to fly-by-day to plank a few across the line at Saratoga.

The boy with the proletarian background comes through in grand fashion. But don't get the idea I'm giving you a Horatio Alger story.

NOW the match of the year is in the making between Barney Ross and Jimmy McLarnin for the world's welterweight championship. Ross is going to accomplish the lonesome feat of attaining three titles.

Madison Square Garden has been battling its head around trying to make up for that Carnera-Louigan flop. Now they go to the smaller men in the game for the mazzina. Already, they have the world's heavyweight bout scheduled between Carnera and Baer for June, where they hope to put the Garden on its feet again. Now they hope these under-150-pounders will pull more than the heavyweights—something unheard of in fight history.

The Garden calls this bout the "dream match of boxing" because they're starting the old chauvinistic ball rolling again with dashing Ross "the greatest Jewish fighter of recent years," and McLarnin as "the most outstanding Irish boxer of all time." Anyhow, the Garden believes in seeing dreams fighting than just floating or walking.

If the Garden Bowl knocks off the \$300,000 which the promoters are rubbing their hands about, getting them all itchy, it looks like the Baer-Carnera match'll have to be called off for a couple of weeks so as the customers can catch up with their escaping pockets. \$10 top is something to run after.

OH, EVERYTHING'S hunkydory with the Garden now, with men like Ross and McLarnin maneuvered into their fold. Maybe it's the Spring in the air which makes them ecstatically jubilant, and maybe they'll popularize again "Happy Days Are Here Again," or "We're in the Money," so that you won't feel so mad about tearing loose with sawbucks.

And incidentally, America's very own lady, who so looks after promoting big fights for baby's milk, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, horned in again. She is crashing these brawny games quite often these days with her milk funds. It won't be long before she'll be getting Ross and McLarnin and Baer and Carnera, etc., to plaster their pictures on signposts grinning feebly. "Don't you want nice big strong men. Attend the fights and see that babies get milk, so they'll be like met."

Kaytee Quintet Faces New England Champs for Regional Cage Titles

NEW YORK.—The strong Kaytee quintet, recently crowned title winners of the Eastern L. S. U. district cage tournament, will face the New England district champions for the regional championship Friday, April 13, at Kaytee gymnasium, 764 40th St., Brooklyn, at 8:30.

The winners of this game will play the Roseland Sparks, the mid-west champions and winners of last year's national title, for the national L. S. U. title, which will be held April 17. Both games will be followed with a dance.

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5,000 Wisconsin Auto Men Continue Strike Despite Leaders' Plea

Workers in 3 Cities Vote to Hold Out for Demands

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10.—Three days of "arbitration" by the auto board, headed by Dr. Leo Wolman and working hand in hand not only with the employers but also with the A. F. of L. top leaders, headed by the arch labor traitor, Paul J. Smith, have just ended with the strikers rejecting the settlement offer and militantly continuing the strike. Not only did the top leaders of the A. F. of L., like Smith, Ohl, Handley, Nickerson and Somers fully agree to the board's and employers' proposals, but they tried hard to force them down the throats of the 5,000 auto strikers in Seaman Body, Milwaukee, Racine, Nash and Kenosha.

The "settlement" offer was as follows: ten percent wage increase, 50 cents per hour minimum wage and 44 cents for women workers, recognition of the union (meaning A. F. of L. leaders); seniority rights and so on. But the strikers know, as they have proven later in action, that they never would get even these few miserable pennies as was proven in the Nash-Kenosha strike last November.

The proposals of the Labor Board, employers and the A. F. of L. top leaders were overwhelmingly rejected by the Nash-Kenosha and Seaman Body strikers of Milwaukee.

The strikers declared that only a small percentage of workers would get a few more miserable pennies, but a large section of the strikers would not get any wage increase, while the third section would actually get a wage cut.

Would Retain Scabs
The Seaman strikers have additional reasons for refusing these proposals by pointing out that the scabs would remain in the plant under the guise of seniority rights protected by these rights. It is a fact that most of the auto strikers in Seaman Body have been paid off in full and upon returning to work they would be rehired and therefore considered new men and the scabs while remaining at work, would be protected by the employers' interpretation of the seniority rights plus the alibi that there is even work on production for the scabs.

The strikers, therefore, demand the immediate discharge of the scabs, 20 per cent increase and 60 cents per hour minimum wage.

Paul Smith, Green's field representative, on April 6th, has slandered and insulted the strikers of Nash-Kenosha by calling them "yellow bellies." But the strikers made it crystal clear to him to keep his hands out of Kenosha strike, as there is no longer any fertile field for his sell-out tactics, because the workers there remember the sell-out of their strike in November 1.

Thus, 1,900 Nash-Kenosha strikers

ers voted against "the agreement" between the Auto Board, employers and the A. F. of L. top leaders, such as Handley, Smith, Ohl, Nickerson and Somers. The Kenosha strike, therefore, will continue with renewed vigor and determination to win adequate increases in pay and other working conditions.

Firmly Vote to Stay Out
On Saturday, April 7, at the second mass meeting called by the Seaman union to ratify the "settlement" between the bosses and A. F. of L. top leaders, over 750 strikers voted to reject the "settlement." They took this step even though at the Friday night's mass meeting Paul J. Smith made an hour and a half speech, advising, pleading and coaxing the men to go back, saying that "poor Mr. Seaman will go broke" if he gives them a higher rate of pay. The strikers at their second meeting the following day held fast and finally and definitely refused to go back under such conditions.

Among other things, the Seaman strikers demanded the immediate dismissal of the scabs. Mr. Smith tried to explain the boss needs the "men" (meaning the scabs) and if the strikers will only go back to work, Seaman will separate the scabs in another part of the plant. The workers saw through this trick of Mr. Smith and they just couldn't be fooled. Thus the Seaman strikers decided to continue their strike by resuming their picket lines Monday morning, April 9.

The strikers of the three plants, already before the proposals for settlement, were handed down to them, agreed that in the event either of the three unions on strike rejects the proposals, they will all reject them and so continue the strike until they win adequate wage increases. The Racine-Nash strikers last Friday tentatively accepted the settlement pending the outcome of the balloting in the other two plants. Now since the two unions have refused "settlement" it is likely that Racine strikers will continue their strike also.

Elect Rank and File Committees
The Auto Workers Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, calls upon the strikers to elect large rank and file strike committees, to take the strike into their own hands, with each department to have representation. Only the strike committees should negotiate with the bosses, thrusting aside the self-appointed "leaders" like Smith, Handley, Ohl, Nickerson and Somers.

The Auto Workers Union urges the strikers, among other demands, to put forward the recognition of the shop committees and department committees and to organize mass protest meetings and demonstrations against police brutality, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the six mounted police at Seaman Body plant. Hundreds of policemen have been stationed at Seaman plant all last week and scores of strikers have been injured, limbs broken, while 27 have been arrested since the strike began.

Action of Socialist Mayor
The Socialist Mayor Hoan and Benson, Raskin and Hauser have done everything possible to break the fighting spirit of the Seaman strikers, and thus break the strike. When Hoan made a speech before elections at the Seaman plant, he said that the "police" are your "friends" and that he agrees with the strike, only to repudiate this the next day when all the Milwaukee newspapers quoted him as saying that he is not in agreement with the strike or that rather he is "neutral." But Attorney Raskin went further and openly incited the police to terrorize and arrest the strikers. This is the double deal offered by the leaders of the Socialist Party of Milwaukee.

The Auto Workers Union has been giving and will continue to give and actively take part in the auto workers' strike in the three cities, calling on all workers regardless of affiliation to unite and force until the workers win real conditions. We call upon all workers' organizations to give full support to the auto strikers. We especially call upon the rank and file members of the A. F. of L. local unions to go over the heads of their leaders and support the strikers full force. Auto workers! Thrust aside the labor traitors and march forward to real victory.

Imperial Valley Terror Aided by NRA, Glassford in Strike Area

Workers Delegation Hits Vigilante Terror, Starvation Pay

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 10.—The unprecedented terror against the agricultural workers in Imperial Valley is being supplemented by an N.R.A.-directed attack on the militant unity of the workers, Mexican, Filipino and white, with the arrival of Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, who achieved infamy during the Bonus March, as N.R.A. "arbitrator."

Setting himself up as an "impartial" investigator, Glassford immediately surrounded himself with a State "investigating" committee of five, named by the big growers and shippers. On April 7, this body received a committee from the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union, which is organizing a strike of melon pickers against starvation pay and rotten conditions in the camp, and the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union. It becomes at once apparent that the function of the "investigating" body was to whitewash the unbearable working conditions and the vigilante terror.

S. C. Alexander, one of the union's delegates, told of the miserable condition in the workers' camps, the unbelievably small pay. He declared there was no mystery why the workers unitedly supported their own union and declined to support the Mexican Association, which is controlled and supported by the growers and shippers.

A. F. of L. Offers Aid to Growers
Chester Williams of the Civil Liberties Union and Jack Hardy of the I. L. D. presented proof of the ruthless terror directed against the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union organizers and members who participated in the recent lettuce and pea strike. They told of the kidnapping and beating up of organizers and defense attorneys by armed bands of vigilantes assisted by sheriff, deputies and highway police.

An official of the Growers and Shippers Association stated point-blank that the growers and shippers would not recognize any union except the Mexican Association.

O. C. Heitman, representing the A. F. of L. and president of the Federated Trades and Labor Council offered the growers and shippers the aid of the A. F. of L. "The workers' committee demanded a halt to the terror, the disbanding and disarming of the vigilantes' bands of the growers and shippers; the right of the workers to organize into their own unions and to strike, if necessary, for better conditions. Gen. Glassford was asked to guarantee the safe return of four native-born workers who were driven out of the Valley by a band of 30 armed vigilantes on March 26, and threatened with death if they return.

Several of the union organizers and sympathizers are facing trials in the local boss courts in the near future. The Social Problems Forum, 852 Eighth Ave., San Diego, is collecting funds for the defense and is appealing to workers and their organizations throughout the country to aid the defense.

Discover 60,000 Fake Names Registered in Chicago Voters' Lists

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, April 10.—Sixty thousand fraudulent names are registered on Chicago's voters' lists, according to the Woman's Civic Council. This organization made a check of several thousand names in scattered precincts.

Out of 384 voters registered from the Blackstone, Stevens, and Y. M. C. A. hotels, 241 were frauds. One hundred and twenty-one names that were proved to be fraudulent in 1932 are still registered as voters.

The liberal ladies, however, did not draw any conclusion from the fact that both capitalist parties use corrupt tactics wholesale, while regular class candidates are regularly barred from the ballot because of the smallest technical mistakes on their petitions.

Blood-Soaked Melons for the "New Dealer"



With the cantaloupe growers armed to crush any strike by the low-paid workers, this picture is being broadcasted to cover up the savage exploitation and boss violence in the Imperial Valley of California. The girl is sending cantaloupes to Roosevelt, the blurb goes.

C.W.A. Conference Plans Actions for Jobs and Relief

To Conduct Campaign for Workers Bill H. R. 7598

NEW YORK.—Approximately 250 workers' delegates, representing employed workers on the projects, fired C. W. A. workers and unemployed groups met at the Stuyvesant Casino at the Greater New York United Front Conference on C.W.A. and Unemployment on Sunday to formulate a plan of struggle against C. W. A. firings, for the continuation and extension of jobs at C. W. A. and union wages, for cash relief to the unemployed, and for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The program of action decided upon at the conference calls for a united struggle of the employed and unemployed of the fired C.W.A. and employed C. W. A. workers, Negro, white and foreign-born. In the joint struggle for jobs and cash relief, local meetings will be held in the neighborhoods of laid-off C. W. A. and unemployed workers for the establishing of relief locals.

To Fight C. W. A. Firings
On the projects, and specifically on the major projects meetings will be called for a struggle against the wage cuts and the impending layoffs.

In widening the struggle for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), copies of the workers' projects with spaces for signatures attached. Job meetings will be held at which the workers' bill will be discussed and explained.

Nebraska Farmers Stop Eviction by Big Demonstration

Young Farmers Rally Hundreds to Defend Poor Farmer

LOUP CITY, Nebraska, Mar. 24.—(By Mail)—Militant farmers of the Holiday Association (Madison County Plan) again demonstrated the power of mass action when the sheriff of Sherman County with several deputies attempted to move Joe Drawbeck and his family off their farm.

Several months ago the landlord came to Drawbeck, a fighting Holiday farmer who has taken part in many of the Nebraska struggles, and told him that he had secured another place for him and that he was to move immediately, since the place that he was now farming had been rented to someone else. Drawbeck and his family of six were to do all the work and receive a pitiful sum of 2 a week and no part of the crop. He realized that this was only a scheme to move him to a community where the Holiday had not yet been organized and where the landlord could thus be able to dispossess and evict him at will.

A few days ago he received a three-day notice to vacate his farm. He did not pay any attention to this notice, and at the end of the three days the landlord, deputies, sheriff, lawyer and appraiser came to the Drawbeck home with trucks ready to seize all farm machinery and stock and sneak off with it before the Holiday members could find out about it.

Some of the neighbors, however, saw the trucks go by and made it their business to find out what was going on. The first on the scene was

Belleville C. W. A. and Unemployed Workers Protest C. W. A. Firing

(By a Worker Correspondent)
BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 10.—Jobless and fired C. W. A. workers here, under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils and the C. W. A. union, held three mass meetings in protest against the C. W. A. firings and the "work relief" wage cuts.

At each meeting, A. F. of L. leaders attempted to smash the meetings. The first meeting was almost broken up by the A. F. of L. leaders; at the second, they organized a gang to disrupt the meeting, but the militant workers stuck.

A program of struggle was drawn up by the workers, who are demanding the continuation of C. W. A. at union rates of pay, and the immediate enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

New Terror Wave Fails to Break Knitgoods Strike

Strikers Land Work of the International Labor Defense

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The knitgoods bosses, with the aid of the police and the underworld, are resorting to open terrorism to smash the strike of 4,000 workers.

On Monday pickets in front of the M. and M. Knitting Mills recognized a group of gangsters as they entered the mill for a conference with the bosses. Several hours later, the homes of Mary Payton, militant chairman of that shop, and Morton Jacobson, another militant striker, were attacked, windows being smashed by milk bottles and bricks.

At the same time, police attacked the picket line in front of the Philadelphia Sweater Mills, pulling three pickets, Jack Weiss, Irene Weiss and Aida Busan, out of the line and placing them under arrest.

This open terrorism is evidently the result of the failure of the bosses to break the strike, or the spirit of the workers, through slanderous attacks on their leaders in the bourgeois press.

In a letter sent to the members of the employers' association the strike committee reveals that it has learned that individual employers who are willing to meet the demands of the strikers for union recognition, a 35-hour week and substantial wage increases, are being bribed or threatened into falling in line with the others. The association threatens to stop the supply of yarn of any boss who yields, but promises to pay the rent and meet other expenses of those who continue the fight to smash the union.

Strikers Land I. L. D.
In recognition of the splendid defense work carried on by the International Labor Defense in the recent strike involving 3,000 cleaning and dyeing workers, and the strike of 4,000 knitgoods workers now going on, the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers' Union, and Knitgoods Workers' Union, all affiliated with the A. F. of L., will extend fraternal greetings and pledge support to the I. L. D. at its annual bazaar on Friday and Saturday, April 13 and 14, at Ambassador Hall, 1710 N. Broad St. Workers from the Ford plant in Chester, members of the Taxi Cab Drivers' Union, and of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union will also greet the workers' defense organization.

Harry Watson, state chairman of the newly-organized Youth Section of the Holiday, He immediately sensed what was going on and sent Paul Reverser over the community by automobile, saddle-horses and telephone communications. He stayed and argued with the sheriff until help could arrive.

After five hours of argument, and seeing the crowd getting larger all the time, this bunch of legal robbers brought forward a contract which provided that 60 per cent of the face value of the note would be allowed four months to pay the remaining 40 per cent.

Some of the neighbors, however, saw the trucks go by and made it their business to find out what was going on. The first on the scene was

Haverhill Strikers Protest Formation of Fascist Group

'What Paper Do You Read?' Asks Teacher; 'Daily,' Says Pioneer

TEMPLE, Maine.—In school one Friday, the teacher put some questions on the blackboard to see who reads the newspapers.

She asked me if I read any newspapers.

I answered, "Yes. I read the New Pioneer and the Daily Worker."

My teacher told he they are not the right kind of newspapers to read.

I said, "Why?"

She answered that they are too radical, then showed a copy of the Boston Post and said that this was the right kind of paper to read.

Comrades, we must explain to the teachers and children why we don't believe in reading such papers as the Boston Post.

PIONEER KAINO, Temple, Maine, Troop, "Always Ready."

Small Increases Won in Strike Mean Very Little, Say Militants

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HAVERHILL, Mass., April 10.—A mass meeting of strikers, held yesterday, launched a vigorous protest against the newly-formed fascist vigilante committee, the aim of which is to smash the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union and attack its militant leaders.

The shoe strikers voted to accept the manufacturers' price proposal for settlement of the strike. A few small increases were won for a few crafts. The stitchers, who formerly got \$7 and \$8 a week, got a 10 per cent increase. This increase means very little to the workers. The militant section of the union fought against accepting such a meaningless increase.

Twenty-eight Board of Trade shops signed the agreement in the afternoon, involving 2,000 workers. Three thousand workers still remain out pending signing of the agreement.

All during the course of the strike Bernard Hallett, representing the co-ordinating committee, and I. Zimmerman, a Lovestonite, advocated arbitration. In fact, these two gentlemen opposed the strike from the very outset.

Peabody Workers Strike
PEABODY, Mass., April 10.—One hundred and seventy leather workers of the Cox Co. are striking here against discrimination of members of the National Leather Union. A great spirit of militancy and solidarity is being shown by the 3,000 workers in the other shops who are picketing with the strikers.

Workers in the Pekoe mill in Salem have voted for strike. They are demanding a 25 per cent increase in wages, recognition of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

Match Strike Solid in 3rd Week; Reject AFL Heads' Sellout

500 Match Workers and 200 Machinists Fight to Win Demands

BARBERTON, Ohio, April 10.—The strike of 500 match workers and 200 machinists employed by the Diamond Match Company, here is in its third week. This strike was not approved by the top officials of the A. F. of L. and they are getting no relief or strike benefits from the A. F. of L.

In spite of this, the spirit of the strikers is high, and by their militancy they have stopped all trucks from taking anything from the plant. They also stopped the switch engine from pulling 16 cars loaded the night before the strike went into effect. All entrances to the plant are picketed 24 hours a day.

Picket crews change shifts every four hours. Women pickets are showing great militancy, being on the job day and night.

When this strike went into effect, it was about to spread to the Ohio Match Co. in Wadsworth, and also to the B. & W. Boiler Works in Barberton, but the A. F. of L. officials in the Akron district choked it.

The Wadsworth plant and the Palmer plant (both match shops) are now hiring new help. This will hinder the cause of the Diamond strikers, but there is not a word to stop these plants from the A. F. of L. officials.

Coleman Claherty sat with the committee and company officials in conference, and an agreement was made accepting the company's proposal. After every one had agreed but Francis Gearheart, the local union president, a company official asked him why he did not agree. Gearheart replied, "It is not for me to decide. There are 700 strikers out there that have 'decided this question.' The committee reported to the strikers and the proposal was turned down unanimously. Claherty said, "Well, it looked good to me, but so good to the workers."

The strikers of the Diamond Match Co. have held their ground good so far, in spite of the fact that the A. F. of L. officials are not giving relief. The women, who are the worst exploited, are standing their ground.

Chicago South Side I. L. D. Widens Out Fight on Jim-Crow

Democratic Rights of Negro Masses Keynote of Section Convention

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, April 10.—The South Side Section Convention of the International Labor Defense was held here Sunday with 26 delegates, representing the 800 members, discussing their work and planning future activity.

The delegates, the great majority of them Negro workers, enthusiastically received the organizer's report, and went on to prepare their organization for the struggles of the coming months. Particular attention was paid to the fight against Jim-Crowism and discrimination. A decision was passed to co-ordinate I. L. D. activity with that of the I. S. N. R. by exchanging representatives on the leading committees of each organization.

A fraternal delegate from the American Consolidated Trades Council, an organization of Negro workers barred from jobs by the chauvinistic policy of the A. F. of L. misleaders, spoke and was greeted with great applause.

Penetration of the basic industries by the I. L. D. was discussed, as the best way for carrying on the struggle against war and fascism. White workers living in the territory east of Cottage Grove, boss-appointed "color line," pledged their branch to carry on a relentless struggle against the landlord associations that try to keep the cast side "lily white."

The section closed with the election of a new executive committee, and 10 delegates to attend the district convention of the I. L. D. to be held in Pana, Ill., next Saturday and Sunday.

Striking Norwalk Rubber Workers Picket Factory

Demand Wage Increase, Recognition of Union

NORWALK, Conn., April 10.—With a well-organized picket line in front of the plant and the spirit and morale of the strikers high, the workers of the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Co., who went on strike yesterday continued their strike today.

The strikers are demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages, no discrimination against workers for union activity and the reinstatement of workers who were fired by the company. Additional demands are for no discrimination against Negroes, a seven-man gang in the curing room, recognition of the shop committee and the Norwalk Rubber Workers' Industrial Union, which is leading the strike.

Striking Knitters In Mass Picketing

Indianapolis Jobless Back Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)
INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—One thousand striking knitters and their supporters went on the picket line yesterday at the Real Silk Hosiery Mills. Some employees of other departments joined the strikers and the National Hosiery, a subsidiary of Real Silk, went out solid.

The strikers' demands are: recognition of their union (A. F. of L.), increase in pay to union scale, abolition of the bonus and penalty system. The latter demand is their foremost one. The Unemployment Council was welcomed on the line.

A. JONES, CHAS. STADTFELD.

Lundeen to Speak At Meet on HR 7598

Urge Organizations To Elect Delegates

NEW YORK.—Congressman Lundeen of Minnesota, who introduced the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) in Congress will be the principal speaker at the conference of fraternal organizations in support of the workers' bill, to be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., April 22, at 11.

Every lodge, branch and local of workers' fraternal and aid societies are urged by the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance to elect delegates to this conference, which, in addition to planning a program for obtaining the enactment of the workers' bill, will formulate a program for obtaining relief for workers in the fraternal organizations.

The Federation, an affiliation of mutual benefit organizations whose membership totals 25,000, has obtained the endorsement of the workers' bill in various organizations.

All workers' fraternal organizations are urged to send accredited delegates to the conference, and for credentials and further information to communicate with the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance, 80 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Farm Workers Strike in Defense of Negro Worker

NEW JERSEY FARM LABORERS FIGHT CHAUVINISM, LOW WAGES AND CHILD LABOR

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 10.—Two hundred farm workers employed at Seabrook Farms, the largest fruit and vegetable farm in the east, are on strike. They have organized themselves into an independent union called Farmers' and Workers' Organization of America. A rank and file strike committee was elected composed of both Negro and white workers. One of the members of the strike committee is a Negro worker, who was formerly a member of the National Miners' Union.

The immediate cause for the strike was the firing of Jerry Brown, the chairman of the executive committee, a militant Negro worker. The entire two hundred workers answered by walking out and establishing a strong mass picket line, picketing all roads leading to the farm.

Want Higher Pay
Thus far, no attempt has been made to bring in scabs. When the committee saw the manager yesterday he was willing to agree to take back Jerry Brown. However, the workers feel that they have the company at a disadvantage because cabbage and tomato plants must be put in the ground immediately or the company will take a big loss, so the workers put forth demands for better wages. They demanded that the women get 25c an hour instead of the present 10c to 12½c per hour, men to get 30c per hour

INVESTORS MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, INC.
SEABROOK FARMS
PAYROLL ACCOUNT
BRIDGETON, N. J. 4-11-34 193

No. 100
P. W. No. _____
HRS. WORKED 8
DEDUCTIONS _____
EMPLOYEE SHOULD RETAIN THIS STUB

PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____ \$0.40
FORTY CENTS ONLY
TO TREASURER INVESTORS MANAGEMENT CORP., Inc. COLLECTIBLE AT Farmers & Merchants National Bank Bridgeton, N. J.

NO CHILD LABOR?
A check given to a 12-year old boy working in the fields of the Seabrook Farms in New Jersey. Notice the fact that he received the total of 40 cents as his wages for eight hours work. Child labor exists widely on these large corporate farms, despite the hallyhoo of the N. R. A. that it had abolished child labor. The wages paid to agricultural workers is near the coolies' level.

instead of the present 15c per hour. The manager answered that he could not pay more wages because he is tied up by a large government loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The terms of the loan stipulate that only a certain proportion can be spent on labor, thereby dictating these miserable low wages.

Child Labor
Eight to twelve-year old children were working in the fields during Easter vacation for 30c per hour, 10 hours per day. The enclosed check of 40c is the pay of a 12-year old boy for eight hours work as shown on the check. Sixteen to twenty-one year old boys are getting 10c per hour, tractor operators 20c per hour.

One of the strike leaders said "the boss promises the children 50c per day and then paid them 30 to 40c. Our families work every day and still we have starvation. We do not get paid on rainy days, yet we have to pay four to eight months' rent a year without any work to pay for it. We have no clothing or money to send the children to school. The overseer of the poor is supposed to take care of us in the winter time. Our houses leak and the boss won't fix it."

The strike is going strong. The boss is bringing some government officials from Washington to arbitrate.

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ADMISSION: 30c for One Night; Combination Ticket for Three Nights: 75c. Starts 8:30 P. M.

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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.

All Comrades Meet at the

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Profiteering Prices—5 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

Workers in Sweatshops Still Get Low Pay Despite N.R.A.

Many Forced to Work at Extra Jobs or Ask Charity to Get Along

By L. KIRSHBAUM

Conditions have changed considerably since the old sweat shop system. The present New Deal, the N.R.A., we are assured, has abolished all that.

To some extent this is true. The sweat shops are cleaner and the hours shorter. But how about wages? Are the workers making enough to keep the patches off their pants and shirts?

The fastest and most skilled workers in the modern sweat shops in New York make about \$25 and the rest make a little more than one-half of that sum. The latter are in the majority. This is for a 40 hour week, and in a union shop.

The N.R.A. and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America get credit for the present conditions of the workers in the single-pants trade. Recently there were rumors of a stoppage to secure better conditions for the workers in this branch of the clothing industry. The newspapers reported that the Amalgamated came out victorious, and that the workers in this line will benefit from this victory over the bosses.

However, the workers in the vicinity of East Broadway, Canal and Orchard Sts., who are working in the same trade, were not included in the stoppage nor the results. Why?

The official of the union explained that this stoppage did not include the cotton or work-pants but only the garments made of silk. "The N.R.A. is responsible for having two different codes for one and the same trade," he said. So the union is not responsible, but the N.R.A. is. How about Hillman? Isn't he the big cheese in Washington and the N.R.A.?

36-Hour Week Won and Lost
About six months ago the workers in the single-pants trade were organized by the Amalgamated. They won a 36 hour week and an increase in wages. Shortly after that one of the manufacturers in this line threatened to move out of town unless permitted to work 40 hours a week. The business agent yielded to the manufacturer's demands. When the rest of the manufacturers discovered this they demanded the same for themselves. The union then declared a strike to enforce the 36 hour week for everybody in



In the Home

We Get a Lift on the Road to Organization
Grace Hutchins' new book, "Women Who Work," issued by the International Press, has already been reviewed in the last issue of the Working Woman magazine, and we also in last Saturday's "Daily." We wish to speak of it again, however, in our little corner, because it constitutes so valuable a handbook to women interested directly or indirectly in bettering the conditions of working class women. (Costs a dollar per copy.)

In 12 engrossing chapters the status, past and present as well as the future prospects, of "women who work" (not neglecting the problems of the Negro women workers), is dealt with in a highly efficient manner.

Do you wish to know, specifically, in what way farm women and Negro women, are worse off than men, under capitalism? How and why their doubly-exploited position developed, and how the fight of the ruling class women for "equality" differs from that of women workers? The first chapter describes the situation with accuracy and clarity.

Do you want to know how many women work, in the U. S., and where and how they are employed? Whether young or old, married or single? The second chapter tells you.

Do you want a glimpse of the hell endured by wretchedly-paid married women with children, of their desperate search for help in the problem of birth-control? See chapter three.

Do you want to know what life is like for farm women, and for the migrating agricultural workers, who rush from sowing to harvest, and starve all winter? How, when, and with what success they have revolted? Chapter four tells it.

Are you interested in the hours, the wages, the conditions of work of women who are employed elsewhere than in factories—teachers, nurses, office workers, telephone operators, clerks, hotel workers, laundry workers and house workers? Chapter five.

Do you want to find out what states have laws regulating or limiting hours of work for women, how many looms a textile worker must watch, what the "health conditions" are for the workers at that birthplace of "health-foods," the Kellogg plant, on the new six-hour shifts; what is the effect on the nerves of girls workers of the speed-up in the General Electric plant at Lynn, Mass.? What the wages and conditions of women factory workers are, generally, and how the N. R. A. affected them? Chapter six and seven tell it with deadly precision.

Do you think that men and women are equally susceptible to the health-menaces (especially poisoning) of industrial conditions? Chapter eight will set you straight on this, with plenty of specific facts.

Do you want to know what hardships and fears the mass of unemployed women endure? See chapter nine.

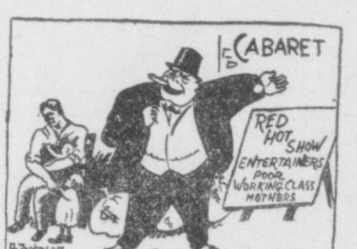
Would you like to contrast the foregoing description with the lot of working women in the Soviet Union? Chapter ten.

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.

Jobless Carder's Family of 6 Live In 1 Small Room

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW ORLEANS, La.—I saw conditions here among mill hands that were out of work that would melt the heart of any human not hardened by greed.

One family especially, a young couple of perhaps 24 years of age, father, mother and two babies, one only about eight months, were crowded into a room ten feet square. The father is an experi-



enced card-room hand and is out of work, so the mother of the two babies has to work in a cabaret from three o'clock in the afternoon until three and four o'clock the next morning. The pay is very small, maybe as much as \$7 a week, usually less. Out of her small earnings, this mother must support herself, her husband and the two babies, besides paying out of the little she earns \$1.25 per week for rent.

The management of the Lane Mills continues to lay off hands and speed-up their machines and insists on two persons doing the work of three and in some cases of one person doing the work of one. Never in any case are the wages advanced with the increase of labor added to the frail shoulders of the young boys and girls, the old grandfathers and mothers, who are told if they can't produce to get out.

90 Cents a Week For 30 Hours of Forced Labor

By a Worker Correspondent
LA CROSSE, Wis.—I am just going to send you a few lines. I am in La Crosse for some time now. I was in Milwaukee before, and they sent all of us here. Everybody seems to have a bad cough here, but no one seems to care.

It's an old machine shed, this relief place is. There are about 166 here. I wonder if there are no some comrades here in this place. We get lots to read here. Lots of Catholic reading sheets—there is the Catholic Sunday Visitor and the Catholic Journal and some more—and sometimes they box down here, and once the Teachers' College gave us a hand concert.

But I sure wish they would give us more than 90 cents a week to buy things with, for 30 hours' work. They give one a shirt and underwear. But I need a suit and a pair of shoes before I can look like I want to. It's been four years since I had any of it now.

The government spent some millions, but they pass the buck on me, saying I am single.

Cheated Out of a Day's Pay on CWA

By a Worker Correspondent
EVERGREEN PARK, Ill.—I just want to tell you how the "New Prosperity" C.W.A. jobs treated us, while we lasted on the job.

First of all, in wintertime they hired us and in springtime they fired us. From the first day they promised us three months work, but the average was not half of that, because they laid off a big gang of us, and I was the first one off. 300 to 350 men, and I still have this day coming to me from about Dec. 13. I suppose they are still checking up. They told us to come for our checks one week from this day and I did, but I was still one day short.

They are still promising me pie in the sky, and this will not work with me. I will organize and fight against cutting my children's bread away.

Action Stops Cuts in C.W.A. Project Salaries

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—The key punch operators, which is one end of the process of the tabulation system on Project 33 in the old Public School No. 33 on Hubert and Collister Sts., received a cut in their wages without warning.

When the rumor went to the head of the department that the girls would not be in on Monday, he politely came back and made the statement—not to be alarmed, they would receive their cut back on one day next week, which would be Monday or Wednesday. This happened, he said, due to the state taking over the tabulation department. Although the key punch operators are not organized, they show militancy and should get together on this floor and organize for this demand, no more cuts.

Some girls stay and keep receiving constant cuts, while the others in the department quit. So let's get together and make the demand that no more cuts in salary be made.

HEALTH UNPROTECTED AT ALEXANDER SMITH CARPET DYE HOUSE

Workers Also Have No Protection Against Unemployment; Machines Replace Men

By a Dye Worker Correspondent
YONKERS, N.Y.—The conditions in the dye houses of the Alexander Smith Carpet Mills are rotten. Sometimes we get two days' work, sometimes five days' work, and sometimes a week passes and we go no work.

We work at four kettles. The room is full of steam. The floors are always wet. The dye is full of poison and the smell is plenty bad. The company takes no care at all of our health.

The company does not supply us with towels, but they do give us soda and strong soap to keep our hands clean so we can handle the thread.

Many of us in the dye house have been working for the company for many years. Most of us had a long "vacation" without pay, of course, not very long ago. The

company expected us to live on fresh air under the snow, rain and cold without food. They were not suffering.

When we got back to work we found that the company had made "improvements," so they could save money and lay off more workers. In the dye house there used to be three gangs to handle the carpets when they came from the frame. There were three men to each truck, and two on the smaller trucks. Now they have an electric truck, which one man operates. This put nine men out on the street.

It is impossible to live with a family under such conditions. What we need is a good union, where we can get together and organize for a living wage, decent working conditions, and social insurance, including unemployment insurance.

How Assistant Dyers' Pay Was Cut at Weideman Shop

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
PATERSON, N. J.—It was Chairman Frank Ryan who helped to put over the cut on the assistant dyers from 60 cents an hour to 57 1/2 cents

an hour. When boss put the assistant dye tubs in the dye tub, they were getting 60 cents an hour, and helpers were sent home. Frank Ryan went to the superintendent and told him that the assistant dyers would not work on the dye tubs as long as they were getting 60 cents an hour, because they were still assistant dyers. But they could work on the dye tubs if they were getting 57 1/2 cents an hour because they would become dye helpers.

Instead of fighting to help keep the 60 cents an hour, and to keep the assistant dyers off the tubs, so as to keep the dye helpers working, Frank did not fight for the dye helpers to keep their jobs. He did not care about them as long as the assistant dyers got cut to 57 1/2 cents an hour. Frank Ryan said that he did not want committees to go to the superintendent, because he could go to him and straighten things out by himself. Why is Frank afraid to let committees go to the superintendent?

ACW Kickback Racket

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
PATERSON, N. J.—I am working in a garment factory here. We are forced to join the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, which local is in Passaic, N. J. We make about \$13 or \$14 a week. Some get less. We have to kick back \$1.50 out of our pay every week. The boss takes it out. We have to pay it to this corrupt and racketeering union which belongs to the A. F. of L.

My fellow workers are afraid to say anything because they are afraid of losing their jobs.

I am a reader of the Daily Worker. I read it every day and I am wishing its success in circulation.

Worker Helps to Carry Out Convention Decision on 'Daily'

LANCASTER, Pa.—William Murray, a worker in a local linoleum plant, is doing his revolutionary share to help realize the decision of the Communist Party Convention in Cleveland to boost the circulation of the Daily Worker to 75,000 by the end of 1935.

Although he joined the revolutionary movement only three months ago, Comrade Murray has already secured 26 new subscribers for the "Daily" in his shop, and he expects to obtain still more.

"Most of the workers in my shop," states Comrade Murray, "look the one-month special trial subscription because 50 cents was all they could spare. Some of them could hardly spare even this amount because their earnings are so small. But after I explained to them what the Daily Worker stands for they became so interested that they gladly subscribed."

"As their subscriptions are allowed up," I went to my fellow workers and asked them what they think of the Daily Worker.

"Most of these workers told me they like our Daily Worker, and that I must come around on pay days, when they will renew their subscriptions for a longer period. I am confident that 90 per cent of these who took trial subs will renew their subscriptions."

WORKERS' ENEMIES EXPOSED

R. Westmoreland, of Evansville, Ind., an employee of the Serval Co., has all the appearance of being a company stool pigeon.

More than a year he was a member of the Communist Party and was arrested in connection with an unemployed delegation. At first he was fired by the Serval Co., but was later taken back as a kind of "straw boss" up. After his re-employment, one after another, all the militant workers known to Westmoreland were fired from the Serval plant. It was also found that he gave false information about the condition and happenings in the plant.

Allice Moser (Hays), of New Orleans, La., has been expelled from the Communist Party for disruptive factional activities and gossiping. Although she was warned against this several times before, she continued to set herself up against the local Party leadership, gossiping about the party, while the others in the department quit. So let's get together and make the demand that no more cuts in salary be made.

Hat Boss Does Not Tell Price Until Pay Day

By a Needle Trades Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—I got a job at a factory making children's hats and bonnets, run by A. D. Catcher, 64 W. 38th St. I was allowed to sit down to work at piece-work wages. No price was mentioned.

I asked one of the operators the price of the work. I was told that no one would know the price until the end of the week, when, on a slip of paper enclosed in one's pay envelope, the price would be printed. At the end of the week I found out that it was impossible to earn more than \$10 or \$12 a week in return for 48 1/2 hours work.

Friday evening I was surprised to hear the boss exclaim: "Girls, remember, no holiday tomorrow!" Up to that time I thought that N.R.A. regulations forbade work on Saturdays. I also learned that the young girls aged 16 and 17, earning \$8 to \$10 a week, were working the same number of hours mentioned above.

The shop is worked entirely on the speed-up system. The personnel of the employes changes constantly, for it is impossible to earn a living in this factory. Man here is considered a machine.

NOTE:
We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in those industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Letters from Our Readers

WOULD RATHER GO HUNGRY THAN MISS "DAILY"
Arlington, Wash.
I am instructed through our Unit to stop the bundle of three coming to my address until we can afford to pay for them in advance. I have tried hard to get enough out of them to keep paid up, but find it impossible, and now I am busy more than ever getting ready for my Spring work on the farm.

I would rather go hungry than go without the Daily Worker, for it has done more to enlighten these poor down-trodden farmers than any other paper or persons. If you will send me the bill we owe I will see that it is paid in full. And if you will send me a sub book, I will get subs for the Saturday edition.

It is different here than in the city, getting to distribute these bundles. I have walked many miles to do my bit. I find my comrades and neighbors likewise generous. But we are all struggling for our existence, have the same things to fight for and our aim is to keep on fighting until we make this world a fit place to live.

E. E. R.
WANTS NEWS OF "SOVIET AMERICA"
Chicago, Ill.
In selling 10 Daily Workers every day, I find a good many workers, mostly women, show a hesitation, due to the slanderous propaganda of the capitalist press and radio. Articles published, continuous possible, in the Daily Worker, and pamphlets for wide distribution on Soviet America, I feel, would be very useful.

It is a pity to see men and women act like children that are afraid of the dark. Instead of fighting for their own good, they are fighting against themselves. Any worker wants to know what he is working for and Soviet America is the highest pay he could strike for.

To gain the native Americans, the Party membership should have a knowledge and lead discussions on Soviet America, as it will be in factory, home, economics and culture. For a Soviet America, J. R.

"DAILY" SHOWS WORKERS THE WAY OUT OF THE CRISIS

HARRISON, N. J.
I am renewing my subscription for another two (2) months. Enclosed you will find one dollar in cash.

I would like to subscribe for a year but being out of work I am not in a position to do so now, and I will subscribe as soon as possible. I look for work in the morning, making a roundhouse trip to different establishments and then in the evening I go to school. I will graduate from Barrington Evening High School in June. Due to the depression the social activities of the students have been greatly curtailed, the school being a kind of business-like with no social freedom whatsoever.

The "Daily Worker" in my estimation outlines the treacherous capitalist papers because it exposes the lies printed in the capitalist papers by telling the workers the truth about the conditions existing in the United States, and the other countries as well. It shows the way out of the crisis by leading the workers in their struggle against capitalist oppression, by showing the workers how to organize under the leadership of the Communist Party of the United States. Also to take control of the government by overthrowing the exploiters of the working class and establishing a workers' government under workers' control just as the Russian Workers did in Russia in 1917.

After reading the "Daily Worker" I pass it on to my friends, workers that I come in contact with, leave the paper in school, clubs, waiting rooms, buses, street cars, etc. I also discuss things with those I see quite often, setting their point of view and what they think about it.

I have discontinued reading the capitalist papers, and read the "Daily Worker" because it is the only English paper that fights for and with the workers against the ruling class.

Yours for Soviet America, -W. W.

PARTY LIFE Self-Defense: Some Lessons That Workers Should Learn

Backed by Mass Pressure, It Is Only Effective Method of Combating Capitalist Justice

By LAWRENCE EMERY
It has been some time since Dimitroff electrified the workers of the world by his heroic and inspiring defense of himself, his co-defendants, his Party and his class before the Reichstag fire trial was the most important for the working class in decades. The issues at stake were of the highest political significance. The outcome of the trial could not have had more far-reaching consequences. More than the life of Dimitroff, and the lives of his comrades, hung upon the result of that trial. The very development of the class struggle was affected by it.

Dimitroff defended himself in court. And by defending himself, militantly and defiantly, he changed the entire character of that trial. He tore away the deceptive veil of "legalism," he brought forward clearly the class issues of the trial and the ruling class character of the court. He transformed himself from the accused to the accuser, he turned the Nazi court into a forum, a tribune, for revolutionary propaganda. He spoke over the heads of judges and prosecutors to the masses, exposed the frame-up, fastened the guilt upon the Nazi beasts, and rallied millions to his defense and to the defense of the revolutionary movement, against fascism.

Dimitroff is an exceptionally brilliant, forceful and developed revolutionist. Not all workers brought before capitalist courts can equal him. Yet the principles upon which Dimitroff conducted his defense hold good for all capitalist courts and can, and must, be applied by revolutionary workers brought to trial for their activities.

Despite the forceful example of Dimitroff, many Party leaders have tried to learn no lesson. Two recent examples show the need for an understanding of revolutionary conduct in capitalist class courts.

In Grand Rapids several leading Party members were arrested for unemployed activities. They faced trial on charges which carried sentences up to two years in prison. The Detroit district organizer of the I.L.D. went to Grand Rapids to organize the defense, consulted with the defending lawyer, and all agreed that self-defense should be used in court. He returned to Detroit, held discussion in the District Bureau of the I. L. D., and the decision to use self-defense in these cases was ratified.

However, the leading comrades of the Party District Bureau had other ideas. They called in the I. L. D. organizer, and decided that the cases in Grand Rapids were quite serious and the arrested comrades were too valuable on the outside, therefore they "couldn't take any chances and could not defend themselves." That decision was opportunism and capitulation to legalism.

Join the Communist Party
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Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
Name
Street
City

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By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Nue-Ovo, Nurito
C. J. Chicago—No intelligent person will buy any patent medicines. The leaflet you sent us about Nue-Ovo contains 500 words regarding "What new improved Nue-Ovo is," but characteristically tells you what it is not, except in vagueness. I would like to see the patent, but it is made from roots, barks and herbs; the old stock-and-trade of all nostrum manufacturers.

According to government chemists, "Nurito" contains milk sugar, phenolphthalein (a dangerous laxative) and pyramidon. At one time the Magistral Chemical Co., which originally manufactured this nostrum, pleaded guilty to a charge of misbranding their product. If you want to take pyramidon for your neuralgia, you can get it much cheaper by buying it from your druggist under its official United States Pharmacopoeia name: Amidopyrin.

Dysmenorrhea
Y. L. C., Yonkers—The prescription you sent us is worthless. Viburnum (Crampbark or High Bush Cranberry Bark) has been shown to be absolutely inert and incapable of influencing menstrual pain. In view of the fact that the elixir prescribed for you contains 35 per cent alcohol, it is the alcoholic content of the medicine to which the improvement (if any) should be ascribed. Not only is the Viburnum inefficient for the purposes usually prescribed by physicians and in the numerous "female weakness" remedies; but it is being constantly adulterated, so that what is sold as Viburnum is nothing but a spurious concoction consisting of mountain maple leaves.

Help the Workers' Health Bureau
The care of those injured in labor struggles must interest all workers, who never can tell when they themselves will need first aid, or medical advice. The medical units of the Workers' International Relief, in order to still further increase their usefulness to the worker, are organizing a Workers' Health Bureau. Their efforts must receive the help of all comrades. Send in your contributions or attend the Dinner and Cocktail Party this Sunday, April 15, at 7 p.m., at the Golden Tea Shoppe, 43 W. 32nd St., New York. Tickets for \$1.25 may be secured at the W. I. R. office, 870 Broadway. Ye Editor of column will be Master of Ceremonies.

ROBERT MINOR Says--
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DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

NO ONE living in New York and who has any money to spare for the theatre, should miss seeing John Wexley's powerful drama of the Scottsboro case, "They Shall Not Die."

I saw it for the first time the other night, and found it a most moving experience. The old Theatre Guild, which has wasted so much fine talent and technique on feeble costume plays, and the sentimentalities of Shaw and O'Neill, and similar "spiritualities" of the empty and pretentious bourgeoisie, has exhibited a kind of second youth in this production.

Like the Moscow Art Theatre, which after 30 years of Isaac Tchechovian lamentation, suddenly was brushed by the flaming wings of Revolution and inspired to a new beautiful strength, one hopes, also, that the Theatre Guild is entering on a new life.

It was dead, and it has been resurrected by this play. Let us recognize a miracle when we see one. And let us hope that this is not a temporary shot of electricity through the veins of a cadaver. New York is ready to support a mature, strong, uncompromising stage that reflects the political passions and struggle of our time. The success of the Theatre Guild and the host of workers' theatres proves this. There is room for the Theatre Guild also, with its remarkable technique and serious approach to stage problems. It can well become what the Volksbühne of Berlin was in its best days. If it doesn't do something like this, it really ought to die, and it will die.

What Wexley Has Done

JOHN WEXLEY has won one of the most difficult victories any playwright has ever accomplished in managing to put the Scottsboro case into a play. He chose for his theme a current issue, which is handicapped enough. He presented, for a liberal audience, the revolutionary aspect, which needed courage and delicacy. And he has actually had to understate—the facts of the Scottsboro case are so brutally unbelievable that a playwright who presented them in the raw would be accused of caricature.

Wexley, for all his understatement, has actually been accused of exaggeration by some of the more flabby and sheltered of our critics. He has also been called a journalist. It is true, this is a journalistic play, but at a certain point this kind of so-called "journalism" touches the chords of a more universal "art" than all the pastiches and imitations of art. Who will remember "Mary of Scotland" ten years from now? Hundreds of college graduates since Shakespeare have written this same kind of play. But "They Shall Not Die," I venture to say, will be in the American tradition of literature along with "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Tom Sawyer." It is a heartbreaking document of one of the greatest moments in American history—beginning of the struggle that will free the Negro masses.

The play has some esthetic faults. The love episode seems unrelated to the composition of the whole. And the final stress on the defending attorney is a most serious political blunder. Sam Leibowitz did a skilful job of defense, but the real story of Scottsboro is the story of the Negro masses, and the militant white workers of America who are joining with them to fight a system that enslaves both black and white.

But who has written the perfect revolutionary play in America? As yet, nobody. John Wexley has come as near as anyone, and what is more, has shown a high and noble passion in his effort to state the case of the southern Negro.

A Moving Play

THERE were tears in my eyes at the scene when the parents of the poor imprisoned boys come to visit them, and through the bars, they cry, "Mamma! Mamma!" and the poor old mothers and fathers throw themselves at their unfortunate children, and you suddenly realize the full horror of this case; the horrible insanity of the white bourgeois South that wants to electrocute children—children of 13 and 15 years—because they come from a suppressed class.

The scene in which Joe Brodsky (I mean Rokoff, as he is called in the play) defends the International Labor Defense and its working-class policy of mass-action for the release of the boys, is also a memorable scene on an American stage—one of the first of its kind.

It was strange to hear a Theatre Guild audience cheer and applaud a scene like this. The working-class has entered that hitherto stuffy museum of bourgeois decay which was the Theatre Guild. Life has entered. You must go and see this play. Like most bourgeois theatres presenting such a play, the Theatre Guild doesn't bother much to try to win a working-class audience. It maintains a big publicity staff and spends much money trying to get bourgeois subscribers. But it will not go out of its way to organize a working-class audience as carefully and persistently. It probably believes such an audience should be grateful enough to come of its own accord.

Yet how can the militant workers know about such a play unless you tell them about it, and tell them again and again? They are busier about more serious things than are the bourgeoisie, and they haven't much trust in Broadway, anyhow. But they must be reached, and I am writing this review to urge the revolutionary workers and intellectuals to go and see this play.

Go and See It!

IT WAS almost taken off last week, but was continued for a while. Priors have been slightly reduced, to put the seats within reach of a proletarian pocket. Go and see this play. Don't let your prejudice against the Theatre Guild or Broadway hold you back. If we can keep this play alive for six months on Broadway, it will be a great victory for revolutionary culture.

And it will help the Scottsboro boys. I am sure of it. Truly, a play like this is one of the forms of mass action. It arouses thousands of new people every week to a realization of the horrible frame-up of these Negro children—OUR children. In concrete and dramatic terms, this play teaches thousands of people that the Negro worker is suffering from one of the cruelest slaveries ever known on the planet. We are indignant about Hitler's treatment of Jews. Here in America Hitlerism has been torturing the Negro masses for a century. Go and see this play—it will move you to new indignation and a bitter resolve to fight against the monsters who kill, lynch and torture the workers—white and black, but more fiendishly, the Negro.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

WEAF—660 Kc.

- 7:00 P. M.—Martha Mears, Songs
- 7:15—Shirley Batchelor—Sketch
- 7:30—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio
- 7:45—The Goldbugs—Sketch
- 8:00—Jack Best, Comedian; Van Steeden Orch.
- 8:15—Wayne King Orch.
- 8:30—Hayden Orch.—Fred Allen, Comedian; Theodore Webb, Baritone
- 8:45—Hilbard Music
- 9:00—Ghost Stories—Sketch
- 9:15—Herb and Dorothy
- 9:30—Rubinoff Orch.
- 9:45—Masters Orch.
- 10:00—Masters Orch.
- 10:15—Masters Orch.
- 10:30—Masters Orch.
- 10:45—Masters Orch.
- 11:00—Masters Orch.
- 11:15—Masters Orch.
- 11:30—Masters Orch.
- 11:45—Masters Orch.
- 12:00—Masters Orch.
- 12:15—Masters Orch.
- 12:30—Masters Orch.
- 12:45—Masters Orch.
- 1:00—Masters Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.

- 7:00 P. M.—Sports Resume
- 7:15—Harry Hershfield
- 7:30—Al and Lee Fester, Piano Duo
- 7:45—Stories of the Sea
- 8:00—Joe Ranaid, Hand Analyst
- 8:15—Jack Arthur, Baritone
- 8:30—Concert Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor
- 8:45—Hilber—H. S. Lotz Jr.
- 9:00—Success—Harry Balkin
- 9:15—Robinson Orch.
- 9:30—Current Events—Harlan Eugene
- 9:45—Dance Music
- 10:00—Dorothy Miller, and Garfield Swift, Songs
- 10:15—Moonbeams Trio
- 10:30—Dance Music
- 10:45—Masters Orch.
- 11:00—Masters Orch.
- 11:15—Masters Orch.
- 11:30—Masters Orch.
- 11:45—Masters Orch.
- 12:00—Masters Orch.
- 12:15—Masters Orch.
- 12:30—Masters Orch.
- 12:45—Masters Orch.
- 1:00—Light Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

- 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy

- 7:15—John Herrick, Songs
- 7:30—Talk—Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House
- 7:45—Hollywood—Irene Rice
- 8:00—The Absentee Killer—Sketch
- 8:15—Dance Paradise
- 8:30—Carlos Gardel, Songs
- 8:45—Raymond Knight's Cuckoo; Mary McCoy, Soprano; Armbruster Orch.; Jack Arthur, Baritone; Sparklers Trio
- 9:00—John Charles Thomas, Baritone; Daily Orch.
- 9:15—Lopes Orch.; Male Trio; Ed Sullivan
- 9:30—Denny Orch.
- 9:45—Pickens Sisters, Songs
- 10:00—Reinhold Schmidt, Baritone
- 10:15—Stain Orch.
- 10:30—News; Pollack Orch.
- 10:45—Mollina Orch.
- 10:55—A. M.—Stern Orch.

- 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—P. M.—Myrt and Marge
- 7:45—Armbruster Orch.; Jimmy Kemper, Songs
- 7:55—News—Roake Carter
- 8:00—Men About Town Trio; Vivien Ruth, Songs
- 8:15—News—Edwin O. Hill
- 8:30—Albert Spalding, Violin; Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Voorhees Orch.
- 8:45—Nino Martini, Metropolitan Opera
- 9:00—Kostelantze Orch.
- 9:15—News—Roake Carter
- 9:30—Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen, Comedy
- 9:45—Florito Orch.; Dick Powell, Songs
- 10:00—The Republican Reaction—Representative James M. Beck of Pennsylvania
- 10:15—Columbian Orch.
- 10:30—Nick Lucas, Songs
- 10:45—News; Little Orch.
- 11:00—Mollina Orch.
- 11:15—Hopkins Orch.
- 11:30—A. M.—Hall
- 11:45—Light Orch.
- 12:00—Light Orch.

National Theatre Festival Opens in Chicago on Friday

CHICAGO.—The John Reed Club of Chicago will host to the Workers Laboratory Theatre of New York, and the Blue Blouses of Los Angeles, on April 11, at Lincoln Centre, 700 Oakwood Blvd. These two nationally famous workers' theatre groups will arrive in Chicago from their tours through the country to participate in the National Theatre Festival on April 13, 14 and 15 at Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street.

The Workers Laboratory Theatre, winner of the New York Final Competitions, with their sketch, "Newsboy," will present its full repertoire, including "LaGuardia's Got the Bologny," scenes from "The Miser," "Scottsboro" and scenes from the "World's Fair" satire, which will be particularly entertaining to Chicago audiences.

The Blue Blouses, winner of the Los Angeles Final Competitions, will present their entire repertoire also, samples of which they have been giving during the last two weeks at one-night stops across the continent.

There will also be a discussion and evaluation of the Chicago Final Competitions, held here on March 25, by Bill Andrews, of the Daily Worker Midwest Bureau, and Anne Howe, national organizational secretary of the League of Workers Theaters. Groups wishing to send delegates or procure information about the Festival, may communicate with Anne Howe, care of Lincoln Centre, 700 Oakwood Blvd.

Los Angeles Troupe Leaves

LOS ANGELES, April 9.—The Rebel Player-Blue Blouse troupe of Los Angeles, winners in the Pacific Coast Workers Theatre Festival, have left for Chicago to participate in the National Workers Theatre Festival. They will stop in St. Louis and Kansas City to give performances.

Enroute With Shock Troupe

(From Letters Received)
"The Shock Troupe is discovering hourly the real significance of its name. The final of our performance at Lakewood at 1 a. m., found us packing our props at lightning speed, gorging a sandwich after an 8-hour fast, and riding off before we had an opportunity to say 'gotta get ready'..." The 500 mile stretch from Lakewood to Youngstown had begun. Did I say stretch? The stretches were few and far between. Seventeen hours of sitting is absolutely ruinous to the famous Bio-mechanic process of 'tension'..." The John Reed Club of Youngstown had just been organized three weeks ago with the enormous membership of four. These comrades, made of real revolutionary mettle, issued publicity and made all the arrangements themselves and managed to bring down 300 people to the performance. It seems that this affair was the first of its kind and we were certainly made to feel the importance of our work because after the performance fifteen people made out applications for membership in the John Reed Club..."

"At 6:30 a. m., Wednesday, we stopped at Gettysburg to do some interior decorating (eating to you). On York St. we saw a restaurant, 'Famous Texas Lunch' by name; in we popped and were told that Negroes would not be served at the tables, but must eat in the kitchen. We walked out en masse. Farther down the block we encountered another restaurant where we were promptly served. Holy Father Abraham (Lincoln)! Jim-crow tactics are not alien to us, but in the town where 'Fourscore and seven years ago' etc. 'Dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal...' gave their last measure of devotion..."

The Shock Troupe is now in Chicago playing to workers clubs and will compete in the national competition of the National Theatre Festival beginning on Friday the 13th.

From New Theatre Union Play, "Stevadore"



Al F. Watts, Edna Thomas, and Georgette Harvey, three of the leading players in "Stevadore," which the Theatre Union will present at the Civic Repertory Theatre on April 18. The play is a rich and vivid story of life on the docks of New Orleans, and a powerful document against the lynch spirit. Paul Peters wrote the play in collaboration with George Sklar.

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

A Course for Children's Group

A Leaders has been added to the curriculum of the Spring Term of the Harlem Workers School, which opens next Monday, April 16th. The course will include organization principles, story telling based on the history of the Negro People, arts and crafts. There is no fee for this course.

They have also added a course in Political Economy B, given by Williams J. Burroughs, Director of the Harlem Workers School, a course in Marxism-Leninism, by A. Markoff, National Director of Workers Schools, a course in Spanish by Marie Alex, and a course in Trade Union Strategy and Tactics.

Of the two classes in Principles of Communism, one is given in English by Grace Lamb, and one in Spanish by M. Lamar, as was done during the Winter Term.

Registration for the Spring Term is now going on at the Harlem Workers School, 200 West 135 St., New York.

Training School in North Dakota

The District Convention of the Communist Party in Bismarck, North Dakota, devoted considerable time to the question of developing more workers for the Party, and they decided to hold a six-weeks full-time training school, beginning May 15th. The Party Sections in that territory have already been instructed to select 25 students, over 23 years old, and to raise \$10 for this purpose. This sum will include books and reference material. The students will bring their own blankets, clothing, etc., and the Sections are expected to send a certain amount of food also. The Convention decided that the tuition fees should be in the school treasury not later than April 15th.

The Student Conference held last Sunday by the Boston Workers School was attended by 86 delegates. Among the many organizations represented were the Dye House Workers Industrial Union and the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, the National Alumni Association, the Young Communist League, the Communist Party represented by the Org. Secretary, (Wobler), the John Reed Club, the Working Women's Council, as well as the three branches of the Boston Workers School—Chelsea, (50 students of whom the majority are shoe workers), South End (21 students, the majority being Negro workers), and Malden (20 students, majority from the high schools)—and H.

W. L. Dana, who is giving a special series of lectures on the Soviet Union for the Boston Workers School. A. Markoff, National Director of Workers Schools was the main speaker.

To Tighten Bond With Trade Unions

The conference elected a School Advisory Committee of 20 and adopted a resolution to recruit 400 to 500 students for the fall term, and to establish a closer bond between itself and the trade unions, and cultural and fraternal organizations.

Between now and the fall term, the Boston Workers School will get after those organizations who were invited to the conference and did not send delegates, particularly such organizations as the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The St. Louis Workers School, which is successfully conducting six classes in its first term of existence, is also running forums, and weekly affairs every Sunday night at 1243 Garrison St., where Negro and white workers meet to dance, eat, play games and enjoy themselves.

Valuable Suggestions By Students at Assembly

The Opening Assembly of the Spring Term of the Workers School in New York, which was held last Saturday afternoon, conducted by W. W. Martin and Art Stein, instructors, was packed to capacity. A number of valuable suggestions were made for the improvement of the work of the school such as: assigning students to go to demonstrations, strike meetings, etc., and reporting on these events in class; making the outstanding news of the day an integral part of each course.

Classes Start This Week

Spring Term classes began last night, with an advance registration of 1,500 students, the highest number of students ever registered for any Spring Term in the history of the school.

A few classes are still open, and students who wish to register for these classes may do so this week any time before the first session at 35 East 12th St.

(This column appears every Tuesday. Communications should be sent to A. Markoff, 35 East 12th St., Room 301, New York.)

The World of the Theatre

BRAIN SWEAT, by John Charles Brownell, a play of Negro life, at Longacre Theatre, New York.

Reviewed by HELEN SHERIDAN

A half dozen Negro "characters," all of whom are calculated to delight a white bourgeois Broadway audience, meander across the Longacre Theatre stage in an apparently mild, but subtly vicious, comedy by one John Charles Brownell. It is no accident that a play of this sort appears today on Broadway, which has already seen the deeply stirring "They Shall Not Die," and which will soon be shown another powerful play about Negro life in the South when the Theatre Union presents "Stevadore."

The rapidly growing militancy of the Negroes in the South, the electrifying effect of the Scottsboro case on hundreds of thousands of Negroes throughout the world, the fear felt by the Negro and white bourgeoisie at the crumbling of the capitalist status quo, called for a play about Negro life that presents all the comforting stereotypes of past characterizations of former epochs.

No need to worry, everything is all right, the Negro is still a genial clown with an occasional harmless streak of shrewdness. He doesn't want to work because he's lazy, or has "ideas" (and here the hint is thrown out to any Negro who might have ventured into the Longacre Theatre, and this reviewer did not see one, that if he is really smart and has good "ideas" he'll be able to make quite a bit of money, and it's only his inherent dumbness that keeps him down). The Negro woman is a loving fool, who is glad to do the white folks' washing so she can keep her man, and never complains. There is the familiar lecherous pastor, the bold, lecherous patient sister and her dice-playing, paternal-leather haired husband (easy come easy go, a la Octavius Roy Cohen).

The feeble plot can be dismissed in a sentence. Henry, the big smiling hero, rocks complacently in his rocking chair, having decided to give up working with his hands, and to use his brains, like white folks do. After "sweating his brains" from which derives the atrocious title of the play for two years he hits on a big idea through which he succeeds in outwitting the white business man of the town, and makes \$10,000, which, as the curtain goes down, he proceeds to hand out jovially to his various relatives.

Here is a show absolutely guaranteed to give every bourgeois white theatre-goer, however half-witted, a pleasant feeling of superiority over the entire Negro race.

WHAT'S ON

Wednesday

HIGHLIGHTS of the week's news. Discussion Group, 1401 Macombs Road, corner 170th St., Bronx. Auspices Mt. Eden Br. P. U. S. 8:30 p.m. Admission 10c.
THE GROUP SYSTEM in the I. L. D. and the discussion of membership in the I. L. D. Seco Vanzetti Br. I. L. D., 792 E. Tremont Ave., 8 p.m. M. Gould, speaker.
OPEN FORUM "Price, Value and Profit" at Tom Moore Br. I. L. D. 223 E. 13th St., 8:15 p.m. Admission free—discussion.
GENTRIFIDE HUTCHINSON lectures on "Everyday Life in the Soviet Union" at Cheerful Cafeteria, 713 Brighton Beach Ave., 8:30 p.m. Auspices Oceanide Br. P. U.
REHEARSAL DAILY WORKER CHORUS, 35 E. 12th St., 5th Floor, 8 p.m. All old and new members are urged to come.
I. L. D. CHORUS meets at Boro Park Cultural Center, 3602 13th Ave., Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m. Be prompt.
GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, at Film and Photo League, 8:30 p.m., at 12 E. 17th St. All members must be present. Election of officers.
SAM ORNER'S REPORT on Taxi Strike, followed by Concert, Cooperative Auditorium, 3700 Bronx Park East, 8:30 p.m. Auspices Musicians Concert League and Harry Sims Br. W. I. R. Proceeds for blacklisted strikers.
SUNDAY BR. I. L. D. Open Forum. Joshua Kunitz speaks on "The Intellectual as a Revolutionary." 4315 47th St., near Foster Ave., 1:30 p.m. Admission 15c.

Thursday

OPEN FORUM, Pen & Hammer Club, 114 W. 21st St. Edward Allen speaks on "Type Psychology and Capitalism." 8:30 p.m.
"SOVIET CHINA - SUN-YAT-SENISM in the development of the Chinese Revolution," Friends of the Chinese People, 148 W. 23rd St., 8:30 p.m. Admission 15c.

Disease, Child Labor In Agricultural Camps

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

FRESNO, Cal. — Health

authorities are utterly indifferent to contagious diseases, for to quarantine a camp means to ruin a farmer's crop, and the county health authorities are apparently not in business to ruin their neighbors' crops. In one camp I was in, four miles from Mendota, two of the "homes" had signs tacked on their doors: Scarlet Fever. The health authorities had not told the residents to stay out of the infected houses. The result was that instead of one baby who had Scarlet Fever originally, there were, when I was there, three babies with the disease. And the camp was about to break up for its trek north to the pea fields, taking with it the Scarlet Fever babies to spread in those areas.

And there are 100,000 migratory workers living like this in California.

Their earnings, too, are incredible. A whole family, working in the morning until they are told to quit, which is usually near sundown, can earn \$7 or \$8 a week, if it is a good week. Otherwise they average nearer to \$5. This is the total earnings for a family—father, mother and children able to work.

They make this much when they work. Time is lost on the trek from field to field. Just how much, in the course of a year, no one knows. It all depends upon the work available and the distance the migratory workers have to cover.

Federal laws against child labor might just as well never have been enacted, so far as these migratory workers camps are concerned. I have seen children of eight picking cotton—the same children who will go on to the pea fields to pick peas, grapes, lettuce—all vegetables and fruits. The farther the camp is from a sizeable town or village, the greater the number of children worked in the fields.

The law says they must go to school, but most of the children are only registered at the local school. That is for the records, should anyone become too inquisitive. They cannot go to school. It is too far from the camp, as a rule, and the few cents they earn cannot be spent for gas and oil to take the children to school and call for them, so thousands grow up illiterate. California has a low percentage of illiteracy, and it is mostly among the migratory workers and their children. If you ask county officials they will tell you that all migratory workers' children go to school. See—here are their registrations. But if you go into the fields, you will see them there, instead of in the class rooms.

With the coming of the N.R.A. and the rise in food costs, their expenses naturally increased. A Wednesdays

These figures are for the entire state. Here, in this valley, they led the now historic Thruway and Kern counties strikes and though Communist inroads in Fresno County itself are slight in comparison with other areas, their influence has been inescapable.

(To Be Continued)

Fe Alf To Be Guest Soloist at Workers Dance League Affair

NEW YORK.—Fe Alf, formerly on the teaching staff of the Wigman School, will make her concert debut as guest soloist on the program to be presented by the Workers' Dance League at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on April 20, at 8:30 p.m. She will present three numbers—"Pille De Joie," "Slavery" and "Summer Witchery." The first two dances are from a cycle of dances, "The City," an attempt to express the teeming, bustling activity of large-scale city existence.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE UNION ANNOUNCES

STEVEDORE

By PAUL PETERS and GEORGE SKLAR—Directed by MICHAEL BLANKFORT
Theatre Union and White Workers' Theatre
Opening Wednesday Evening, April 18th
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 102 W. 42nd St., Wed. & Sat. 2:45
TICKETS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE TODAY—30c, 50c, 75c, 1.00 & 1.50
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EUGENE O'NEILL's Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD, 324 St. W. of B'way
Ev. 8:20 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 1:20

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
"MARY OF SCOTLAND"
with HELEN PHILIP HELEN
HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN
ALVIN, 324 St. W. of B'way
Ev. 8:20 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 1:20

NOW ON BROADWAY
The great Anti-War Hit!
"Peace on Earth"
44th St. Thea. W. of B'way, Ev. 8:30
Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:45
200 GOOD SEATS AT 50c to 1.00

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
with FANNIE BRICE
Willie & Eugene HOWARD, Bartlett SIMMONS, Jane FROMAN, Patricia BOWMAN,
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 36th, Ev. 8:20
Mats. Monday, Thursday & Saturday 2:30

THE SHINING HOUR
ROOTH THEATRE, W. 43rd St., Ev. 8:40
Matinee: Thursday & Saturday 2:40

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & Now
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Also "SIX OF A KIND" with
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A Miner Faces A Capitalist Court in Utah

By PHILIP STERLING

IT APPEARS to be a law of revolutionary development that every workers' struggle, whether won or lost, leads to another struggle of equal importance. Thus, 10,000 miners of Utah and New Mexico, recovering from the most gruelling strike within their memory, find themselves faced with the task of freeing Charles Gwynn and Paul Crouch from charges of criminal syndicalism.

For the first time in years the fighting tradition of the western miners flared into life last fall. Ten thousand of them went on strike under the militant leadership of the National Miners Union. They faced a reign of terror which threatened to reach the proportions of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's bloodiest hey-day.

The strike was settled late in November after three months of undaunted picketing under the very machine-guns of company gunmen and National Guard units. In New Mexico, the miners won 15 of their 16 demands at two of the mines. In the three others they also won substantial victories, including recognition of mine committees. For the first time in American labor history, freedom of arrested strikers was successfully made a condition for the settlement of a strike.

All this was in New Mexico. In Utah, the finishing touches of the strike picture were not so bright. They proved again that there are no advance guarantees of victory in the class struggle. The massed cohorts of the National Guard and deputized company thugs presented a greater physical force than the workers of such an isolated area as Carbon County could overcome without outside help.

There were hundreds of arrests during the strike. Both in Utah and in New Mexico military concentration camps were established. In New Mexico, the prisoners were released following settlement of the strike. In Utah, however, the mine operators were apparently determined to make examples of Charles Gwynn and Paul Crouch for giving leadership to the militant defiance of the miners during the strike.

Today, after arrest and re-arrest during the strike, and after bitter legal battle during the past three months, Gwynn still faces a long jail sentence. And with him the workers of Utah face the necessity of smashing the Fascist, criminal syndicalism law which threatens every organized activity.

In the eyes of Utah's laws, dictated by the mining interests, rioting is an act of "criminal syndicalism" and rioting itself may be defined simply as any mass of people with riotous intent. And anyone familiar with the use of governmental machinery against organized workers, knows how easy it would be to frame proof that any assembly has "riotous intent."

Gwynn was arrested with Charles Wetherbee during the strike, following the passage of a "civilian martial law" ordinance by the commissioners of Carbon County. The ordinance forbade the gathering of more than three persons at any place.

After the arrest of the two, there was a demonstration of the striking miners on the main street of Price, Utah. Paul Crouch, one of the leaders of the demonstration, was among those arrested when deputized company thugs gathered with tear gas and clubs.

When Crouch came to trial sev-

eral weeks ago, he was convicted of unlawful assembly and was recommended for sentence. Gwynn was released on bail following his first arrest and rearrested on the rioting charge which he now faces, was convicted on Feb. 19, but is now awaiting a new trial.

The importance of the cases of Gwynn and Crouch rest not on the vengeance of the mine operators, who know that their victory over the miners was temporary and flimsy, but on the fact that the Utah criminal syndicalism law has been evoked against workers for the first time since it was passed.

Viewing the situation from a distance of 2,000 miles, one might be inclined to under-rate the importance of the trials,

Daily Worker

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

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1934

The Cleveland Convention Guarantees Strengthening Of Mass Work

THE Eight National Convention of the Communist Party, concluded Saturday night in Cleveland, was by far the greatest and most significant in the Party's history.

Comrade Earl Browder's report to the convention for the Central Committee, which will appear as a special supplement in next Saturday's Daily Worker, was a most clear and forceful analysis of the problems at present confronting the working class movement of our experiences and of our tasks.

The decisive factor, however, in determining the outstanding significance of this convention, was the changed composition of the delegates and, above all, the firm ties which very obviously bound these delegates to the masses of the toilers.

The convention brought out no signs of self-satisfaction with the beginnings that had been made toward a decisive turn in the Party's work.

At THE same time the new Central Committee, composed of 29 members and six candidates, was charged with the responsibility of more energetically than ever before rallying the Party as a whole for the realization of the convention decisions.

The work of winning the masses in the decisive industries—steel, coal, auto, marine, textile, railroad, metal, meat packing, etc.—the strengthening of the revolutionary opposition work in the A. F. of L. unions and the independent unions; the building of the class struggle trade unions of the T. U. U. L. I. broadening of revolutionary activities among the unemployed in the struggle for social insurance, for relief, against forced labor, etc.; the further extension of the Negro liberation struggle; increased attention to the job of winning the young workers and the women; the strengthening the Party's work among the agricultural laborers and poor farmers—the central tasks in the struggle for the immediate needs of the masses and against fascism and war—will go forward at an increased tempo as a result of the Cleveland convention.

THE success of the convention, in fact, is itself a reflection of the improved mass work of the Party following the Extraordinary Party Conference

Motor Products Co. Strike Ends; Men Face New Sellouts

(Continued from Page 1)

had already agreed to raise wages of unskilled from 44 cents an hour minimum to 50 for men, and from 35 to 40 cents for women.

Call Hasty Meeting

To put over the new agreement, A. F. of L. leaders and Labor Board members resorted to the maneuver of calling a hasty meeting at 6 o'clock last night, attended by only around 250 workers, McGrady, using the Roosevelt club, hammered away at the workers. He was supported by William Collins, A. F. of L. organizer, and Richard L. Byrd, "labor" representative on the automobile labor board.

As a result of ending of the Motor Products strike, 18,000 Hudson workers are also returning to work today and tomorrow. Three Hudson plants were shut down yesterday on the pretext that the Motor Products strike had tied up their production, but actually to prevent the Hudson workers from also striking.

However, the strike of 800 Detroit, Mich., Stove Co. workers holds solid despite attacks of police armed with clubs and tear gas bombs on strikers. The stove workers, who are striking under the leadership of the Mechanics Educational Society, with militants directing the struggle, are demanding a 20 per cent increase in pay and a 36-hour, 5-day week.

Lay Basis for Sellout

The agreement made in the Motor Products strike lays the basis for a real sellout by A. F. of L. leaders of the main demands of the strikers, which are not met in the terms of settlement.

One of the main points in the agreement is setting up an arbitration committee which shall decide all disputes, with the men remaining at work while decision is pending.

The agreement also provides for deputation representatives to adjust all disputes about piece rates with the company's time study men. The company will undoubtedly try to convert these deputation representatives into a company union while the militant workers are planning to raise the demand for rank and file elections.

Some Motor Products workers also point out that the 10 per cent increase will mean nothing in those departments where rates have been cut in the past few weeks. They will restore the old scale. How the agreement will work out in practice is still uncertain, but it is clear that the basic grievances remain unsettled; that everything will be done to prevent future strikes, and that the A. F. of L. leaders will try to play even more open policing roles to keep the workers down.

The original demands included 75 cents an hour minimum for unskilled and 90 cents for semi-skilled; and \$1.10 for skilled.

Smith Rejects United Action

Proposals for united action by the Mechanics Educational Society of America, the Auto Workers Union and the A. F. of L. rank and file to win the Motor Products strike and convert the Hudson lay-off into a strike, were rejected at a mass meeting in Deutches Haus last night by Matthew Smith, general secretary of the M.E.S.A. despite strong sentiment of the workers present in favor of the proposals.

About 500 strikers, a big proportion of the members of the M.E.S.A. attended the meeting, which was called by their organization at the initiative of the M.E.S.A. Motor Products strikers. The proposals for united action were made by J. Wilson, national organizer of Local 7, M.E.S.A.

Wilson proposed a mass meeting to be called at Arena Gardens and organization of mass picketing with rank and file negotiations committee.

When Smith first spoke, he denounced the A. F. of L. leaders, and fired radical phrases which drew

in July of last year. The success of the convention, in turn, with the additional new, fresh forces shown to have been recruited from the basic industries in the past year, is the guarantee for a much more rapid tempo in the realization of the goal set in the Open Letter to the Party members: A mass Party firmly rooted in the basic industries among the most decisive sections of the American working class.

The change in the Party can be seen by the examination of a few of the statistics of the Convention:

Party membership: 7,545 in 1930; 16,814 in 1933; 24,500 in 1934. Note the relatively increased tempo of growth during the past year as compared to the first three years of the crisis! This, incidentally, is a fitting answer to those who prematurely sounded the death knell of the Party a year ago, following the frank, penetrating self-criticism of the Open Letter.

Convention composition: out of 233 regular delegates (the tabulation on the additional 237 fraternal delegates is not completed), 145 were native-born American workers, 86 were foreign-born. There were (included in the above figures) 39 Negro delegates and 19 women.

Sixty-four per cent of all the delegates were members of trade unions, 98 were from T.U.U.L. unions, 36 from the A. F. of L. and 18 from independent unions.

Most significant, as showing the change in the Party since the Open Letter, is the industrial composition of the delegates: steel 17, metal 37, marine 16, railroad 15, mining 17, automobile 8, and textiles 9—119 of the delegates directly out of the basic industries of the country! The percentage could have been still higher had it not been for the fact that many workers proposed in the district conventions as delegates could not stay away from work for so long a period without losing their jobs.

In addition, all other sections of the toiling population were represented, sharecroppers from the South, poor farmers, workers from the less basic industries, unemployed workers, professionals.

These figures show that the Party during the past year has definitely embarked on the road charted by the Open Letter. The job now is to drive forward on that road at a greatly increased tempo.

THE convention brought out no signs of self-satisfaction with the beginnings that had been made toward a decisive turn in the Party's work. On the contrary, the work in the factories, in the trade unions, among the unemployed, in the struggle for Negro rights, in the rural districts, was thoroughly examined with the aim of searching out the mistakes and shortcomings, with the aim of finding out every fault in our work that hampered or slowed up our struggle to win the majority of the working class for the revolutionary struggle for power under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The convention mapped a course for the improvement of all phases of our mass work, again stressing the need for the main concentration of our attention, energies and resources on the Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and New York districts, and on the steel, metal, coal, auto, marine, railroad and textile industries.

Particular stress was placed on increased work in the A. F. of L. unions, on the setting up of organized opposition groups there of the militant workers, and on the establishment of independent Communist leadership in the struggle of these workers for the improvement of their conditions and against the strikebreaking policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

The many problems raised and discussed at the convention will be brought to the Party members and the readers of the Daily Worker in special articles each day. We urge every worker, every comrade to follow these articles closely. Take them up in every Party unit, in every Party committee, in every fraction. Discuss concretely how these decisions can best be carried out, how Party members can be mobilized, how the masses can be rallied for the line of the Party. The Party discussion is now closed. The convention has settled the most basic problems before the Party. Now is the time to concentrate all energies on the carrying out of all the tasks set by the convention.

The convention showed that the Party has moved forward. The report of Comrade Browder, the examination of our experiences by the delegates, and finally the decisions of the convention lay the basis for the overcoming of our weaknesses and shortcomings.

Armed with the powerful weapons given us by our Cleveland convention, the whole Party as one united force must now move forward on all fronts.

The goal of a revolutionary mass Party of the toiling masses is within our reach!

Study and energetically apply the convention decisions!

Forward to improved mass work, particularly in the factories and the trade unions!

considerable applause. But as discussion developed and workers took the floor and demanded action on the concrete proposals of the Auto Workers Union, Smith was more and more compelled to unmask himself.

He declared that not all A. F. of L. officials are betrayers, and that Collins, who has been playing the leading role in efforts to sell out the Motor Products strike is OK, but when he went to Washington, he got mixed up with the others.

Wilson proposed everybody go on the picket line next morning, but Smith opposed this, saying this would result in a fight among the workers.

Typical Demagoguery

This was typical of the demagogic arguments used by Smith to avoid a real fight against the sellout plans of the A. F. of L. leaders.

On the question of the joint meeting in Arena Gardens, Smith said he would have to take this up with the M.E.S.A. district committee, which does not meet until Friday. He also launched into a virulent attack on the Auto Workers Union. In contrast to the reception he received earlier in the evening, Smith's later remarks drew no applause.

Students to Strike Against War Friday at 11 A. M.

Bankruptcy of Nazi Germany Points to War

Gold Reserve Waning, Schacht Threatens Full Moratorium

BERLIN, April 10. — The German government has practically declared itself bankrupt with respect to its foreign debts. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, told representatives of Germany's private creditors, meeting at Basle, Switzerland, that a complete moratorium on cash payment of debts was to be expected.

This situation further accentuates the isolation into which the Nazi policies have driven Germany; but it is also being used as a whip to compel the extension of further credits to Germany in protection of old debts.

It provides no release, however, from the crushing burden placed by the German ruling class on the masses, and is no fulfillment of Hitler's "promise" to shake that burden off. On the contrary, Dr. Schacht insisted Germany wanted to pay, and asked for international assistance to sweat the necessary sums out of the German masses.

Germany's gold reserve has dwindled to \$97,265,000, largely through importation of raw materials for war preparations, in the form of metals, chemicals and cotton.

Cops Help Fascists Attack Workers

Join Attack on Chicago Anti-Tashnak Meet

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, April 10.—Contrary to the statements in the local press, most of the wounded were in the ranks of the attackers when two hundred Armenian workers here defied their anti-white guard demonstration against the combined onslaught of three hundred Tashnak (Armenian fascist) members and local police Sunday, in front of the West End Workers Club at 37 South Ashland Ave.

Fifty police, swinging clubs, flanked by the fascists, who openly displayed guns, blackjacks and knives, were beaten off by the workers, who then retreated in orderly fashion.

Five workers, four of them women, including two who carried babies in their arms, were arrested and held under \$2,500 bond each, charged with assault. They will appear in the Felony Court at 26th St. and California Ave. Tuesday, May 8.

The Armenian fascists had called the "historical meeting of all lovers of the fatherland," at the Women's Club, but were unable to mobilize support from the masses of Armenians here. Those at the meeting were gathered from all sections of this State and Indiana.

The workers' counter-demonstration was called by a United Front Anti-Tashnak Committee.

Tashnak is the same Armenian linked with white guard and Nazi organizations and fascist organizations, that recently murdered Archbishop Tourain, head of the Armenian church, because the prelate carried out the demands of his church members that he support Soviet Armenia.

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Auto workers, needle workers, miners, seamen, Japanese agricultural workers, each in turn kept the close attention of the convention relating the experiences of the Party in their industries in winning the workers for the revolutionary way out.

A particularly striking feature is the large number of new, capable leading Negro workers who have come to the forefront. As a unit, the convention called for a relentless fight on white chauvinism and petty-bourgeois nationalism and reformism.

Dealing with the auto strike situation, Comrade John Schmies, district organizer in Detroit, analyzed the significance of Roosevelt's vicious "settlement" in the threatening general auto strike.

"Did they entirely check the strike movement?" queried Schmies. "No. The bourgeoisie was compelled, as a result, chiefly, of the work of the Party, the work of the Auto Workers Union, to give increases in wages in many factories, including Ford's.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW HIRED MAN

By Burek



7,453,000 Copies of Stalin's "Leninism" Bought in 8 Years

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 10 (By Radio). — One of the most widely read books in all history is Joseph Stalin's "Fundamentals of Leninism." It is revealed on the tenth anniversary of the historic series of lectures by Stalin at Sverdlov University, which were published under that title in 1926.

This book, which became one of the main weapons of Marxist-Leninism education after the death of Lenin, has sold 7,453,000 copies in editions printed in the Soviet Union, in Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian, Uzbek, Armenian, Jewish, Finnish, Tadjik, Greek, Chinese and other languages.

Outside the Soviet Union, it has

been published in hundreds of thousands of copies in more than 20 European languages, besides Japanese, Mongolian, Korean, Arabic, Pundjab and other non-European languages, making it the most widely read book of modern times.

The tenth edition is now being prepared for publication, in a Russian edition of 1,000,000 copies, and 500,000 copies in 20 other languages.

Besides the various articles on theoretical questions in this book, the new edition will also include Stalin's "The International Significance of the October Revolution." The whole Soviet press today is devoting articles to the anniversary of the delivery of these lectures, stressing the tremendous importance of these works of Stalin.

New Haven Trades Council Supports Anti-War League

Two Anti-War Meetings in New Haven, Friday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—The New Haven Central Trades Council, city center of the A. F. of L. unions, has voted to recommend to all its locals that they hear representatives of the American League Against War and Fascism, and take up the question of affiliation to the League, following a meeting with M. Sapir, New Haven secretary of the League.

Two anti-war mass meetings will be held in New Haven on Friday, April 13, one at Yale University at 3 p.m., a second one on the Central Green at 5 p.m.

Following the sale of the League's magazine, "Fight," and a distribution of leaflets in front of the Winchester Arms Co. plant, the Winchester workers have asked that "Fight" be sold there regularly.

The Y.M.C.A. clubs of New Haven have voted to support the League, which has been given a meeting place in the Y.M.C.A. building.

6 N.Y. Young Circle Groups Affiliate To Anti-War Body

Biggest Y.M.H.A. Votes to Join Anti-Fascist, Anti-War League

NEW YORK.—Six New York circles of the Young Circle League, junior body of the Socialist Workers' Circles, have voted to affiliate with the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism, over the heads of their national leaders, who carry out the Socialist Party's policy of sabotaging the League's struggle against war and fascism.

The circles which have affiliated are the Cleos, Arco, Robert Owens, Upton Sinclair, Vanguard and Carlyle circles.

The clubs of the Y. M. H. A. at 92nd St. and Lexington Ave., the largest Y. M. H. A. in America, voted to affiliate with the Youth Section of the League at an anti-war conference Sunday night, attended by 394 delegates, representing 1,700 members.

The conference set up a continuation committee, one member of which has taken a place on the permanent educational body of the institution, to carry on anti-war work.

Nazi-Scottsboro Protest Parade in Baltimore Sunday

Preparatory Conference Called for Tonight by the I. L. D.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Protest against the brutal torture of Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader, by the Nazi butchers, and of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon at the hands of their Southern jailers, and the mass fight for their release, will reach a high point this Saturday evening with a mighty torchlight parade and demonstration through the streets of Baltimore.

The action is being organized by the International Labor Defense, which has invited all organizations and individuals "of all political and social beliefs" to participate. A call sent out by the I. L. D. urges all organizations to set up a parade committee of five to help prepare the demonstration on the broadest united front basis. A special parade conference has been called for this Wednesday evening at 7:30 at 1204 E. Baltimore St., where final plans and future actions will be discussed and decided. Individual workers and sympathizers are urged to form Committees of Action in the shops and neighborhoods.

Organizations are requested to donate two or more dollars to help finance the preparations for the parade. Meanwhile, meetings are being held throughout the city to mobilize the widest support for the protest action. The Scottsboro Branch of the I. L. D. composed mainly of longshoremen, is holding meetings on the waterfront. The Ruby Bates Branch will hold an open-air meeting this Wednesday night at Lawrence and Calhoun Sts., at which Joe Benson, district organizer of the I. L. D., will speak.

White Captain Gets 3 Months for Slaying Negro

BRUSSELS, (By Mail). —The captain of a Congo river-boat has just been sentenced to three months imprisonment for the murder of a Negro worker. This sentence is regarded as another recent one of five years' imprisonment imposed on a native charged with breaking a window pane and a similar one for "jostling a European."

Demonstration Planned from Coast to Coast

Mass Meetings Called in Many Colleges by N.S.L., I.I.D.

NEW YORK.—Mass meetings against war, and a one-hour strike against war, at 11 a. m. Friday, April 13, will be carried out by the students of many universities, colleges and high schools throughout the country, the Youth Section of the American League Against Fascism announced yesterday.

The one-hour strike is being organized by the National Student League, the League for Industrial Democracy, with the support of the youth section of the League Against War and Fascism, the Young Communist League and other youth organizations.

Five colleges in California, including the University of California, the University of Southern California, and the Los Angeles Junior College will carry out the strike on Friday.

John Hopkins university, Baltimore, will strike.

At Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, there will be a mass anti-war meeting on April 13, and an anti-war conference on April 14.

At Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, where 7 students were recently expelled for objecting to B. O. T. C. Friday, there will be a strike on Friday.

At Missouri State University, there will be a state-wide anti-war conference, April 14 and 15, under the auspices of the Social Problems Club, and supported by the Youth Section of the League Against War and Fascism. This conference will also be called on to take up the fight for the reinstatement of Eugene Ringo, recently expelled for objecting to R.O.T.C. drill.

In New York, students of Columbia University, City College, Brooklyn College, Long Island University, New York University, Seth Low College, Clinton High School, Lincoln High School, will strike at 11 a. m. Friday, and the students of New Lots Evening School, Brooklyn, will strike during the third and fourth periods at night.

At City College, Norman Tallente, Secretary of the New York City Central Committee of the League, will address a mass meeting at 11 a. m. Friday in Great Hall.

At Columbia, Professor Margaret Schuch of the League will address a mass anti-war meeting in Room 309, Havermyer Hall, at 8 p. m. tonight.

In Clinton High, Bronx, there will be a mass meeting at 2:30 p. m. today in the school auditorium in preparation for the strike.

In Lincoln High, where a student conference last week voted strike, the principal decided to stop all classes at the strike period and turn them over to a discussion of the war danger.

At New Lots Evening High, where the Students' General Organization voted strike, the principal arranged for a C.W.A. concert during the strike period.

The students have been called on to boycott the concert, and to rally in a mass anti-war meeting outside the school during the strike period.

Dock Strike in Brazil; Railway Strike Broken

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 10.—Longshoremen of the Brazilian Lloyd Navigation Company went on strike yesterday, demanding higher wages.

A strike of 22,000 railway workers on the British-owned Leopoldina Railway, who walked out Saturday night, was broken by their reformist leaders, who accepted a promise of President Vargas that the Ministry of Labor would work out a plan to "meet their demands within reason."

"The success of this work depends on the cooperation and the support given by the central committee, the district and section committees. In the success of this work we will have tens of thousands of workers in the A. F. of L. unions drawn into a revolutionary role, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and we will bring greater masses into conflict against the betraying bureaucrats."

In trade union work the center of attention was drawn to the two dangers: failure to work within the A. F. of L. and against tendencies that might lead toward liquidations of the revolutionary trade unions.

Comrade MacKawan, Negro delegate from the New York District, in his contribution to the discussion, told how the Convention clarified him on some very basic issues, especially the question of the fight against white chauvinism and petty-bourgeois nationalism.

"I know that there existed a period of confusion in Harlem. Now I can see it clearly. I have been confused and I am sure that other Negro comrades have been also.

Discuss Factory and Trade Union Work at 8th Convention

Convention Wires Its Greetings to Angelo Herndon in Prison

By HARRY GANNES

TRADE union questions were avidly discussed at the Eighth National Convention of the Party, recently concluded in Cleveland.

Auto workers, needle workers, miners, seamen, Japanese agricultural workers, each in turn kept the close attention of the convention relating the experiences of the Party in their industries in winning the workers for the revolutionary way out.

A particularly striking feature is the large number of new, capable leading Negro workers who have come to the forefront. As a unit, the convention called for a relentless fight on white chauvinism and petty-bourgeois nationalism and reformism.

Dealing with the auto strike situation, Comrade John Schmies, district organizer in Detroit, analyzed the significance of Roosevelt's vicious "settlement" in the threatening general auto strike.

"Did they entirely check the strike movement?" queried Schmies. "No. The bourgeoisie was compelled, as a result, chiefly, of the work of the Party, the work of the Auto Workers Union, to give increases in wages in many factories, including Ford's.

at the foundation of the inability to lead the struggle of the workers when the huge strike clouds were hanging over the auto industry.

"We permitted ourselves," he declared, "after first beginning concentration, to deviate from the correct policy of concentration. We carried it on at best in a superficial and mechanical way.

"Our shortcomings stand out the sharper in the face of the experience that we have gained during the threatening general auto strike for building of the Party."

Among the detailed proposals given to the convention by Comrade Schmies for overcoming the failures in the Detroit district were: The placing in the forefront more sharply the building of the Auto Workers Union; continue united front activities; work within the A. F. of L.; the consolidating and building of nuclei in auto factories; the recruiting of the best and most militant auto workers for the Communist Party.

For the first time in her life, a white Southern textile woman, delegate to the convention, stepped before so large an audience to speak and make a motion. That proposal was that the convention send a telegram of revolutionary greetings to Angelo Herndon, Negro class war prisoner, imprisoned in Fulton Tower Prison, Atlanta, Georgia, serving a 20-year sentence for his revolutionary activity.

The whole convention rose and cheered Comrade Herndon after the reading of the following telegram: "Hundreds of Negro and white delegates, assembled at the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party, U. S. A., send heartfelt revolutionary greetings to our imprisoned young comrade. The

convention is preparing for leadership of the struggle against hunger, fascism and war program of capitalism with the sharpest emphasis placed on the struggle for Negro liberation. The entire Party pledges a ten-fold increase in mass struggle to gain your release from the Southern lynch prison."

Ben Gold, leader of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, was announced to speak amid a storm of handclapping.

"In the final analysis," stated Comrade Gold, "the determining factor is to what degree, to what extent do the leading comrades make a conscious effort to carry on a consistent and persistent struggle for the correct party line, and with what results?"

The Party will have to pay closer attention to the trade union fractions, said Comrade Gold. "The sharp criticism of the Seventh Convention of our mistakes have helped us very much," he said. "We suffered from the two mistakes of not working within the reformist unions, the right mistake; and the leftist mistake of only calling on the workers to leave these unions and join us. Since then we have corrected these mistakes and are making progress."

He proposed two methods of raising the political level of the members in the revolutionary trade unions. They are (1) Open Party meetings, where Party leaders will come to take up trade union problems from time to time, and discuss the role of the Party; (2) A method must be carried out, of leaders, coming down to open fraction meetings of the Party and non-Party members, to discuss with them the prob-

lems of their unions and the struggles of the entire country. "This means," he emphasized, "the bringing into closer contact the struggles of the union with the revolutionary struggles of our Party and of the whole working class."

A Negro woman delegate from Michigan made a stirring speech on the struggle against white chauvinism and petty-bourgeois nationalism.

"We do not have to look upon the women question as the capitalists do. We must look to them as fighters, soldiers side by side with the men comrades in the battle for the victory being led by the Communist Party."

Comrade Toth, an experienced fighter in building revolutionary opposition in the A. F. of L. next spoke. He pointed out it was important "to examine and draw the necessary conclusions from the recent strike struggles conducted by the rank and file in the A. F. of L. unions over the head of the labor bureaucracy."

"Despite most of these strikes," he said, "especially where we have no organized opposition, we find the misleaders in the forefront to betray. This makes it important for us once more to realize the importance of building the opposition inside these local unions."

Comrade Toth detailed the factors showing the growing radicalization of the masses within the A. F. of L. which made it more and more imperative to intensify the building of revolutionary opposition. "There is resistance on the part of certain comrades," he warned, "against the correct line of the