

Sentiment Chicago Workers Defy Carnegie, Pa. for Strike Police Ban, Will March In City Council Adopts 7598

21,000 Miners Are Now Out; Picket on Highways

BOSSSES ASK MILITIA Communist Steel Mill Paper Disturbs Bosses

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17.—The Debardeleben Coal Corporation closed its four mines in Walker County today. Twenty-one thousand miners are now out on strike in Alabama. Only four miners are operating. Deputies armed with rifles guarded mine tips. The strikers marched two abreast on the Edgewater mine of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. at dawn today. They were turned back at a bridge leading to the mine. Strike pickets are keeping watch on the public highways to keep away scabs.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17.—Sentiment for strike among steel workers and ore miners is rapidly spreading here with over 18,000 miners already out. All mines of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. shut down when two captive mines joined the strike on Monday.

Picketing has been effective. Seven scabs are in the hospital. A bus driver approaching the Doona mine with a load of scabs was hauled off the bus. Two hundred deputies were sworn in. General John Persons, commander of the Alabama National Guard, is "investigating" the need of the militia. Persons is the head of the First National Bank, with heavy investments in coal mines. The sheriff appeared at the Hamilton Slope mines, accompanied by W. H. Huey, district representative of the United Mine Workers, and both urged the pickets to disperse. An editorial in the Age Herald called on the officials of the U. M. W. A. to control their membership. Two Negro strikers at Porter, Ala., were arrested. Calvin Foy was charged with "carrying concealed weapons," and Jack Bloodworth with "drunkenness." The arrests are the result of a clash with pickets.

The Southern coal and textile owners are moving heaven and earth to continue the lower wages in the South.

The Communist Party is distributing leaflets expounding the

Giants Win Opener From Phillies, 6-1

Balmy Weather Brings 30,000 to Polo Grounds

NEW YORK.—With Mayor La Guardia absent on official business, Alderman President Bernard Deutsch took a furlough (not payless) yesterday to toss out the initial ball of New York's baseball season. The opening tilt, preceded by the usual bands, bunting and ballyhoo, resulted in a 6 to 1 victory for the Giants over the visiting Philadelphia Phillies.

Some 30,000 to 35,000 fans, encouraged by the best spring weather of the year, momentarily forgot that the cost of living is soaring higher than Fullis' fly balls as they watched the Giants score three of their six runs in quick succession during the second inning.

After Vezeg fanned and Richards and Hubbell connected with the first pitch for a single, sending Richards to second. Moore, next up, did his bit with a short single to center and the bases were full. Ryan lined one into center for another single, bringing Richards and Hubbell home. Moore got to third on the same play. Terry then forced Ryan at second and Moore scored. Ott walked at his turn to bat. Jackson bounded one to Chiozza, who stepped on third. While the Giants were thus profitably entertaining the Phillies, the Yankees were being beaten by the Athletics at Philly to the tune of 6 to 5. In both instances the home town fans were satisfied.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philad. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 0
New York 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 6 8 0
Batteries: Elliott, Hansen, Collins and Wilson, Hubbell and Richards.
Yankees-Athletics, Shibe Park, Phil.
New York 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 5 8 0
Phila. 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 2 6 10 1
Gomez, Murphy, Smythe, Uhle and Dickey.



Part of 1933 May Day demonstration in New York City.

Detroit Workers Push Fight on Police Attempt To Bar May Day Demonstration from Grand Circus Park

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, April 17.—The new Detroit Police Commissioner, Heinrich A. Pickert, today again refused to grant the request for permit to use the Grand Circus Park for the May Day demonstration.

The new Police Commissioner is an appointee of the infamous Michigan Manufacturers' Association, which is well known for its open shop anti-labor activities. This refusal on the part of the Police Commissioner is an attack on the civil rights of the Detroit workers. The Police Chief refused to grant the May First permit for the Grand Circus Park to a committee elected by a united May Day conference held last Sunday. The committee informed the commissioner that it insists on its right to demonstrate at the Grand Circus Park and will bring this

Farmers in Rally at Court Demand Release of Leader

Fight Contempt Charges Against Harry Lux, and Burleigh

(Special to the Daily Worker)
OMAHA, Neb., April 17.—An extraordinary demonstration of farmers from all parts of the state took place here yesterday before the Federal Court at Lincoln and the State Court House as the court heard the appeal for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Henry Burleigh.

Burleigh was recently arrested, together with Harry Lux, state organizer of the Farm Holiday Association, when both were seized for leading a demonstration against the eviction of a ruined farmer. The huge crowd of farmers outside the courtroom were addressed by Mother Bloor, famous and beloved farm organizer; David Levinson, lawyer of the International Labor Defense, who is defending Burleigh and Lux, and Harry Lux.

Special "Daily" to Picture 48 Years of May Day Struggles

NEW YORK.—Dramatically vivid descriptions of 48 years of May Day strikes, demonstrations, street-battles by the workingclass will be given in a series of stories, drawing and pictures which will appear in the 24 full size page May Day edition of the Daily Worker.

The first May Day demonstration, which originated in the United States, with workers throughout the country downing tools and parading through main streets with placards demanding an eight hour day, will be described by James S. Allen in his article, "The Historical Background of May Day in the U. S." The same article will tell of the historically famous Haymarket massacre in May, 1886, several days after tens of thousands of Chicago workers unfurled to the breeze the first May Day banners, and marched in one of the mightiest proletarian demonstrations ever witnessed in the United States.

May Days Abroad
In the 24 page May Day edition will also appear stories showing how workers in European and in other countries followed the example of the American workers and organized

Caseyville Council, AFL Locals Also Vote for the Workers' Bill

NEW YORK.—The Borough Council of Carnegie, Pa., a steel and coal town of 15,000 population, has been forced to endorse the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). The City Council of Collinsville, Ill., with a population of 8,000, has also endorsed the Workers' Bill.

In Detroit, the Advisory Board (District Council) of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers (A. F. of L.), with which are affiliated Local Unions 37, 42, 357, 591, 552 and 675, has endorsed the Workers' Bill. The delegates were instructed to bring the bill before the Michigan State Conference of the Brotherhood and before the semi-annual meeting of the Brotherhood when it meets on Sunday, April 22, at Lansing, Mich. The Advisory Board represents over 1,000 members of the craft.

The Ziegler, Ill., branch of the Illinois Workers' Alliance (Socialist) has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

In Milwaukee, Wis., the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Workers' Union, Federal Local No. 18546, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Local No. 8 (both A. F. of L.) have endorsed the bill.

The endorsement of H. R. 7598 by the Carnegie Borough Council was forced by the workers, led by the Unemployment Councils, after two demonstrations, in which the Negro workers took a prominent part. In Carnegie, Negroes are picketing the eating in restaurants and from entering the moving picture houses. In addition, the Borough Council members are representatives of big business, the burgess being president of the Carnegie.

Byrne Bill Passes State Senate; Has 16 Week Provision Called "Unemployment Insurance," But Bars Jobless

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—The State Senate last night passed the Byrne Bill, which Governor Lehman has mis-named an "unemployment insurance" measure, but which does not apply to those already totally unemployed in the state.

The Byrne bill, backed by the New York State Federation of Labor, calls for a maximum payment of benefits of only 16 weeks. A worker has to be laid off for a period of ten weeks before he becomes eligible to receive any benefits. Those now jobless are not included. The maximum amount in a week is \$15, and goes as low as \$5 a week for the maximum 16-week period.

The workers, if the bill passed, would have nothing to say regarding distribution of benefits, as the bill calls for the Commissioner of Labor to control the funds. The payments would not begin for a long period as the bill calls for a "reserve" fund to be built by securing 3 per cent of payrolls from employers for the next 3 years.

This fraudulent "unemployment insurance" bill is one of the state bills advocated by Senator Wagner in his "reserves" bill now before the U. S. Congress, which calls for such impotent state bills as the Byrne Bill. These bills are put forward at this time in order to sidetrack the demand of the workers for real unemployment insurance through the passage by the state and national governments of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

The Byrne bill passed the state senate by a vote of 26 to 21, and is now expected to pass the state assembly.

Tool, Die Makers' Mass Meet Votes To Continue And Strengthen Strike

In the Footsteps of the A. F. of L. (AN EDITORIAL)

THE decision of the conference of the A. F. of L. chiefs Sunday outlawing strikes in the auto industry is part of the desperate efforts of the manufacturers to pound the strike movement to pieces and get by the present season without strikes. "Strikes must end," is the order of the manufacturers and the Roosevelt Government; and the A. F. of L. chiefs echo the cry of their masters.

"We must delay action," think the employers. "When the lay-offs come we will comb out the union fighters and 'stabilize' things permanently. If the workers strike now and cement their organizations they will continue their fight when they return to the shops and the industry will finally be unionized." This is the cunning tactic of the exploiters and their government.

The way to achieve this goal is to make the workers place their faith in the arbitration board set up by the President. They hope by means of treacherous preachings, "Be patient, Rome wasn't built in a day," to induce the workers to abandon strike action and give up their fight.

It is clear that the workers cannot defeat the company unions and improve their wages and working conditions if this policy is not defeated. The Auto Workers Union in its statement published yesterday in the Daily Worker gave the correct line to the workers when it called upon them to struggle against the arbitration—no strike.

This "no strike" edict of the A. F. of L. chiefs was issued at the very moment when 4,000 tool and die workers, organized in the Mechanics Educational Society of America, are striking.

What course is the M. E. S. A. following in the present situation? Undoubtedly the militant membership of this organization want to

Scottsboro Aircraft Men Protest Rally Out Solid In N.Y. Apr. 25

Workers to Thunder Demand for Release, Halt to Torture Earl Browder to Speak to Strikers on Friday

NEW YORK.—A call for a tremendous outpouring of New York workers on April 25, International day of protest against the torture and continued imprisonment of the innocent Scottsboro boys, was issued last Sunday by a conference of functionaries of the New York district of the International Labor Defense meeting at Irving Plaza.

The conference formulated plans for a monster parade and demonstration in Harlem on April 25, when workers from all sections of the city will mass in Harlem for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and support of the national liberation struggles of the oppressed Negro masses.

April 25 was named as International Scottsboro Day by the International Red Aid, which called upon its sections in over 78 countries to hold protest demonstrations on that day and to intensify the fight for the freedom of the boys throughout the entire month of April.

The demonstration in Harlem will occur on the anniversary of the first Scottsboro march and demonstration three years ago in Harlem, which marked the beginning of the nation-wide drive to smash the Scottsboro frame-up. Since that time the mass fight for the Scottsboro boys has spread to all sections of the world, under the leadership of the International Red Aid, parent body of the I. L. D.

In preparation for the city-wide demonstration on April 25, the Bronx Section of the I. L. D. is organizing a Scottsboro parade and rally on April 20, at which Joseph Brodsky, chief of the legal staff of the I. L. D., and Richard B. Moore, general secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, will be the main speakers.

Will Call for Thaelmann's Freedom at Mass Open-Air Meeting in Yorkville Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Following the complete defeat of 200 Nazis who attacked an anti-fascist street meeting in Yorkville, Thursday night, dozens of workers came to the German Workers Club at 1501 Third Avenue, to be organized into defense squads to defend the Thaelmann protest meeting called for tomorrow night.

Thursday's meeting, which is called to demand the release of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, who is being tortured in a Berlin dungeon, will be at 7 p. m. on East 86th St., between Lexington and Third Aves.

At last Thursday's meeting, 1,500 men and women blocking traffic on 86th between Lexington and 3rd Aves. routed the Nazis when they attempted to break up the meeting. This meeting inaugurated a series of open air meetings in Yorkville, a neighborhood the Nazis claim as a stronghold.

A seaman from the audience, who came from Germany two weeks ago, began to tell about a Nazi meeting he attended in Hamburg. He was boosted up on the platform. At the meeting, he said, a Nazi leader told an audience of women how to prepare soup with potato peelings and oats.

"Hitler soup!" a worker shouted from the audience. "Does Hitler eat it?" another asked in derision. "Yes, he does," a Nazi yelled while the crowd roared with laughter.

Otto Durick, Hans Baer and the Ex-serviceman Hansen who returned from Germany recently, spoke for the Anti-Fascist Action, a united

4,000 Men in 82 Shops Out; Demand Written Agreements

STRIKE FOUNDRY 2,000 on Picket Line at Michigan Stove Co.

By SAM DON
(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, April 17.—At a spirited meeting last night at the Deutsches Haus, 2,500 striking tool and die makers voted to continue, extend and strengthen their strike which began last Thursday midnight.

Since the strike began 22 shops have settled. Eighty-two jobbing shops are still out, involving close to 4,000 men.

The mass meeting of the strikers also decided that those of the set-up shops with whom the union has only verbal agreements, the mass meeting of the strikers requested labor organizations to extend their support to the strike. The workers decided to continue picketing, especially around the larger plants, such as the F. Joseph Lamb Tool and Die Company and the Allied Products Corp.

In yesterday's story, we anticipated that Matthew Smith, General Secretary of the Mechanic's Educational Society of America, is moving to recognize the hated Automobile Labor Board set up by President Roosevelt. At last night's meeting Smith put over a resolution which opens the door for the full recognition of the Automobile Labor Board with the purpose of having the Board call off the jobbers, and "settle" in favor of the jobbers.

At many meetings, on several occasions, the tool and die makers organized into the M. E. S. A. voted against the recognition of the President's Automobile Labor Board. Smith knows that. He, therefore, submitted a resolution, which authorizes the District Committee to take up with the Automobile Labor Board only cases of discrimination. It is through this joker that Smith has opened the door for the recognition of the Board and to submit the strike to the compulsory arbitration decisions of the Board. On Sunday Mr. Smith declared that the issues

Wirt "Revolution" Bubble Collapses Under Testimony

New Deal "Liberals" Indignantly Deny Radical Intentions

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Wirt controversy was carried to the floor of the House late today. Republicans challenging Democrats to bring New Dealers Tegwell and Frederick C. Howe to testify on their social-political views. (Especially those most used in New Deal ballyhoo—M. Y.)

Red-baiting Representative Hamilton Fish of New York at the same time announced:

"Wirt is not our baby—Democrats are trying to make him out a Republican propagandist, but he has been a consistent supporter of the Roosevelt monetary policies."

Unchallenged statements by Roosevelt officials and supporters concerning the "Roosevelt Revolution" and such predictions as that "business will be logically required to disappear" were placed in a house committee's record today

side by side with fervent denials by five liberal "New Dealers" that they ever heard anything about the "revolution" which Dr. William A. Wirt, of Indiana charged was being plotted.

The contrast between quotations from speeches and books which are the backbone of the Roosevelt demagoguery and the statements by the liberal New Deal officials served to emphasize anew the vast gulf between what is claimed as the object of the New Deal and what it actually

Dollfuss Refuses Freedom to 2,000 Workers' Children

GENEVA, April 17.—The Dollfuss-Heimwehr fascist government will not permit 2,000 children of murdered and imprisoned workers to be taken to Switzerland, Miss Emily Green Balch of Boston said on her return here yesterday.

She said the fascist government was afraid the children would "become hostile to the Austrian Government" if they were allowed to leave the country.

Celebrate 4th Anniversary of MWIU at Banquet Thursday

ILGW Heads Betray Workers With Orders to Go Home and Wait

Industrial Union Will Aid Locked Out Workers

NEW YORK—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union will do absolutely nothing to fight the lockout of 25,000 dressmakers and the threatened lockout of thousands more, according to statements made yesterday by Charles Zimmerman the Lovestonette, Julius Hochman, and Antonini, all officials of the union.

The orders to "go home and wait till the bosses open the shops" were given to 700 shop chairmen at a meeting in Webster Hall. No questions or discussion were allowed. Several workers in the audience who attempted to question the I. L. G. W. U. officials were forcibly squelched by strong arm men stationed around the hall.

This betrayal would leave the workers absolutely helpless in the face of the lockout. "What can we tell the workers," many shop chairmen were heard to remark as they left the hall.

The "lay down and take it" policy of the I. L. G. W. U. bureaucrats was first promulgated publicly at a meeting of union functionaries Monday night at which Hochman, dressmakers manager of the joint board, stated that the policy of the I. L. G. W. U. will be to put out no demands but wait until the bosses call the workers back to the shops.

The union has taken several halls for the strikers. The bosses, in locking out their workers yesterday, urged them to the International halls, and not to the halls hired by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. This shows a deliberate plot by the bosses and the international officials to force workers to accept the lockout, and the wage cuts that will follow, with the minimum of protest.

That their scheme will not succeed was shown yesterday when many locked-out shops reported to the Industrial Union that they are formulating demands to answer the lockout with strikes for better conditions.

The N.T.W.I.U. urged the locked out workers to demand shop meetings to discuss the raising of demands, and if the I.L.G.W.U. officials refuse, to call such shop meetings themselves. The Industrial Union urges the workers to demand the minimum wage scale and immediate wage increases.

I.L.G.W.U. workers were urged to come to the headquarters of the union, 131 W. 28th St. with complaints, for advice and help.

About 5,000 locked out workers attended the mass open air meeting held yesterday afternoon at the corner of 36th St. and 8th Ave.

Left Wing Opposition Calls Meeting
NEW YORK.—The I. L. G. W. U. Left Wing Opposition has called an open air demonstration today, noon at 36th St. and 8th Ave., to protest against the orders of their union officials to go home and wait till the lockout is over.

A delegation to the International Union headquarters will be elected to demand that the workers be organized against the lockout and demands be adopted for the minimum wage and wage increases.

At one o'clock the workers will attend a mass meeting at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, to hear the report of the delegation.

The Left Wing Opposition demands that the bosses pay for the loss of time in view of the fact that lockout is a violation of the agreement.

ATTENTION, ALL CARPENTERS!
A special membership meeting of the Independent Carpenters Union will be held tonight at 8 p.m. at the headquarters, 820 Broadway, New York City. You are requested to put aside all other activities and attend this meeting. Bring along other carpenters with you.

MAY 1st Celebration

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
7:30 P. M.
Reserved Seat \$1.00
General Admission 25 cents
Communist Party, N. Y. District
50 East 13th St.

Important meeting of FESTIVAL and BAZAAR COMMITTEE, New York District, C. F., this Wednesday, April 18, at 7:30 p.m., 50 East 13th St., Room 205. All unions, mass organizations, I.W.O. and I.L.D. branches are requested to send delegates without fail.

5TH JUBILEE CONCERT and BALL

of the Prospect Workers Club
At the Main Ballroom of Hunts Point Palace
163rd St. & Southern Blvd., Bronx
SATURDAY, APRIL 21st
and 300 workers will participate in the excellent program
Double Band Will Play
Tickets in advance \$5, at door 45c. Curtain rises at 8:45 P.M. sharp

Wirt "Revolution" Bubble Collapses Under Testimony

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ally is accomplishing. It came out as the House Committee, investigating the "red plot" charge by the school master of the U.S. Steel town of Gary, Ind., heard the participants in a dinner party at which, according to Wirt, the Roosevelt "revolution" was discussed.

Questioning Lawrence Todd, now correspondent for Tass, the Soviet Union Press Association, but engaged chiefly as correspondent for Federated Press, Labor News Service, at the time of the dinner, the Republican representative McGugin of Kansas flourished a copy of the Daily Worker and asked whether the witness wrote for this Communist newspaper.

"They received my articles," Todd replied, "but they did not ordinarily use them."

He also pointed out that about 80 newspapers are served by Federated Press, including several republican newspapers. McGugin introduced the Daily Worker and presented the startling "evidence" that it is Communist—something printed on its masthead.

Republican McGugin succeeded, however, in getting into the record quotations from a speech by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell, in which he called for a "planned economy" and explained that this precludes "business."

Also, an excerpt from a book by Ernest K. Lindley, saying "it may be" that "Roosevelt is only the Kerensky of this revolution, was inserted by McGugin.

All five of the government-administrative officer witnesses condemned Wirt's declarations. One, Hildegard Kneeland, of the A.A.A., however, confessed that she "objected to the idea that 1926 is an adequate goal—we can go on to greater prosperity more evenly distributed."

Asked how this could be accomplished, however, Miss Kneeland confessed she didn't know. Nor had she ever read any of Tugwell's statements, she said.

House Democrats, put in a tight place by the Republicans "red baiting" because it is a fact that the Roosevelt administration itself has promoted the fiction of "revolution"—while actually serving the biggest capitalists (witness lowered real

have nothing to do with the betrayal of the A. F. of L. chiefs. The membership hate the arbitration schemes whose evil work they felt in their last strike and want to unite their ranks for a determined struggle against the manufacturers.

But is this the policy of the dominant leadership in the M. E. S. A. headed by Smith? It must be frankly stated that Smith and his group is steering the workers into the pitfalls of arbitration.

UNDER the cover of demagogic speeches against arbitration this official, who is himself a member of the Detroit Regional Labor Board, opened the door to the recognition of the Automobile Labor Board when he proposed that cases of discrimination be brought to it for settlement.

How does Smith accomplish this? By making the workers believe that justice can be expected from the Board in the questions of the right of organization. But if justice can be secured from this Board in matters of discrimination why then should not the questions of wages and working conditions also be brought to the Board? Why should workers strike and sacrifice their time, energy and money when the Board exists to take care of the workers' grievances. In that way Smith prepares the ground for abandoning the strike weapon and deflates strike spirit of the workers.

The Automobile Labor Board will not give justice to the workers. It made its debut by barring unionism in the plants and handing down an agreement for the Nash workers upon the employers' terms which the Nash workers rejected. It cannot be counted upon to meet the terms of the Michigan Stove, and tool and die makers, but will only trick the workers into going back to work with weaker organization and their conditions and wages basically unchanged.

Smith is steering the way of the A. F. of L. The difference between Green and Collins and Smith is only a difference in the manner in which the employers' policies are carried out—Green and Collins act openly and make no bones about their anti-strike policy, while Smith and his group, with an eye to the militant rank and file, carry out this arbitration and class co-operation policy under the cover of radical phrases, and in an underhanded way. Both ways lead, however, to the same result—tangling the workers in the meshes of arbitration, restraining the workers from using their full power to organize and strike. It is not accidental that although the A. F. of L. chiefs sabotage the tool and die workers by their position, Smith does not undertake a struggle against them.

The auto workers must militantly oppose the position of the A. F. of L. chiefs and Smith. They must demand the withdrawal of the labor officials from the strikebreaking machinery of the employers and the government. They must call for Smith's withdrawal from the Detroit Regional Labor Board, consolidate their strike by uniting their ranks and pushing forward, in the strike machinery and in the work of the union, militant fighters that do not hesitate to struggle against the employers and the N. R. A. Labor Boards.

chances' Educational Society, began a week ago and embraces a thousand workers.

The main demand of the strikers is a 20 per cent increase in wages. Members of the Women's Auxiliary of the M.E.S.A. participated in last night's picketing. Picketing continued today.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—Yesterday at midnight, close to 2,000 workers joined the pickets of the struck plant of the Michigan Stove Co. Police from six precinct stations were rushed to break up the militant mass picket demonstration. Traffic was jammed for over an hour and a number of windows broken. The strike, led by the Me-

Irish Workers Club Joins May 1st United Front

NEW YORK.—The Irish Workers Club yesterday endorsed the United Front May Day demonstration and pledged to mobilize the largest number of Irish workers for participation in solidarity with our class brothers on this great International May Day demonstration.

Section 2 of C. P. Holds Open Meeting on 8th Convention

NEW YORK.—An open membership meeting of Party and non-Party members, organized by Section 2 of the Communist Party, will be held Thursday, April 19, at Irving Plaza at 7:30 p.m. in which the eighth national convention of the Communist Party, U. S. A., will be discussed.

Irving Potash, delegate to the convention and New York district secretary of the New York Trades Workers Industrial Union, will lead the discussion. Thirty-five shop locals have pledged to attend, along with all the sympathizers and non-Party workers they can bring.

Strike Sentiment Spreads to Steel

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myth of "cheaper living costs" in the South, explaining lower wages result in the division of Negro and white workers. They ask why the N. R. A. has not abolished the differential wage in other industries where there is no competition.

The Communist Party leaflet, and the latest issue of "Blast," Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. shop paper, are having a tremendous effect and great popularity.

Company union representatives were called in by the superintendent of the T. C. I. Wire Mill, and an effort was made to get a statement from them denouncing "Blast" as lies, but the representatives refused, saying the shop paper speaks the truth.

At Dalton, Georgia, the Real Silk Hosiery Mill is on strike. The workers are demanding union recognition, and are in sympathy with the Indianapolis, Indiana, strike for wage increases. Weavers at the Rockhill, So. Carolina, plant of the Highland Park Manufacturing Co. struck against the stretchout from 24 to 43 looms.

wages and increased monopoly profits under the New Deal) are ready to drop the proceeding. Republican McGugin insists he wants more witnesses whom he wants heard.

Amalgamated Will Discuss Unity Move

Committees from Food Unions to Meet to Discuss Uniting

NEW YORK.—A definite advance toward the establishment of one union in the New York food industry through the amalgamation of the existing unions was made yesterday.

The general executive board of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, 799 Broadway, has elected a committee of five to meet in conference with a similar committee of the Food Workers Industrial Union to discuss the question.

This agreement of the executive board of the Amalgamated to discuss the question brings to a head the campaign initiated by the Food Workers Industrial Union to force one union of food workers in the industry so as to be in a better position to combat the attacks of the bosses and win better conditions.

Move Started on March 7. The move to amalgamate the unions began on March 7, when a committee from the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, local 119 of the F. W. I. U., appeared before the executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant section of the Amalgamated Union with a plan to unite the two unions. The question was referred to the general executive board of the union.

On March 24 a letter was sent by the national committee of the F. W. I. U. to the general executive board of the Amalgamated and to all locals, which said:

"We believe that a committee of your union can work out definite plans in the direction of establishing one union in the industry. On the basis of these plans, the membership of the Amalgamated Food Workers and the Food Workers Industrial Union will decide or amend these plans, and begin to carry them through into action."

Endorsing the proposal of the F. W. I. U. to unite forces, the membership of locals 164 and 3 of the Amalgamated instructed their delegates of the general executive board to vote in favor of amalgamation.

The final agreement of the executive board of the Amalgamated to elect a committee to discuss the question was made following the appearance of Wm. Albertson and J. Rubin, of the national committee of the F. W. I. U., before the executive board of the Amalgamated, where they outlined the need of forming one union in the industry.

From the park the workers will parade to the Workers Center at 645-22nd Street, corner of Grove, where an indoor meeting will be held from 3:30 p.m., followed by a mass meeting at 8 p.m.

An evening celebration is also being organized by East Oakland workers.

May Day Rallies Throughout Coal Fields
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—May Day demonstrations will be held throughout the Southern Illinois coal fields. Thus far the towns and cities announcing their meetings include:

SPRINGFIELD.—A county-wide demonstration at Nakomis, with an all-day celebration at Berger's Park following the demonstration; the City Park in Verdun; the Court House at Belleville; the City Park at Zeigler; the Court House at Peoria, Pana; Glen Carbon, Bloomington, Centralia and Staunton. At the latter city efforts are still being made to form a United Front demonstration with Socialist workers. A demonstration is also to be held at the Gillespie City Park.

Unemployed Councils in the mining fields are placing large orders for the special May Day issue of the "Daily Worker."

To Fight for Youth Demands on May Day
SUPERIOR, Wis., April 17.—Fourteen organizations at the United Front May Day Conference here pledged to carry on a fight for the three demands proposed by the West End Social Club for the youth of Superior. These demands are: 1. Free adequate mental and medical care for the unemployed young workers.

2. Five dollars cash allowance per week for all homeless youth; three dollars for youth staying ("sponging") at home.

3. Free hot lunches for all students of unemployed workers, in the schools.

In relating their experiences leading up to the United Front Conference the delegates exposed the various social-fascist leaders who refused on the clear-cut issues of struggle for the everyday needs of the young workers to join in a united front to force concessions from the city government.

On the issue of struggle against imperialist war (although this is included in the program of the Co-operative Youth League) the delegation was flatly refused any support by the leaders of the League.

Preparations for the parade and demonstration are under way under the leadership of a United Front May Day Committee of 14 delegated members of the conference. Efforts are being made to enlarge the committee by uniting unions and other workers organizations.

Garlin to Speak on the Meaning of May 1st in Brownsville, Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Sender Garlin, feature editor of the Daily Worker, will speak on "The Meaning of May First," tomorrow, 8 p.m., at the Premier Palace, 506 Sutter Ave., corner Hinesdale St., Brooklyn.

Garlin will augment his talk by an interesting presentation of slides to illustrate "The American Scene Under the N.R.A."

The meeting is called by the Brownsville section of the Young Communist League for the benefit of the District Training School, Sadie Berg Section organizer, will be chairman. Admission 15 cents at door.

Chicago Workers Defy Police Ban; to March on May Day

(Continued from Page 1)

action that will match the famous May Day of 1919. The workers in this industrial district are eagerly looking forward to this day to protest the ever-increasing burdens and suffering imposed upon them by the decaying capitalist system. 18,000 C.W.A. workers have been laid off, and denied any relief at all, with a 33 per cent cut for those on the relief rolls, and wage cuts approximately 11 per cent during the past year for those still on the jobs.

The demonstration will be no picnic celebration in the pink-tea tradition of the Socialist Party, but a mighty roar of protest against unbearable living conditions and a mobilization of the workers for decisive struggles. Rank and file members of the A. F. of L., the Socialist Party and other fraternal organizations are joining in large numbers in planning the demonstration and vigorous protest against the sabotage of the united front by the Socialist leaders.

Every effort of the United Front Committee to secure the adherence of the Socialist Party leaders to a united front of all workers on historic May Day have been knifed by the Socialist leaders. On March 31, a sub-committee from the United Front Committee presented a plea to the Socialist Party conference for a united front. Daubringhaus, Socialist leader, who presided at the conference of 12 delegates refused to put the question to a vote, although the delegate from the Slovenian Workers Federation declared in favor of the united front.

Oakland Plans Big May Day
OAKLAND, Cal., April 17.—A May Day demonstration will be held in Chabot Park, 11th and Jefferson Streets, at 2 p.m., May First, according to the arrangements of a United Front May Day Committee, set up by East Bay workers, and supported by many workers' organizations in this city.

From the park the workers will parade to the Workers Center at 645-22nd Street, corner of Grove, where an indoor meeting will be held from 3:30 p.m., followed by a mass meeting at 8 p.m.

An evening celebration is also being organized by East Oakland workers.

Los Angeles A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief reports 13 endorsements for the Workers' Bill (H. R. 7598), including the District Council of the Farmers' Union (A. F. of L.). In California only 50,000 of the 117,000 formerly on C. W. A. jobs will receive work relief, it was announced by the government. The Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen Union, No. 46, are among those declaring in favor of the bill.

The Congressman from Monrovia has written the Los Angeles A. F. of L. Committee, pledging to work for the passage of the Workers' Bill.

Workers Fight a New Injunction at Colby 36th St. Cafeteria
NEW YORK.—"Down with the unions" will be the slogan of the militant food-workers when they mass-picket the Colby Cafeteria, 36th St. and Eighth Ave., on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

The last injunction was broken by a mass demonstration of the food workers.

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Earl Browder Will Extend C. P. Greetings

To Review Four Years of Struggles and Growth

NEW YORK.—The Marine Workers' Industrial Union will celebrate its fourth anniversary Thursday night with a banquet at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker.

The M. W. I. U. was formed four years ago, with the largest convention of seamen ever held in America. The convention, held in its present headquarters at 140 Broad St., worked out the plan for organization of a seamen's union which has in the past four years led many successful strikes and won notable victories on ships and on the docks.

The M. W. I. U. has within the short space of its existence won the leadership of the seamen in their struggle for higher wages, against Negro discrimination, and against the betrayal policies of the A. F. of L. officialdom of the International Seamen's Union.

At Thursday's banquet speakers will review the growth of the Marine Workers' Union, pointing out its weaknesses and successes. Admission is 75 cents.

Carnegie Council Endorses Social Insurance Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

negie Union Bank, and the president of the council is president of a large food corporation. Other council members are real estate men and large property owners. But the workers' solidarity, shown in two visits to the Borough Council, forced unanimous endorsement of H. R. 7598.

In Carnegie the Independent Union of the Columbia Steel and Shafting Co., the Carnegie Political Organization, a Negro club; the African Zion Church, the Baptist Mission of Heidelberg, the First Baptist Church of Carnegie, a Negro church; the Superior Order of Lithuanians, Local 3; the Polish Club and two locals of the I. L. D. have all endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). The Allegheny County Directors of the Poor have also been forced to declare in favor of H. R. 7598.

The Allentown, Pa., United Ribbon Workers' Association has endorsed the Workers' Bill (H. R. 7598).

To say that the crisis brought about this debacle is, of course, stating it generally. There are causes peculiar to boxing itself (professional boxing). Chief among these, and to be accounted more than all the others put together, was the profit-making motive. The sport has not died; the finances have.

THROUGHOUT the ten years from 1920 to 1930 Rickard, shrewd and unscrupulous, uneducated, but with a shrewd imagination, was the principal figure in the promoting end. All the sports flourished during that period, but professional boxing became the most picturesque and profitable because of him.

But he served it in the fatal role of every professional promoter.

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SPORTS

Pro Boxers Smack the Canvas

By WILLIAM COVELIN (Batting for Sam Ross)

THE beginning of the baseball season and the space devoted to enlightening studies of players and managers, calls to mind one of the speculations which used to absorb the profound magistrates of the sports columns a number of years ago. It was the specious theme that boxing had supplanted baseball as the national pastime. Hardly did a championship fight or a contest between two outstanding challengers go by, before the

journalists would drop out of their cups and deliver themselves of an essay on the subject.

It was a theme that lent itself easily to verification. Those were days between the Dempsey-Carpenter and Tunney-Heeny contentions. They were the adays of million dollar gates, of forty dollar jingade seats. Ten dollars was considered a fair price for ordinary fights at the Garden, and to charge twenty-five dollars for a seat at about between two popular lightweights was considered in the nature of a condescension. This was the price charged for a ringside seat at the Al Singer-Kid Chocolate contest, and the fight drew 243,000. It was the Golden Era of boxing. The statistics were undeniable.

THE crisis, however, has made a harrowing picture of this prosperous enterprise. Such a speculation I speak of is now untenable. To what extent the profession of the manly art of modified murder has degenerated may be judged by the spectacle of the other day, of Madison Square Garden, the nest of six hundred millionaires, announcing that the privilege of staging boxing bouts in its hallowed interior would be peddled about as a concession, as one seeks to rent out a hat-check or cigar stand.

Or we have another example in the recent newspaper announcements that Barney Ross has at last been matched with Jimmy McLarnin. We get no arresting, elaborate recital, as the recitals of yore. We are not deluged with the life story of each boy, the tales of their selling newspapers and fish and studying the classics at night in order to carve out careers. The announcements are not replete with pictures of both fighters happily anointed in the bosoms of their families, patting their collies or police dogs. They are not accompanied by pictures showing the managers of both boys giving pennies to blind men and milk to babies. They are almost as staid and formal as announcements of society betrothals.

Now the profession has returned to its old sordid state. So influential has it become, that a motion to ban it from New York State received serious thought in the legislature a year or two ago. The excuse of gangster influence was hauled out. But though the gangsters dictate to it in large part, their fighters have become white elephants to them. Once, when the profession was illegal, it was at least exciting. The toughs, in the old days, entered the ring for the sake of fighting; now they are more refined, do their fighting with gloves and knives, and make a living by hold-ups. There are tougher boys in the amateur ranks than in the professional stables.

It is said that the color of professional boxing has gone. It is true. The game has become as dull as a ball game meeting. Because the fighters have gone—or, rather, they don't come in. Those who are left are, one might say, politically the bums. Think of Carnegia beside Dempsey. The palpable truth is that young men can find no more money or glory in professional boxing.

And the clearer-thinking ones are beginning to see that there is more opportunity for fighting and a better kind of glory and self-satisfaction in the Unemployed Councils.

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More Steam Needed To Lift HR 7598 Out Of House Committee

Only Seven Congressmen Have Signed Petition; Need 145 Signatures; Bill Must Be Issue in Coming Elections

By I. AMTER

The campaign behind the Workers Bill, H. R. 7598 is going ahead, but is confronted with serious dangers. The Bill is still buried in the Committee of Labor and can be brought out on the floor of the House of Representatives only through mass pressure. Up to the present, only seven Congressmen have signed the round robin petition circulated by Congressman Lundeen to take it out of the Committee on Labor. One hundred and forty-five signatures are needed. Pressure must be put on all Congressmen if we are to succeed in reporting the bill on the floor of the House.



I. AMTER National Secretary of the Unemployment Councils.

What should be done? Get all unions, fraternal societies, veterans, homeowners, farmers' organizations, etc., to endorse the Bill and demand of their congressmen that they support and vote for the Bill and also sign the round robin petition.

1. Get the above organizations to demand that the municipal council endorse the Bill and take similar action.

2. Get as many individuals to send post cards to their congressmen and municipal councils demanding similar action.

3. Prepare gigantic May Day demonstrations, with the Workers Bill as the central issue.

Even this mass pressure will not suffice. The campaign for the Workers Bill will not be victorious on the basis of resolutions and signatures alone. The unemployment situation has been aggravated by the discharge of millions of men from the C. W. A. jobs, by the perspective of no more than 500,000 workers getting jobs on the public works projects for three months, when they are in full swing (according to the U. S. government); by a drastic lowering of the wage scales on the Federal Works Relief projects, and by a sharp cut in the amount of relief. When one takes into account also the increase in the cost of living which in some localities amounts to as much as 40 per cent, it is obvious that the situation of the unemployed will be materially worsened by the new Roosevelt program.

The situation in the shops is little better. Under pressure of Roosevelt's demagogic proposal and the fear of strikes, bosses in some of the big industries have offered wage increases of ten per cent. In some industries they have also cut the working hours. This means a reduction in the pay of the workers in spite of the ten per cent wage increase. Reduction of hours means greater speed-up and more staggering of work.

Therefore the struggle for the Bill must be connected up with the fight for jobs, for adequate cash relief, against discrimination of Negro and foreign-born workers, with the fight for jobs or relief for young and single workers and for women workers.

Mass struggle, mass demonstrations, marches, struggles at job bureaus must all be coupled up with the struggle for the Bill. This should embrace also stoppages and strikes in the factories and mines for the Bill in connection with May Day. If a serious effort is made to reach the workers in the localities, the Bill to get resolutions and support, and if this is linked up with struggle in the shops, it should be possible to get stoppages in a shop or mine of five or ten minutes in support of the Bill, or to have the men knock off work fifteen minutes or half hour before the hour of demonstration on May Day and march in a body to the demonstration.

Call Conferences This requires mass agitation, especially at the points of concentration. This also demands the rapid building up of locals of the Unemployment Council and the formation of the United Front with unions, clubs, veterans' organizations, etc., as well as with other unemployed organizations in the locality.

There should also be considered the calling of local, county and state conferences and the preparation of county and state marches for the Workers Bill. Only mass pressure and mass struggle will bring the Bill out of the Committee on Labor and compel the government to enact the Bill.

In some localities, as for instance in Minnesota, the politicians are coming out in support of the Workers Bill. At the state convention of the Farmer Labor Party of Minnesota, H. R. 7598 was endorsed. In other sections, Congressmen and aspiring candidates express "interest" in the Bill. H. R. 7598 can be made a central issue of the coming congressional elections. Through proper pressure, many politicians will put themselves on record in support of the Bill. We know what this means. Congressman Lundeen who introduced the Bill in Congress, failed and refused to open hearings in support of the Bill when open hearings were conducted by the Committee on Labor.

Others will "support" the Bill during election, only to forget it if they succeed in getting elected. Every candidate must be put to the test. He must be compelled to speak and fight for the Bill. We must state categorically that we will call upon the workers to support only such candidates as actively fight for the Bill through marches, demonstrations, etc.

Thus the struggle for the immediate relief of the workers—for jobs, relief, insurance—must be thoroughly mapped out. Up to the present time, although considerable activity must be carried on, it is totally inadequate and not yet of the character to compel the government to enact the Bill. Although thousands of locals of the A. F. of L. have endorsed the Bill,

Portrait of Max Sherwood--Strikebreaker, Gangster Chief, and Purveyor of Forgeries

By HARRY RAYMOND

WHAT I said in my article which appeared in the Daily Worker on March 21 about the strikebreaking activities of Max Schlansky, alias Max Sherwood, chief of the Sherwood Detective Bureau, 1457 Broadway, and his associate and co-worker, George Williams, was far too mild, further facts reveal.

That Sherwood and Williams, the latter of whom became indignant over the Daily Worker's expose of his "character" and has brought libel charges against me in an attempt to muzzle the voice of the "Daily," are men of nefarious character, leaders of strong-arm gangs, purveyors of forged documents and participants in shady deals has been further confirmed through an investigation conducted jointly by the Labor Research Bureau, 799 Broadway, and the staff of the Daily Worker.

Max Sherwood, the prime mover of the libel proceedings, has a record as a purveyor of forged documents, strikebreaker and red-baiter that date back for several years.

Although Sherwood's record as a strikebreaker and captain of thugs goes back to 1900, when he established the Eagle Detective Agency, his first appearance on the scene as a dealer in forged documents was in the Fall of 1924.

At that time Max Sherwood, then principal of the Eagle Detective Agency, and Albert McDonald, a notorious strikebreaker and former head of the Sherman Service, were circulating business men and factory owners with a printed bulletin under the title of "Red Rule Hangs Over Mexico." This bulletin was based on three forged documents, concocted by the international spy and stool pigeon Jacob Nozovitsky, purporting to prove that the Calles Mexican government was connected with the Communist International.

The despicable fraud of the Sherwood gang was revealed in September, 1925, when Nozovitsky confessed his crimes in a series of articles appearing in the New York American.

"The forged documents which Sherwood published in his bulletin date back to 1921 when Nozovitsky went to Mexico to 'get evidence' on the Communist movement at the behest of Henry Marsh, a wealthy capitalist of New York and London who had interests in Mexico, and Colonel Arthur Woods, former Police Commissioner of New York City.

When Nozovitsky arrived in Mexico he got together with Linn A. E. Gale, formerly a reporter in Albany, N. Y., and forged a document addressed to 'Z. C.' Zinoviev, of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, purporting to be a report of the work of the Communist Party of Mexico.

"Of course, I had in mind to get into this report a lot of stuff which I thought would be what Mr. Marsh wanted," said Nozovitsky.

The forged Nozovitsky then proceeded to write a resolution which was supposed to be passed by labor bodies in Mexico.

"Then I did nothing short of writing a fake constitution for the supposed Red Army of Mexico," said Nozovitsky in his confession.

Sherwood Used Forgeries All of these forged documents were compiled in Max Sherwood's Bulletin No. 15, called "Red Rule Hangs Over Mexico."

Nozovitsky in his confession revealed how Sherwood had planned the further publication of forged documents concerning the Communist Party in Mexico, and the publication of these forgeries by the Eagle Industrial Associates, of which Sherwood was the head, but they were never printed.

"I was informed that this organization intended to put out a letter purporting to be written by Roy, a very famous Hindoo Communist," said Nozovitsky.

"This forged letter, which aimed to link up the Communist International with the Calles government in Mexico, said: 'Esteemed Comrade Calles: I am, in your letter I understand that you are of the opinion that the working man in Mexico may have to form an alliance with the middle class in order to defeat the reactionary forces of the coming presidential election. You are aware of the fact that such a compromise would mean a compromise with the petty bourgeoisie? A departure from the fundamental principles of Communism...'

Circularized the Manufacturers with Forged and Red-Baiting Documents; Worked with McDonald, Notorious Strikebreaker

letin, and produce many other documents worthy of your consideration.

"We have men who are leaders in the Communist and labor movements in Mexico, and who are able to perform almost any important task in connection with the De la Huerta enterprise in Mexico.

"There are many important matters which we wish to lay before you, but as some things cannot be discussed in this letter, an agent of this organization who is now in the West at our orders will call on you within the next few days and we sincerely hope that you will grant him a personal interview.

"Mr. Hopkins, of the law firm of Hopkins & Hopkins, Washington, D. C., is familiar with our work in connection with the Mexican situation."

Returns to Old Game But the Mexican forgeries proved to be an awful flop. Nozovitsky collected good sums from Henry Marsh and William Randolph Hearst. Sherwood cashed in as much as he could on his bulletin and then returned to his old job of strikebreaking.

Sherwood was indeed no novice at the game of strikebreaking. His bill for furnishing guards, a commissary and beating up strikers in the pressmen's strike in 1923 ran to nearly \$100,000. A. R. McDonald, one of Sherwood's right hand men, handled the moulder's strike in Bid-

deford, Me., and cleaned up nearly \$25,000 on the deal.

Sherwood solicits business by sending letters and booklets to manufacturers which tell in glowing terms of the "remarkable" accomplishments and efficiency of his agency.

"We are building for your future business," says a booklet issued by the Sherwood Detective Bureau. "It is our purpose to serve our clients in such a way that this organization will endure and merit confidence, not only for today, but for years to come..."

Speaking of the thugs in the employ of the bureau, the booklet goes on to say: "Our investigators and operators, both male and female, are chosen with the same searching care that you would employ in selecting your own permanent assistants. All are resourceful, diplomatic and dependable in the extreme."

A letter sent by Sherwood to a factory owner tells how the Sherwood Bureau sends spies and strikebreakers into plants to halt union organization.

"Regarding industrial plants," says the letter, "we can furnish you with competent male and female operatives who would report on any or all of your employees."

"In labor difficulties, we can furnish you with any class of competent help that you may require, who are willing to work under open shop conditions." The true nature of Max Sher-

wood's business is further revealed in a statement made October 24, 1933, by William J. Corcoran, a parole officer, concerning Solomon Davis, an habitual criminal, who when applying for parole from prison, stated that Sherwood was his past employer.

"A Strong-Arm Outfit" "Mr. Sherwood states that he is doing a legitimate business and that Davis was sent to Massachusetts for legitimate employment," said Corcoran. "However, it is the investigator's opinion, which is corroborated by detectives of the 7th Precinct, that Sherwood is really operating a strong-arm outfit."

In discussing the proposed employment for the prisoner if paroled, Corcoran states further: "In a letter from Max Sherwood, head of the Sherwood Detective Bureau, 1440 Broadway, it is stated that Davis was in the employ of this bureau for one year and during that time Mr. Sherwood found him to be a conscientious worker... Mr. Sherwood stated that if the inmate is willing to work for him under the same conditions, he can re-entire his employ. The investigator believes, however, that the duties of the inmate with this detective bureau were really that of a gangster and strong-arm man to intimidate employees and break strikes. Association with this firm again should be considered a violation of his parole in view of the nefarious and suspicious character of the detective bureau."

(Tomorrow's article will deal with the strikebreaking activities of George Williams, who brought the libel charges against Harry Raymond in an attempt to muzzle the Daily Worker.)

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Time Is Ripe to Build Steel, Metal Union by United Front Actions

National Secretary of Steel Union Shows Need of an Intensive Organization Drive in Heavy Industry

By JAMES EGAN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The national organization campaign of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union launched at the National Conference of the Union, held in Pittsburgh, March 3, has been slow in getting under way at the tempo necessary to meet the needs of the present situation. Since the National Conference, the union in certain districts has taken seriously the organizational campaign. This has resulted in an immediate increase in membership and in setting up of new locals, in such places as Cincinnati, Connecticut, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cleveland and various other sections of the light metal industry.

Gov. Langer of North Dakota and 8 Others In Relief Craft Ring

FARGO, N. D., April 17.—Governor W. A. Langer of North Dakota and eight of his political henchmen were arrested yesterday by the federal government for forcing relief workers to contribute to campaign expenses.

Previously, Langer, who was state relief director before having been elected governor, was removed from the state relief offices for having forced relief workers to contribute to the "Leader," a newspaper owned by his political clique.

State Senator Oscar Erickson, listed as publisher of the paper; State Highway Commissioner Frank A. Vogler; R. A. Kinzer, former relief official; and Joseph Kinzer, an employee of the relief administration, were among those arrested.

A. F. L. Steel Local Greets Chapa Talk on United Front

Override Officials Who Want To Bar Steel and Metal Union Man

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 17.—Over 400 members of the Vandergrift Lodge 197 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, enthusiastically received the united front appeal made to them by Pete Chapa, organization of the Steel & Metal Workers Industrial Union. The men are working in the American Sheet & Tinsplate (U. S. Steel).

Despite the attempts of the Kiski Valley A. A. Organizer and an International Organizer to prevent Chapa from speaking, the members present overwhelmingly voted to hear him speak. The International Organizer at first gave the excuse of having "too many important points" to discuss with the Lodge and that it would be impossible for Chapa to speak. After the members rejected this reason, he spoke about his loyalty to the Constitution of the U. A. A., that he has sacrificed for the Union, and that nobody but a bonafide A. A. member could speak from the same platform with him.

The rank and file immediately started a storm of protest against this procedure and insisted that Chapa be given the floor. The desire was so strong that the International Organizer had to yield. The rank and file applauded the appeal for united joint action for better working conditions, and to smash the company union.

Juicy Jobs on City "Work Relief" for a Few Favorites

Arsenal-Madison Payroll Lists 57 Getting From \$80 to \$45 Weekly

By H. B. NEW YORK.—LaGuardia's city "work relief" does not permit any worker to be paid more than \$50 a month. When the C. W. A. was terminated on March 31, laborers, who made up the vast majority of the C. W. A. workers, after having been given a wage cut on Feb. 23, were again cut to \$12 a week. Only the militant demonstrators of the C. W. A. workers prevented their pay from being cut to the Roosevelt cooie-wage of \$7.20 a week.

How have the salaries of the C. W. A. and city "work relief" heads been during this period? William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare, a La-Guardia appointee, gets \$13,900 a year for starving the unemployed.

The smaller fry of political favorites don't do so badly. On the Arsenal-Madison Square payroll there are listed about 500 names, very few of whom draw less than \$30 weekly. This is a combination of C. W. A. projects 16 and 244. The division being by title and location rather than project. Nor does this project cover all the higher paid men.

There are on the Arsenal-Madison project the following: one man at \$80; four at \$75; 17 at \$60; 11 at \$50, and 24 at \$45 weekly salaries. Hodson tells the workers' delegates that work can only be given on the basis of established "need," and that pay cannot be in excess of \$50 a month. For the workers, yes, but these political favorites, who were not hired by C. W. A. on the basis of "need," continue on the city "work relief" payroll without any reduction in pay.

The workers in the office, the typists and clerks, however, were cut ten per cent when the city took over "work relief." In addition, they are forced to work long hours

Are we on the verge of the largest strike movement in the history of the United States. Our union has correctly analyzed the factors leading to this new wave, which are in the main: lowering of the standard of living of the steel and metal workers under the codes, and the rising cost of living. The intensified application of the speed-up, to the limit of human endurance and the accumulated grievances of the workers have become unbearable. The experiences of the strikes in steel and metal of last year had the effect of proving to large sections of the workers that the only way they can improve their conditions is through struggle. Even in those places where the strikes were defeated, Ambridge, Weirton, Clarton, the workers are not demoralized. On the contrary, these setbacks have only resulted in sharpening the temper of these workers.

The government and the employers are desperate in their attempts to head off the swing of the workers toward independent militant industrial unions. The masses of the steel and metal workers have indicated a definite reluctance to join the A. F. of L. despite all their efforts with unlimited funds at their disposal.

True, they have organized many thousands, estimated around 50,000, but there is a definite tendency on the part of the new membership to break away from the A. F. of L. and see the steel corporations have indicated a definite reluctance to join the A. F. of L. despite all their efforts with unlimited funds at their disposal.

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Advertisement for Typothetae of Baltimore, an association of printer's unions. The ad includes the organization's name, address (110-1115 HENRY BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND), and a testimonial from John Jones, Executive Secretary, dated November 14th, 1933. The testimonial describes how the agency helped with a printers' strike by providing needed news and designs.

East Side Jobless To March on Home Relief Buro, Thurs.

Gold Dust Lodge Jobless to March With C.W.A. and Unemployed

NEW YORK.—East Side unemployed workers will march on the Home Relief Bureau at Spring and Elizabeth streets, Thursday morning to demand increased relief and shoes and clothing.

The jobless workers from the Salvation Army Gold Dust Lodge job house will assemble at Corlies and Water streets at 2 p.m., march to Rutgers Square, where they will be joined by the neighborhood groups, and thence to the Home Relief Bureau and the Department of Welfare at 50 Lafayette Street.

The Downtown Unemployment Council will mobilize workers at 7th St. and Ave. A. and at 1:45 p.m. will march to Rutgers Square, where they will be joined by the group from the Workers Committee on Unemployment locals 2 and 3, neighborhood unemployed groups, and the workers from the Gold Dust Lodge, and fired C.W.A. workers from the East Side Local of the Relief Workers League.

Letters were received by the committee in charge of the demonstration from the Home Relief Bureau and a committee of only two workers will be permitted inside the Home Relief Bureau. The committee will demand that the full delegation of 25 workers be permitted to present the workers' demands, and urges workers to send their demands that the entire delegation be represented.

Dental Mechanics in Sixth Week of Strike

NEW YORK.—Under the leadership of a new strike committee, the Dental Technicians Equity members are now entering their sixth week of strike.

Ninety per cent of the technicians are back at work with full union recognition, a sliding scale of wages and the 40-hour week. Dr. Haines, Dr. Bloom, Dr. Schor and Dr. Rose are still holding out against the demands of the union.

Denison, Iowa Jobless Demand Jobs, Relief

DENISON, Iowa.—Jobless and fired C.W.A. workers here, under the leadership of the Crawford County Labor League, demonstrated against the cooie wage "work relief" established by the local TERA. Protests were sent to the state and federal relief administration.

A mass meeting and march is being prepared to demand C.W.A. work for all jobless workers at C.W.A. pay.

UTW Heads, Labor Board, Try to Sell Out Rayon Strike

650 in Ashland Plant Reject Decision of Regional Board

By A. B. JEWETT CITY, Conn., April 16.—For the last three weeks, the 650 workers of the Ashland Rayon Co. here have been on strike for a 25 per cent increase in wages. These workers are organized into the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.) and John Sylvia, known for his dirty work in Pawtucket, R. I., and elsewhere, is their organizer. Sylvia has advised these workers against mass picketing or any other militant action that will keep scabs out of the mill.

Instead Sylvia turned the grievances of these strikers over to the National Labor Board for Arbitration. The Regional Labor Board, with headquarters in Boston, advised the workers to return to work and settle their grievances later. The strikers refused this advice and sent their grievances to the National Labor Board.

Amoskeag Prepares Strike The U. T. W. leaders advised the strikers to agree to abide by the decision of the National Labor Board. Of course the Ashland Mill officials have already agreed to abide by any decision of the N.R.A. Board, for they know that the decision will be in their favor. The local papers now carry the news that the National Labor Board will not hand down its decision unless the strikers return to their jobs first. In this way they are trying, with the help of the U. T. W., to break this strike, as they have done to scores of others.

In Manchester, N. H., the U.T.W. officials turned over the grievances of the Amoskeag workers to the National Labor Board four months ago, and those workers are still waiting for a decision. Now they are getting tired of waiting, and have notified the company that if



Above: Max Shlensky, alias Sherwood. Left: A letter of thanks sent by the Baltimore boss printers' association, thanking Sherwood for helping them break a printers' strike.

N. Y. Fraternal Organization To Meet on H.R. 7598

Philadelphia and Detroit To Hold Conferences on Workers Bill

NEW YORK.—A conference of fraternal organizations for the support of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) will be held at the Central Opera House, 47th St. and Third Ave. on Sunday, April 22, at 11 a.m. Congressman Lundeen, Minnesota representative, who introduced the measure, will be one of the principal speakers.

The conference has been called by the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance, an affiliation of mutual benefit organizations whose membership totals 25,000.

All organizations interested in securing social insurance are urged to send credited delegates to this conference, for credentials and further information, write to the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance, 80 Fifth Ave. Philadelphia, I. W. O. Conference on H. R. 7598

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A conference of the support of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill has been called by the Philadelphia International Workers Order, April 22, at 11 a.m. All branches of the I. W. O. are asked to send delegates, and to secure the co-operation of all fraternal organizations.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Unemployment Councils and the International Workers Order have jointly called a conference of all working-class organizations for support of the workers bill H. R. 7598. The conference will be held at the Finnish Hall, 5009, 14th St., April 29th, at 2 p.m. Regional and sectional conferences are being held prior to the city conference.

CORRECTION

In the Daily Worker article of Tuesday, April 17, in reference to the signs and effigies for May Day, an error has been made. All orders for banners and placards for May Day (not pictorial work or effigies) are to be sent to 164 W. 22nd St., second floor, where the Sign and Advertising Art Workers Independent Union's unemployed members are doing such work as above stated, or to the office of Carl Brodsky.

Shoe Union Splitters Fail To Impress Auburn Workers

McKeen and Frank Costello Try in Vain To Disguise Themselves as Militant Leaders

(By a Shoe Worker Correspondent) AUBURN, Me.—If someone in our Local 27 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union thought for a minute that after the reception we gave the Brothers McKeen and Frank Costello, especially the last one, that they will leave us alone to go on with our organizational work, they made a grave error. They disappeared for a minute but they are back again.

Seems they were told plainly, "We do not approve of your methods and tactics; we refuse to be split up; you can go back to Boston or anywhere except here." But that wasn't enough, that is their last place; being frowned out everywhere; and they will do their utmost to hang on here and do harm to our work.

capitalist reporter—on every militant worker who is opposed to his tactics, and dramatically called out. "They are prosecuting me for my past"—and because he was against the Communists before. Instead of answering all the charges made against him from the floor, his only answer was that he is a victim of Communist persecution.

Says We Must Have Bolshevik Ambition; Proves His in Action

"We must have Bolshevik ambition," writes B. Peterson, of Rockford, Ill. "The workers will subscribe to the Daily Worker if we are active and approach them with our paper."

Comrade Peterson isn't just "talking." He has already secured 27 new subscribers for the "Daily," and is still hot after more new subs.

How about you, comrade? Have you Bolshevik ambition? Take a revolution a r y tip from Comrade Peterson. He visits his friends, his fellow workers, he calls on "Daily" subscribers whose subscriptions have expired. The workers welcome him. They subscribe to the "Daily." Old subscribers renew their subscriptions.

Through the efforts of class-conscious workers like Comrade Peterson, the revolutionary influence of the "Daily" is being spread in shops and in workers' homes. Rockford has ordered 1,000 copies of the 24-page May Day edition.

Follow Comrade Peterson's example. Ask your friends and fellow workers to subscribe to the "Daily." A trial sub for one month if the daily edition costs only 50 cents. Every worker subscribing now will be sure of getting a copy of the 24-page May Day edition delivered to his or her home.



B. Peterson

Forced to Sign Away Rights to Regular Wages

Los Angeles Sportswear Dress Workers Plan Struggle

(By a Needle Trades Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was instrumental in helping the bosses evade the code in the sportswear shops in this city. A wage increase gained by the International is a 50 per cent decrease in actuality—as in the case of the Taskee Dress in the recent 10-day strike.

Mr. Scotty and Mr. Busick settle garments for 30-35c... the strikers militantly rejected the settlement. They held a shop meeting and elected a price committee to re-settle garments. As a result, they gained a 50 per cent increase on the very same garments.

In the so-called "union shops" the workers are forced to work during the lunch hour in order to possibly make the dress code rate. Bosses force workers to sign papers that they are "sub-normal" and that they are physically unable to make the code.

The workers have no rights in the shops. Unequal division of work prevails. Fast workers are given better work and a higher price on the garment. Men are given better work than the women working to get the same shop. There are price committees in the shops but they are not granted the right and privilege to function as such.

The bosses dictate prices for garments. Scabs are permitted to work along with the union workers and are given the preference to better work. The bosses threaten to enforce a 40-hour week.

In one shop, the boss planned to give the right to the employees in the legal holiday of Washington's Birthday. The "chairlady" under the instructions of Mr. Scotty, compelled the workers to work on that day.

There are about 30 sportswear shops in this city employing about 400 workers. These shops produce the finer and higher priced garments in the dress industry.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is intensifying and concentrating its forces on organizing the sportswear dress workers. Not long ago a group of militant workers met, and only five shops were closed. The week following another conference and following another conference, at which 13 shops were represented, and nuclei in these shops were established. As an outgrowth, a mass meeting was held with a large and enthusiastic attendance. A program of militant action was brought forth—a minimum of 90c an hour; a full week the 35 hour week; and complete union control of the entire industry.

Union of Artists' Models Needed to Improve Conditions

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Over the entire country the government has been working on the Public Works of Art Project. Edward Bruce, who first became famous when he broke a strike of the Philippine railway workers, is in charge of the P. W. A. P. The funds are now running low, and it seems that this "unplanned economy of art" will suddenly stop with various buildings adorned with unfinished murals and bare walls.

From the beginning the P. W. A. P. was closely related to the art and philosophy of Edward Bruce, who received most of his culture and economics from Fascist Italy.

In the beginning, artists received a good wage for their work. A few weeks after the project began all artists and helpers were given a 15 per cent cut. In addition to this cut the artists were expected to buy most of their needed materials, such as canvas, brushes, paint, etc.

The artists' models received the lowest pay, \$13.50 per week. Although the models were on the payroll as P.W.A.P. workers, a large number of artists were not notified that models were available, and had to pay for models out of their own salary. Consequently, this caused a lot of models to be laid off after a few weeks or months' work under the excuse that there was no work for them.

Previous to their lay-off the models had been discriminated against in various ways. They were forced to keep track of the number of hours per week they worked, and when they were not posing they were made to do carpentering work and other forms of manual labor and the models had to do this work for \$13.50 a week.

An artists' models' union would correct these abuses to models. Such a union could not help the models if it were controlled by the scab A. F. of L.; it must be controlled by the models.

Root and Butler Lead Fight to Maintain Child Exploitation

NEW YORK—Comparing the Child Labor Amendment to the 18th Amendment, a state-wide committee, headed by Ellhu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler and William D. Guthrie, called the amendment a "constitutional curse" in the State Legislature today.

A.C.W. Henchmen Keep Rochester Wages Low

Unemployment Fund Is Drawn on to Pay the Expenses of the Coming Convention

(By a Textile Worker Correspondent)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Amalgamated Clothing Workers members, who intend to visit Rochester, N. Y., as delegates to the conventions in May, should know conditions here.

The headquarters will be engulfed with flowers; you will be told the workers in the shops gave freely to buy the flowers. Nothing is further from the truth. We were compelled to give 25 to 50 cents of our meagre wage by force. Here's how it was done.

The shop chairman approaches each worker separately and demands a quarter or a half-dollar with the threat that if you don't you will not be called in to work when your turn comes. Our unemployment fund has not been issued this year, the excuse being that the convention fund was low and needed for that purpose, on top of assessing each member \$10, also for that purpose.

Brother Abraham Chatman, our manager, is a regular gangster type; he has surrounded himself with former foremen, former contracting shop bosses, and the worst types in the clothing industry, the yes men you find everywhere. These men and women are placed in the choice jobs, sometimes doing two operations at the expense of the other workers. The manager at all times is protected by an armed gangster who acts as his body-guard.

A few years ago one of our business agents openly stated at our local meeting that if the manager and his kind were not removed immediately they would ruin this clothing market. Time has proved that. Well, this business agent was transferred to a different city shortly afterward.

The bosses at all times demand quality work; they take the heart out of the worker. The henchmen of the machine are seldom bothered. Wages for cutters average about \$38 per week, that is, those who are lucky to get in, and they must produce.

The cutters at Fashion Park, the largest shop here, averaged \$10-\$12 a week in 1933; operators about \$6; and others in proportion; we have suffered a cut of 35 to 50 per cent, since 1929, on top of a better quality workmanship. Every shop owner demands a reduction in force.

Workers at Braeburn who have loaned the company \$50,000 of their wages are told everything has been lost, and to forget about it. They have averaged \$5 to \$8 per week. Hickey's and Levy's workers are not much better off. Highly skilled hands are lucky to earn \$25 for a full week. Keller-Heuman-Thompson, the house that turns out a cheaper line of work, is working about four days per week. Prices and earnings are low.

The rank and file movement is weak at the present time, but we are not entirely discouraged. The best and most capable leaders have been removed from their jobs; sluggers are brought in frequently to beat us up. Peter Teem was a capable worker and leader, who

was beaten up and taken to the hospital for three weeks.

Brother delegates: How long must we stand for these abuses? Only by replacing the present machine by honest workers can we improve our conditions.

Kurzman Strike in Los Angeles Ruined by A.C.W.

(By a Needle Trades Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The workers of Kurzman Bros. shop of Los Angeles forced mass picketing against the stagnant leadership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, in conjunction with the N.R.A.

They were on strike for 18 weeks. For 12 weeks the leadership did not bring forward a program of action or encourage any militancy, but instead gave the entire strike situation into the hands of the N.R.A. After two weeks the N.R.A. conclusively decided (with the consent of the union officials) that the boss shall abide by the previously prevailing conditions and the workers must stop picketing.

The firm threatened a 20 per cent wage-cut. Thereupon the workers held a shop meeting and unanimously decided not to accept a reduction in wages. The boss refused to negotiate with the union. He schemed ways and means to scare the workers. He made them work part time. He kept the shop closed for five weeks, after which he notified them individually to come back and resume work, and he proposed the conditions. One of the workers notified the union, and again all the workers held a shop meeting at which they unanimously decided to call a strike.

But the Amalgamated gave concessions to the boss! In the coat department three scabs remained at work. The foreman cutter is not to work any "longer" than the other cutters. The vest department remains unsettled. In the pants department the work should be sent to a union contractor and all scabs ought to be eliminated. But instead all the scabs remained at work.

All the strikers went back to work. The old conditions remained.

WORKERS' ENEMIES EXPOSED

Henry (Harry) J. Wolf, of New York City, formerly known in San Pedro, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., has been exposed as an agent provocateur and spy. In 1928 he came to New York from the West Coast as one who had been imprisoned at San Quentin on charges of criminal syndicalism (in connection with longshoremen's strike at San Pedro, in 1920, in which he claimed to have taken part as an I. W. W. organizer), and as one who had been released on parole. For a time, until the end of 1929, he worked for the Active Press as

Phila. Tanners Tied by AFL to Speed-Up Hell

Local 57 Formed in New Attempt to Get Action

(By a Leather Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The con-house in the Philadelphia district of the leather workers (tan is deplorable, and the reason is plainly evident—because of the A. F. of L. misleadership. There is plenty of dissatisfaction among the workers, but it is held in check by fear of the blacklist.

The speed-up since the introduction of the N. R. A. is terrific, and it is practically impossible to make a decent wage. They have done away with machine fixers in the shops and the men have to fix their own machines, which causes the workers to fall behind with their work.

The men have to clean the machines in some departments every day, and this is done at the expense of the workers. The glazers clean only on Friday for 15 minutes, but this alone in one year equals 13 hours for which they do not get paid. There are no decent places to wash and never any hot water to wash with. Also, in glazing rooms at Foederer's there is a concrete floor and this room is swept while the men are at work, causing a fog of dust in the room.

Local 64 of the United Leather Workers' International of America is responsible for this condition, as the union committees are afraid to make any real demands upon the firms, because Business Agent Quinn tells them that they cannot, back up any demands with a strike, because we would be going against the government, and this is not a red union. It is not necessary for him to tell the men that his policy is not "red." It is plainly evident that it is a deep yellow.

Conditions are so bad in Philadelphia, and the reputation of the leadership of local 64 is so foul that many workers refuse to have anything to do with No. 64 and so they are being organized in different locals, but Quinn still gets into their meetings.

The Druiding shop was organized when they call Local 57. The men in No. 57 want to keep Quinn out of their meetings if they expect to accomplish anything, and keep out of office any sign of "Quinnism." The workers in this local should start right out by demanding that no committee be appointed but that all committees shall be elected from the floor, as this is one way in which you can help defeat the enemies of the workers, and keep them from building a machine in the union which would work to defeat the best interests of the workers. The workers in Druiding's have had no real benefits from the N. R. A., but the boss has.

Since the N. R. A., a worker has not been able to work as a beaman, tanner, staker or glazer to do, but anything else that the boss chooses to put on him, he has to do.

PARTY LIFE Unit Learns Valuable Lessons From Participating in Strike

Must Expose Fully the Danger of Betrayal by American Federation of Labor Leaders

The strike of 170 young Penn Electric Switch Co. workers against a lock-out, union discrimination and low pay, gave a unit of the Party in Des Moines, Iowa, its first lessons in a struggle for strike leadership.

The accidental discovery of the strike forced the unit to make an immediate decision to take part in the strike. The fact that the strikers were locked-out, the fact that the strike was under A. F. of L. leadership, the unit had to find ways and means of entering and leading the strike.

We entered the picket line by mingling with the strikers, thereby finding out the policy of the A. F. of L. leaders and the sentiment of the workers. This was necessary in order to formulate the needs and demands of the strikers. The strike was under the leadership of the A. F. of L. One hundred and thirty-seven strikers belonged to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. There were no experienced A. F. of L. officials leading the strike. It was left entirely in the hands of an inexperienced strike committee of two.

A labor board conciliator, called in by the A. F. of L., was in session a full day on the first day of the strike, with Mr. Penn. Promises were made that a report would be made of the conference. But nothing was reported.

The picket line was not organized. The demands of the strikers were not clear. Some were satisfied with union recognition alone. Others wanted to add the increase of pay. The militancy of the strikers was at a high pitch, but due to the unorganized picketing a few scabs, nevertheless, got in. A few skilled mechanics, office workers, in all about 30, continued to work. The company ordinarily employs 200.

At a mass meeting of the strikers in the union hall, the government conciliator, with the help of the A. F. of L., succeeded in betraying the interests of the strikers by telling the workers to stay away from the picket line; that Mr. Penn would not hire anyone until the question of arbitration was settled. This was called a "gesture of peace."

The picket line was withdrawn. The vigilance of the workers, however, found that scabs came into the plant unmolested and that workers on the county relief roll were sent to take the jobs away from the strikers. Negroes from the relief roll were, without success, used to scab.

After being off the picket line and informed that scabs continued to be hired and worked, and that the Welfare Bureau was sending out workers, discussion arose among the strikers. After the refusal of Mr. Penn to arbitrate, the strikers went in a body to the picket line.

In the beginning of the strike the Party took advantage of the weak leadership by holding a mass meet-

ing of the strikers on the company grounds. The Party came forward with a program of revolutionary trade unionism, warning against betrayals; pointed out the failure of the A. F. of L. to help lead the strike; failure to formulate demands; the use of a government labor board conciliator for intervention in behalf of the workers themselves. The Party stood for mass picketing, election of a broad strike committee and the organization of relief.

Daily Workers and N.R.A. pamphlets were given out. We fought against the "gesture of peace"; the withdrawing of the picket line. Here, the comrades came into open conflict with the leaders. We were already entrenched among the strikers. The leaders only succeeded in keeping us out of the union meetings.

The Unemployment Council issued a leaflet giving its support to the strikers. This had the effect of crystallizing the break with the A. F. of L. leaders. The strikers did not want to keep the "gesture of peace" any longer. They went back to the picket line.

The latest report showed that these young workers were sold out after the leading comrades were drawn away to a district convention. The Party has learned some lessons in this strike:

1. Pay attention to rumors of lock-outs. The Party knew of the lock-out two weeks before the strike.
2. Take full advantage of weak leadership by holding meetings on picket line. This was not adequately done.
3. Did not expose strong enough the danger of strike betrayal by the A. F. of L. Tendency to avoid mentioning the possibility of the A. F. of L. to betray strikers.
4. Failure to establish contacts for the purpose of building up an opposition.
5. Failure to consistently sell Daily Workers on the picket line. Only one distribution carried out in the five-day strike.
6. Leaving strike in the hands of the A. F. of L.

In conclusion, the Party should not hesitate to take part in any and all strikes, to use every means at its disposal to win over independent leadership.

H. S.

Omaha, Neb.

District No. 10.

Join the Communist Party

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

To Demand Cut in Foodstuff Prices

Committee Calls Mass Demonstration, Wed.

NEW YORK—The action committee against the high cost of living is calling all the organizations of Brownsville, East New York and Crown Heights to take part in the demonstration on Wednesday, April 18th, 1934, at Sutter Avenue and Bristol Street, where a delegation will be elected to visit Alderman Hart to demand lower prices on all necessities, and especially of foodstuffs.

The committee is also calling on all the workers, consumers of these products to take part in this demonstration. All organizations are urged to bring slogans against the high cost of



HELEN LUKE

In the Home

A meeting of great importance is the coming Annual Conference of the United Councils of Working Class Women, which will be held Sunday, April 22, at Manhattan Lyceum. There will be two sessions, the first beginning at 10 a.m. Plainly it will be a big day, for there will be a banquet by the same organization, same evening, same hall.

All trade unions and workers' organizations are earnestly requested to send delegates. The question of organizing women to fight against the high cost of living, war and fascism, will be the central issue.

The forthcoming May Day issue of the magazine, "The Working Woman," will feature anti-war material. (Sample copies will be sent on request.)

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1826 is available in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Size 16 takes 4 yards 3/4-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with each pattern.

WE SAIL AMONG THE COLOR-ISLANDS

In order to determine in what ways it is safe or not safe to alter externally any colors of the human body it is best to investigate at least briefly, the nature of such processes.

Color, the scientists tell us, is non-existent as a concrete substance; it is an illusion caused by the various length of light rays reflected by a specified substance. To effect an alteration of color in any part of ourselves two methods may be employed: altering by a chemical reaction of our own substance, so that light rays of a different length are given off (bleaching, etc.), or by applying a coating of a substance of the color desired.

Pigments used for coloring or staining fall into two general categories—inorganic and organic. Organic colors are of some kind of vegetable or animal origin, and are "live"—contain micro-organisms which die, making the colors subject to decay, therefore to change of color (a slow process which does not much affect our use of them for cosmetic purposes).

Inorganic colors consist of metallic or other mineral substances, or both; some mineral colors (earth or stone or crystal powders) being practically permanent and immune to chemical reaction. Such colors are in high favor with painters wishing to make permanent canvases, even though the range of such colors is very limited. Metallic colors are subject to change through oxidation. They may also have an effect on other substances with which they come in contact.



Anne Adams 1826

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

Letters from Our Readers

WELCOME TO OUR NEW COMRADE San Angelo, Tex.

Dear Sir: Relative your letter on reverse side. I deeply appreciate your kindness in placing me on open account. I assure you I will pay up in the near future. I am out of cash right this week.

Things are moving at such a rapid rate over the face of the world that I cannot do without the Daily Worker. The other papers are such a flop that I become a raging demon every time I try to get some information out of them.

Two years ago I was a mild Socialist, ignorant of the forces that are driving the world forward. Today, after reading every scrap of pertinent to a Soviet setup I find myself completely straightened out in my political views. I have no other choice than to give only join the Party, but to not only join the Party, but to give all my spare effort to its betterment.

I do not belong to the Party now but if I can afford the sacrifice from my meagre money, please forward me whatever procedure necessary to become a full fledged member.

I believe we are going to be forced underground in the near future and therefore I feel that if we take certain precautions at this time we will proceed much faster when the time comes.

SHOWS IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE

Chicago, Ill. I came in contact with the "Daily Worker" and the movement by mere chance through seeing the "Five Year Plan" in pictures a few years ago. Although a non-Party member I wish to tell you of my work for the Party (the only workers' weapon against the unjust social and economic order of capitalism).

For fear of a too lengthy article I shall quote a paragraph or two from a college student friend of mine to whom I have been sending "Daily Workers" and other literature. He writes: "Four efforts in 'propaganda' work through me have not been entirely futile. Not only have I become a friend of the Soviet Union, but I have passed the literature along with the point of view which I thought you had in mind. "The material which you sent me last winter I used in debates in which we attempted to clarify the underlying issues which stood in the way of recognition of Russia as being purely sentimental and diplomatic as opposed to the immense commercial and cultural benefits along with the aid it would

lend to the cause of world peace to be attained by recognition. Some negative cases that I listened to were disgusting beyond recall. At that time I happened to be taking a course in current world history, so when we came to the discussion of Russia I inveigled my history professor into passing some construction magazines, economic reviews, etc., around the classroom, and I am sure from the resulting discussion that a number of young people got a new insight into the Soviet Russian way of life. B. L.

ORGANIZE ON C. W. A. JOBS

Auburn, Wash. We are still on the C. W. A. Last week we had a \$3 payday, this week an \$8 one. We are paving and can't work when it rains, as you know it really rains out here.

Tomorrow is our last day on C. W. A. then a couple of weeks on P. W. A. finishing the job—then what? X. Y. Z. perhaps!

A local relief workers protective association is being formed. And last week a good sized P. S. U. was formed due to Dr. Harry F. Ward touring and speaking here in the West. We are now making plans for an unemployed council and C. P. unit.

We believe the working class is getting fed up on the alphabet! Last week a meeting was called by a former C. W. A. foreman (alleged by Chamber of Commerce) to hold layoffs. A hand-picked committee was sent to C. W. A. headquarters in Seattle (they came back empty-handed, of course).

"No organizing." No politics! Gracious no! No trouble, just present our grievances like men. Such were the answers I got to a plea for organized action. Well, the workers already see through the mockery, and we are organizing. 100 "Voice of Action" were distributed, and they went over big. —T. J. S.

WORKERS MUST FIGHT FASCISM

Alexandria, Va. Dear Comrades: Enclosed clipping is an excellent example of how the people are being misled, and led into fascism by the lies of fascist-capitalist press. It is for the class-conscious workers and intellectuals to expose and fight this subtle transition into fascism. Within six months we should meet the crisis—either we are subdued, as in Austria and Germany and we ride the crest of the "wave." We know that conditions are just as bad—if only we can convince others of the "cause." —J. C. R.



By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Shotgun Remedy for Catarrh, Rheumatism and Blood Disease. Howard S. Deatur, III.—The copy of the prescription you sent us represents one of those "shotgun" remedies which are so dear to the heart of the unscientific physician or quack. Of the ten ingredients eight are known to be absolutely inert, the ninth one is a laxative and the tenth has no action in the dose prescribed. The remedies are prescribed on the principle that if one of the ingredients does not work one of the others might. Scientific physicians rarely prescribe more than two or three ingredients in any one prescription. They prefer to prescribe one drug at the time and when more than one is used, the additional medicine should be a "synergist" which means that its action is similar to the principal drug and that it increases its effect. When synergists are used, the dose of the principal drug can be cut down and a much smaller quantity prescribed. For instance two aspirin tablets are often prescribed for headaches, but if one takes an aspirin and one pyramidon tablet, a more rapid and more lasting action is obtained.

Too Many Ailments Mildred H. S.—You have too many ailments for diagnosis and advice in this column. Before we can express any intelligent opinion you must give a thorough physical examination. If you have no money, you may come up to our office for a free consultation. We do not understand your lack of a permanent address. Where do you keep your three children?

Make sure that your greeting will appear in the May Day edition by mailing it at once, address, Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

Greet the Daily Worker on International Solidarity Day MAY DAY Greetings

NAME _____ AMOUNT \$ _____ ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

All greetings mailed before April 22nd to the DAILY WORKER, 50 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK will positively appear in the May Day Edition

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD



EARL BROWDER, in his masterly keynote speech to the recent Communist Convention in Cleveland, pointed out that the American Communists have seriously underestimated the importance of the Communist press.

His chief proof was the fact that the Daily Worker has not yet attained by half what should be, under present social conditions, its normal circulation of 100,000.

I think we may add another example of this failure to understand the necessity for a powerful press.

The weekly New Masses, now printing its sixteenth issue, has also been badly neglected. It is true that in four months it has built itself to a circulation of 16,000 copies, of which over five thousand are subscriptions. It is also true that it has demonstrated a remarkable quality, and has published consistently as fine a collection of strike reporting, short stories, economical and critical essays, and other revolutionary journalism as we have had in this country.

But its circulation is as yet only 16,000. This means that the magazine cannot become self-supporting, and leads a precarious financial existence. This means, also, that our comrades have not realized that here is a weekly teacher, debater, champion and guide of Communism that should be in the hands of at least 25,000 more readers.

The great house of Communism is being built in America. New, well-tempered modern tools are ready for the builders, chief among them being such newspapers as the Daily Worker, such magazines as the New Masses.

But the workers, for some reason, let these tools rust unused, and work with ancient hammers of stone. Isn't there something dangerous in such technical backwardness? Without a press you cannot have a mass movement. In Nazi Germany the workers know this, and make the most terrible sacrifices to maintain their underground press. But in America, one can say definitely, the revolutionary press is still underestimated by those to whom it is so vitally important.

The Significance of the Daily Worker

THERE are many well-edited revolutionary journals throughout America. There should be more. It is a pity that even a better local press hasn't been developed—mass organs to reach every miner, every steel worker, sailor and farmer. Enough technical thought and skill hasn't been given to a study of this local press, and how to make it more effective.

The fact remains, however, that there must be also one national organ of Communism that speaks with political authority, and that unites all the industrial regions of America into a living relationship with the international working class.

This organ, of course, is the Daily Worker, which has first claim on all our loyalty. It is more than a newspaper; it is the national co-ordinator and organizer, and a bulletin of the general staff of the militant working class of the world, and the foundation head of the general line of proletarian struggle and victory.

On the cultural field, and in the troubled world of the bankrupt middle-class of the white-collar workers, the New Masses is now performing the same function. It is the Daily Worker of thousands of school teachers, engineers, authors, artists, and other professionals.

This class is the reservoir out of which the Hitlers and Mussolinis find their troops. Ruined and proletarianized by the crisis, this class has become desperate all over the capitalist world. The fascist demagogues promise them a new prosperity and a new world. Every kind of bait is dangled before their eyes—"national socialism," and "social credit," the "corporate state," and other such bright baubles that glitter with fine rhetoric on the surface but are hollow and gassy within.

In America we can still stop fascism. There are over 100 organized groups of these victims of the great fascist lie. It is necessary to reach these victims, and the bankrupt class that has produced them.

And this is the function of the New Masses, and a job that it has begun to do with courage, clarity and skill. Week after week it exposes patiently every new and puzzling manifestation of the great fascist swindle. It can be, and is becoming, the gathering point and actual organizer of the hosts of honest intellectuals who are already aligned against fascism, and who begin to understand that only in alliance with the working class can they crush the Nazi snake.

Not Only for Intellectuals

NOT the New Masses doesn't only find its way into the library of the intellectual. Sailors buy to read in the bunks at sea; taxi drivers in New York are seen riding with copies of the magazine in their pockets; Southern mill workers and share croppers buy it at the rare newsstands in Dixie that will carry the "only revolutionary weekly in America." It is passed from hand to hand, and each copy consumed by ten of twenty eager proletarian minds.

The reason is not far to seek. The New Masses happens to be intensely interesting from the revolutionary viewpoint, and is written with a high literary skill, besides.

The New Masses is a continuation of the old Masses and Liberator, and carries on a brilliant tradition of revolutionary journalism that is over twenty years old. I have been connected editorially with this journal, in one or another of its reincarnations, for over ten years; and I will testify here and now, that the current weekly New Masses is the sturdiest of the whole family line.

It Is Doing Vital Work

BEING a weekly, and not a monthly, as heretofore, it has been able to keep up with political events as they happen. It has covered the events of the week, and commented from the Communist viewpoint on such recent events as the air-mail scandals, the Nazi nightmares of old Dr. Wirt, the automobile strikes. It has printed some of the best reporting I have ever read, John L. Spivak's surveys of proletarian America under the N.R.A. There have been notable features like Bill Dunne's piercing and authoritative analysis of the first year of the N.R.A.; and the bi-weekly letters from London of the gifted John Strachey, who is the British correspondent of the magazine.

The literary criticism is under the direction of Granville Hicks, and has never, in my experience, been more solid and constructive. It marks the consolidation of Marxist criticism in America; what has gone hitherto, has been the rather rough-and-ready pioneer work.

A Sample Issue

HERE is a sample of one issue. In the April 3 number there was the usual brilliant editorial comment on the political events of the week; a page cartoon by Gropper on the N.R.A. "no bread and bad circus;" a story on Soviet bonds; a stirring report of the New York taxi strike by Joseph North; a report of the Detroit strike situation by Jeremiah Kelly; a letter from England by John Strachey; correspondence; a theatrical review by the writer of this column; the first half of a remarkable new play on the Kentucky miners, by Samuel Ornitz (and it is remarkable); a study of Revolution and the Novel, by Granville Hicks; an article, which for the first time analyzes the Irish genius James Joyce, from a Marxist viewpoint by the former Prince Minsky, who is now a Communist; a summary of the best books published thus far in 1934; a literary note by Earl Browder; a review of recent Soviet literature by that best-informed of all critics on Soviet literature, Joshua Kunitz; a poem by Maxwell Bodenheim; reviews by Robert Simmons, Louis Hacker, and Genevieve Taggard; Ben Field on various books of the farmers' struggle; a movie criticism by Kenneth Burke; and a most valuable reading list for beginners in Marxism, by Oakley Johnson; many pictures and cartoons.

This magazine, like everything that genuinely lives and breathes, has its defects. It tends, I believe, and many will disagree with me, too often in the direction of a Communist academicism, and sometimes the mouldy smell of the New Republic and the Nation rises from its pages. Perhaps this is a better fault than some of the former crudeness; though I for one believe that a revolutionary journal should never be placid, tight-minded, or over-refined.

But this weekly is one which the revolutionary workers of America can well be proud of. They must throw their weight behind it, and push it over the top along with the Daily Worker. It is their serious, responsible and fighting national organ. And I would close with a word to some of those in the John Reed Clubs and other cultural groups: your local papers are important for developing young writers, but if you neglect building a national cultural organ, if you fall to view the New Masses in its broader aspect as the voice of the whole movement, you are still afflicted with what Lenin called the "infantile sickness of left Communism."

FLASHES and What's Doing in the John Reed Clubs of the U. S.

By LENS

To George S. Kaufman: Thanks for that swell announcement of the forthcoming Film and Photo League Movie Costume Ball over radio station WOR last Wednesday. . . . I think your own Jimmy Cagney will be there. . . . And that a nickel-odeon show will be one of the many surprise features. . . . May I speak in witness of the initiation of what is described as "a war-time propaganda drive to familiarize the American public with what the National Recovery Administration has accomplished thus far."

Many of the John Reed Clubs were started as general cultural associations and acting as auxiliary organizations in many work. The John Reed Clubs are building centers of revolutionary literature and art around magazines in Hollywood, Chicago, Philadelphia, as well as New York. New poets and fictionists are developing within the ranks of the Communist movement. Through their work in these magazines, and through the medium of plays and art exhibits, the revolutionary cultural movement in this country is driving home lessons of the class struggle to a rapidly expanding audience.

How the Club Started In Indianapolis ABOUT two years ago a group of professional and white-collar workers formed a club in Indianapolis, "cross roads of the nation." In this more or less typical American city, with its large middle class and preponderantly bourgeois ideology, these people served first as a forum for revolutionary sub- and a distributing agency for revolutionary literature. The club gradually developed into a cultural body sponsoring lectures by M. Topolsky, formerly associate of Diego Rivera, Charlot, and Montenegro, and a member of the Chicago R. C.; and by Paul Romaine, a Milwaukee J. R. C. member who studied in Europe with Pitoef, Craig, and Redford.

The writers' group of the Indianapolis J. R. C. compose leaflets for all local revolutionary organizations including farmers' and taxpayers' leagues; these leaflets are models of mimeograph work, neat and spicy. Rebecca Pitts, whose approach to the problems of Communism in a recent article in the New Masses has aroused wide comment, is a member of the group.

Phila. Club Near Third Anniversary THE Philadelphia club is approaching its third anniversary. It includes groups of writers, artists, and theatre workers who are all seriously engaged in creating revolutionary culture. Last August the club held an Anti-War Night, including original writings, chalk-talks, and mass recitations, all on anti-war themes. Numerous critics.

For additional news of the activities of the clubs, together with notes of contemporary revolutionary culture, read the national J. R. C. Bulletin, obtainable at 430 Sixth Avenue (3c).

New work by J. R. C. members: John Wexley's "They Shall Not Die," and Maltz and Sklar's "Peace on Earth" have just been published in book form. Mordcahai Gorelik, who does the sets for several current plays, is represented in the International Theatre Art Exhibition which was held at the Museum of Modern Art and which is now touring the country. . . . Melvin P. Levy's new novel, "The Last Pioneer," is about to be released by a New York publisher. Edward Newhouse is working on a revolutionary novel which has just been accepted by a New York publisher. Leon Demmen's book on "The Jews in the Soviet Union," will be published in the fall by King. . . . Hugo Gellert's "Karl Marx: In Lithographs" is to be published in a Soviet edition by the Mary Engelstein Institute.

William Siegel and Anton Refregier have an exhibit of their work at the New School for Social Research.

WHAT'S ON

- Wednesday DE REUBENS S. YOUNG lectures on "Dinner Looks at the Soviet Union," at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St., 8:30 p.m. . . . "DIALOGUES AND MUSIC," lecture by M. M. Aronson, at F.S.U. Midway, Br., 168 W. 23rd St., 8:30 p.m. . . . MEETING of all delegates to Festival and Party Congress, at 7:30 p.m., 50 E. 12th St., Room 205. . . . REHEARSAL Daily Worker Chorus, 35

The Rats Scamper Away --- By Nathaniel Honig

THE Eagle Oil Works sprawled over so much earth along the Bay that the Company had to divide it into districts. Somewhere in that wide expanse, rats were at work who were slowly gnawing away the careful structure that Joe Gorny and a few others had built up. Stool-pigeons were gumming up the works for the department committee. . . .

"Easy. We need thirty fellows. We got twenty right here, and we got at least eighteen more we kin trust in the other departments." They drew up a list of all the members of the Grease and Crude Stills Department Committees. Opposite each name an address was placed. . . .

Joe Gorny's "process of ee-elimination" thrilled the men on the two executive committees. Real detective work. The next morning the addresses were passed out in the two departments, and eighteen reliable men picked out to watch that evening. . . .

"Well, our women is O.K. Only they don't understand like we do why we got to do what we're doing." "Well, we'll let the women take care of them rats. And here's how. The rats have wives, too. Our wives will make it so tough for their wives, they'll come begin' for mercy. In the market place, on the blocks, they'll give 'em damn little peace."

The men in the two departments felt a bit sore about their wild-goose chase of the night before. Joe promised them, "You'll find out why we did it."

Outside, in the living room, Joe's cousin's wife could be heard muttering about the lateness of Joe's cousin quieting her down. Suddenly Joe snapped off the radio. "I got it," he said. . . .

On Saturday's Feature Page

The following outstanding books will be reviewed on this feature page of the Daily Worker next Saturday, April 21: "The Hour of Decision," by Oswald Spengler. Reviewed by Harry Gannes. "Labs and Steel," by Horace B. Davis. Reviewed by Joseph Dallet, organizer of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. "The Shadow Before," a textile strike novel by William Rollins, Jr. Reviewed by Edwin Rolfe. "Such Is My Beloved," a novel by Morley Callaghan. Reviewed by George Lewis. Also a review of "The New Quarterly," by Nathan Adler.

Be sure to get a copy of next Saturday's "Daily" for a Communist evaluation of these books!

Anti-War and Soviet Cycles are Features at Recital on Friday

NEW YORK — The anti-war cycle by the Theatre Union Dance Group will be one of the features at the dance recital of the Workers' Dance League to be presented this Friday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.

On the same program will be presented the Soviet Cycle by the New Duncan Dancers. Both groups of dances were received enthusiastically at the last Workers Dance League recital held before an audience of 1,600 at City College Auditorium last January.

A German dancer, will present "Summer Witchery" and two numbers from her cycle, "The City," "Slavery" and "Fille de Jole." In addition there will be the following dances: "Uprising" and "Van der Lubbe's Head," by the New Dance Group; "Life and Death" and "Black Feet, Black Hands," by the Modern Negro Dance Group; "Scottsboro" and "Black and White," by the Red Dancers; and "March of the Pioneers," by the Theatre Union Dance Group.

For additional news of the activities of the clubs, together with notes of contemporary revolutionary culture, read the national J. R. C. Bulletin, obtainable at 430 Sixth Avenue (3c).

TUNING IN

- WEAF—660 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Baseball, Resume 7:15—Bully Bachelors—Sketch 7:30—Suzette Howard, Songs, 7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch 8:00—Jack Pearl, Comedian 8:20—Wayne King, Orch. 8:30—Rayton Orch., Fred Allen, Comedian, Theodore Webb, Ballade 10:00—Hilbilly Music 10:30—Ghost Stories—Sketch 11:00—Perdillo Club

- WOR—710 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Sports Resume 7:15—Harry Hershfield 7:30—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano Duo 7:45—Stories of the Sea 8:00—To Be Announced 8:30—Concert Orch. 9:00—Italia—H. S. Lett, Jr. 9:15—Suzette Howard, Songs, 9:30—Robert Orch. 10:15—Current Events 10:30—Dorothy Miller and Garfield Swift, Songs 11:00—Moonbeams Trio

- WJZ—760 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy 7:15—Public Works and National Recovery 7:30—Frank Cousins of Detroit 7:45—Ramona, Songs 7:55—Second Homecoming—Sketch 8:00—The Terrible Day—Sketch 8:30—Dangerous Parade 8:45—Baseball—Babe Ruth 8:55—Suzette Howard, Songs, 9:30—John Charles Thomas, Ballade, Daily Orch. 10:30—Lenny Orch.; Male Trio; Talk—Ed 10:45—Denny Orch.; Franklin Burr, Tenor 11:00—Pickens Sisters, Songs

- WABC—860 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Marty and Marcie 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch 7:30—Armbruster Orch.; Jimmy Kemper, Songs 7:45—News—Boake Carter 8:00—Men About Town Trio, Vivien Ruth, Songs 8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill 8:30—Albert Spalding, Violin, Conrad 8:45—Suzette Howard, Songs, 9:00—Nino Martin, Metropolitan Opera Tenor 9:30—Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen, Comedy 10:00—Florida Orch.; Dick Powell, Songs 10:30—"The Republican Reaction"—Representative D. A. Reed of New York 10:45—Columbian Orch. 11:00—Nick Lucas, Songs

Fascist Groups Out to Save U.S. from "Reds"

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The organizational activities of the Communist-led Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union among the migratory workers has brought to life a mushroom growth of fascist organizations.

Here, more than in any place I visited so far, Communist-led union activities have not only been widespread, but have been very effective in winning strikes; and the growth of Communist activity was followed almost immediately by the intensive development of fascist activity.

Open fascist organizations like the Silver Shirts are, so far as I have been able to ascertain, weak and impotent as directors of fascism. The Silver Shirts is simply a racketeering organization trying to get as much money as possible from the "suckers," Capt. Eugene R. Cioffi, leader of the Silver Shirts in California, frankly admitted to me.

This organization, Friends of New Germany, and the Crusader White Shirts which are active in and around Los Angeles are all weak in numbers and have incompetent leadership. They are scarcely active at all in other sections of the state. Unless I am very much mistaken these groups, with the possible exception of the Friends of New Germany, will eventually go the way of the Klan, with the membership being absorbed by some other, as yet unborn, fascist organization.

Nevertheless, these groups are an interesting phenomenon, capable of doing considerable damage to the labor movement at the present time, and their very existence shows a trend which cannot be overlooked and I shall touch upon them more fully in subsequent articles.

The real fascist organizations here—organizations which are not rackets in the strict sense of the word—are the vigilante committees and these are increasing at a rapid pace not only in numbers, but in activities and effectiveness.

In 1932, when the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union became active among the migratory workers, the employing class were caught unaware, but soon rallied to fight union inroads through vigilante committees are being organized months in advance in some regions in preparation for the harvesting season and possible organizational activity.

Up until last week, though these committees were active in suppressing organizing activities, the various vigilante groups were comparatively weak because they were confined to their own counties. They did not cross county boundary lines. But this is now changing. During the period when I was in Los Angeles the scattered vigilante committees in the Imperial Valley took the first step towards the moulding of a strong fascist organization with no county boundary lines to disturb their work. The four vigilante committees which had been the "most active" combined to form the Imperial Valley Anti-Communist Association, with headquarters in Brawley. Their initial membership was announced as 3,000 and with

On Saturday evening Toscanini will offer the Brahms Overture, the Rousset composition, the Franck Symphony and Wagner's Siegfried Idyll. Sunday afternoon program—the second Wagner concert—will include Hans Clemens, Richard Bonelli and Emanuel Lst. The Metropolitan Opera Chorus will assist in the program.

"Broken Shoes" Coming To Acme Theatre Saturday Following the run of "Chalutzim" (Pioneers of Palestine), the Hebrew talkie with the Habima Players now current at the Acme Theatre, the management will offer on Saturday morning "Broken Shoes," a new Soviet talkie produced in the U. S. S. R. by Mejrabopolam and directed by Margarita Barskaya. The same program will include the latest Soviet news for its premiere showing. Highlights of the film include scenes of George Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanev, the Bulgarian prisoners acquitted in the Leipzig trial, on their arrival in Moscow; Dimitroff's meeting with the hero of the first stratosphere flight, Professor; The Red Army on parade in Red Square, etc., etc.

"Stevodore" Opening at Civic Repertory Theatre Tonight "Stevodore," by Paul Peters and George Sklar, a gripping drama of Negro and white workers on the docks of New Orleans, will be presented by the Theatre Union this evening at the Civic Repertory Theatre as its second production of the season. The cast, which includes a large group of Negro and white players, is headed by Millicent Green, Jack Hartley, Dodson Mitchell, Neill O'Malley, Edna Thomas, Al F. Watts and George Harvey.

"Broadway Interlude," by William Almon Wolf and Achmed Abdullah, dramatized from the novel by Faith Baldwin and Mr. Abdullah, will open on Thursday evening at the Forrest Theatre. Robert Emmet Keane, Suzanne Caubay, Claire Whitney and Sally Starr are in the cast. "Are You Decent?" a new play by Crane Wilbur will be presented at the Ambassador Theatre on Thursday evening with Eric Dressler, Lester Vail, Zama Chinnichian and Beatrice Hendricks in the leading roles.

Sophie Braslau Soloist With Philharmonic Thursday Sophie Braslau, contralto, will be the soloist on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon with the Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. The program: "Tragic" Overture, Brahms; "Le Festin de l'Archange," Roussel; "El Amor Brujo," De Falla and Franck's Symphony in D minor.

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL's Comedy "AH, WILDERNESS!" with GEORGE M. COHAN. Theatre, 232 St. W. of B'way Thurs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play "MARY OF SCOTLAND" with HELEN PHILIP HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN. Theatre, 232 St. W. of B'way Thurs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

GILBERT & SULLIVAN STAR This Week "H. M. S. PINAFORE" Double Bill and "TRIAL BY JURY" Next Week "The Mikado" MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44th St., Opp. 530 50c to \$2.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 30c to \$1.50

GLADYS ALLEN RAYMOND COOPER THE SHINING HOUR BOOTH THEATRE, W. 43rd St., E. 4th St. Matinees: Thursday & Saturday 2:30

ARKO Jefferson 14th St. & 7th Ave. SPENCER TRACY & MADGE EVANS in "THE SHOW-OFF" also "MOULIN ROUGE" with Constance Bennett & Franklyn Tone

AMUSEMENTS Opens Tonight 8:45 THEATRE UNION PRESENTS stevedore A NEW PLAY BY PAUL PETERS AND GEORGE SKLAR JAMES W. FORD says: "By all means both Negro and white workers on the docks of New Orleans." CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE 14th St. & 6th Ave. Wed. 8-7:45 Thurs. 8:45 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45 PRICES 30c—45c—60c—\$1.00 and \$1.50—No Tax For special rates to organizations call WA 7-2451

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1934

A Historic May Day

MAY DAY this year will be momentous for the working class of the world. This historic day, when the workers leave the factories and gather in the streets to raise high the banner of international solidarity, comes at a time when the whole capitalist system is faced with something new in its history—a world-wide crisis that is rapidly developing into a new era of world wars and revolutions.

What do the workers see about them as they prepare to demonstrate on May Day, the day of the fight for the emancipation of labor from capitalism?

In every capitalist country they see the typical curses of capitalism—hunger amid plenty, millions of unemployed, factories closed while the workers and their children live in poverty and squalor. They see every capitalist government pouring billions of dollars into the laps of the billionaires, into the coffers of the banks and investors, while the jobless get only the most miserable scraps of food to keep them alive.

On this May Day, they see such capitalist schemes as the N. R. A. piling up new huge profits for the employers, while wages are slashed with the knife of slave codes, and the buying power of every pay envelope is whittled away by rising prices of bread, milk, clothes.

Five long bitter years of capitalist crisis. Five long years of hell for the masses, years in which every capitalist government has helped the billionaires to get richer, while the living standards of the masses have been driven brutally down.

ON MAY DAY this year, the workers face questions which burn fiercely in the mind of every jobless worker, every worker facing the ruthless exploitation of wage slavery in the factories—how end this crisis, how open the factories, how give food and shelter to every worker and his family? How can this terrible crisis be ended? How can we end this insanity which destroys food, wheat, cotton, while millions are hungry and ragged? How can we break the chains of mortgage slavery for the small, impoverished farmer? How end the yoke of the landlords, the bank leeches who bleed the workers and the farmers alike? How can we open the factories and give jobs to every able-bodied worker who now faces the hell of unemployment?

And in pondering on these life-and-death questions millions of workers on May Day this year will see clearer than ever what it is that stands in the way of ending forever the horrors of the crisis. They will see that only the capitalist class, the bosses, the landlords, the bankers, and their system of private property, of profits, of dividends, of bond interest stands in the way.

They will see that if the employers, the owners of the factories, the Wall Street bankers, and the landlords were swept out of power, were deprived of their possessions, then the working class would end the crisis, would open all the factories, take the immense profits of the billionaires and use them for the benefit of the masses who created them.

In short, May Day this year, brings the masses closer than ever before to the great historic question of our time—the road to proletarian revolution for the overthrow of capitalism.

The road of Bolshevism, of smashing the capitalist dictatorship and setting up the dictatorship of the proletariat, leading all the toilers toward freedom from wage slavery, mortgage and rent slavery. The road to Soviet Power, the road the workers and peasants of Russia took—this road that will put an end to the insanities of starvation amid plenty, this road faces the masses on May Day.

MAY DAY brings before millions of workers the demand for government protection against the ravages of the crisis in the form of Social Insurance and Unemployment Insurance to be paid by the government and the bosses.

May Day brings to the fore the struggle for higher wages, for better working conditions, for the right to strike, for the right to assemble freely and form militant trade unions.

May Day raises the struggle for internationalism, for the solidarity of all the workers of the world overruling all national boundaries, and all jingoism.

May Day raises the struggle for the smashing of the hideous jim-crow oppression of the Negro people, of the fight for complete equality for the Negro masses, against lynching and brutal jim-crow oppression.

May Day raises the fight against imperialism, against Wall Street robbery and murder in Cuba, in Haiti, in South America, in China.

The fight for bread, for peace, against strike-breaking and fascist brutality, for a new form of government, a Workers' and Farmers' Government—this is what May Day means this year to the workers.

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Aircraft Strikes Are an Aid to Soviet China

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S Nanking regime, according to cable reports from Shanghai, has placed a heavy order for new bombing planes with the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation of Hartford, Conn., where 1,500 aircraft workers are now striking for improved conditions.

The Roosevelt regime, anxious to help the despicable Chiang Kai Shek, as well as the U. A. & T. Corp., has sent in one of its most efficient strike-breakers, Madam Anna Weinstein, U. S. Department of Labor conciliator, to wreck the Hartford strike.

These two items, culled from the news, reflect the policy of the Wall Street government in Washington: strikebreaking at home in its efforts to force down the living standards of the American workers, and active support to bloody butchers, like Chiang Kai-Shek, in their efforts to crush the rising revolutionary movements of the colonial masses.

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of Hoover, one of the first deeds of the Roosevelt administration was the granting of a \$50,000,000 cotton "loan" to the reactionary Nanking Government of Chiang Kai-Shek. This was quickly transformed into a war budget by the Nanking butchers for the sixth anti-Communist drive against the Chinese Soviets.

Since then the Roosevelt regime has aided Chiang Kai-Shek in building up an air force of 300 or more planes for use against the Soviet districts.

Captain Frank Hawkes and Major Doolittle, with the encouragement of the United States War Department, have established an aviation school at Hangchow.

The big order for bombing planes now placed with the U. A. & T. Corp. by Nanking is merely a further step reflecting direct Wall Street support to Chiang Kai-Shek's effort to stamp out the Chinese Soviets and to crush the revolutionary upsurge of the Chinese masses. The Roosevelt government is the main backer of Nanking's anti-Communist wars.

At the same time it stands solidly behind the J. P. Morgan-controlled Curtis Wright and United Aircraft corporations. These companies are making huge profits out of Roosevelt's own armament building program and from Roosevelt's support for the plane-buying program of the bloody Nanking regime. These profits are piling up at the expense of the aircraft workers, whose wages have been repeatedly reduced and who are suffering under the fiercest speed-up.

EVERY American worker who feels the attacks on his living standards, his organizations and his rights by the Roosevelt regime, every worker on strike fighting for the right to live and improve his conditions, should protest and fight against this new arming of the butcher Chiang Kai-Shek by Wall Street against their Chinese brothers. Every effort should be made to stop the shipment of arms, bombing planes and ammunition to the butcher Chiang Kai-Shek.

In fighting against their bosses, the aircraft strikers of Hartford, Baltimore and Buffalo should receive the support of all workers. They are fighting not only to improve their own conditions, but their fight hampers the militarization program of Roosevelt and the murder drive of Chiang Kai-Shek.

The American workers facing May Day with a tremendous strike wave against the effects of the New Deal should declare their revolutionary solidarity with the Chinese masses struggling against Chiang Kai-Shek.

May Day this year should be a mighty expression of international revolutionary solidarity, a huge demonstration to express the fighting determination of the workers to win their economic and political demands against American imperialism.

May Day should show the American capitalists that the American workers will rally for the defense of the Chinese Soviets against combined attacks of Wall Street and the butcher Chiang Kai-Shek.

A N.Y. Trade Union Supplement

STARTING Monday, April 30, and continuing every Monday thereafter, the Daily Worker will publish a special two-page New York trade union supplement.

This supplement, which will be edited by a committee from the trade unions, will aim to report the activities of and give leadership to the mounting militant trade union struggles in the City of New York.

Besides reporting the outstanding trade union events of the week, this new section of the paper will deal with the important inner organizational problems of the unions, questions of strike strategy and trade union tactics, and will analyze current strikes with the aim of raising the level of the trade union struggles in New York.

The supplement will carry special feature articles by leaders of the militant New York labor movement as well as articles by the rank and file of the unions.

Special attention will be given to opposition work within the A. F. of L. The supplement will be a great aid to the rapidly growing independent trade union movement.

This new section of the Daily Worker will be an invaluable weapon in the struggle against the strikebreaking of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, their allies among the S. P. leaders, and the menace of company unionism.

All trade unions in New York should make plans at once for a special distribution of these special Monday issues of the paper. The effectiveness of the Daily Worker as the leader of the trade union movement will depend upon the distribution of this special supplement in all unions, especially unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Watch for the first trade union supplement on April 30.

Thousands Demonstrate in Havana

HAVANA, April 17.—Thousands of workers and students demonstrated in many parts of Havana yesterday, and transportation and other business were paralyzed in a short general strike against the Caffery-Mendieta terror, and for the release of thousands of worker prisoners, 150 of which, jailed for striking, are on hunger strike.

Squads of soldiers and police fired into several demonstrations. Students took over street cars abandoned by strikers, and rode into the town, shouting revolutionary slogans. When soldiers fired to disperse them, the students cheered and applauded in derision, and called on the soldiers to fire again.

At the presidential palace, soldiers attempted to throw tear gas bombs, but being inexperienced the attempt did not succeed, and one sergeant was burned when a gas bomb exploded in his hands.

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U.S. Women Called to World Anti-War Meet in Paris

Demonstration in N.Y. Against Cuban Terror

Soldiers Fire When Thousands Strike, March in Havana

NEW YORK.—New York workers will demonstrate Friday, April 20, at 12 noon in front of the Cuban Consulate at 17 Battery Place, to demand the immediate release of the more than 5,000 victims of the Mendieta terror rotting in the jails of Cuba, 150 of whom are now on hunger strike, 20 of whom are reported near death.

Endorsed by the United Front May Day Conference on Saturday, April 14, in a resolution proposed by the Anti-Imperialist League and adopted by the Conference, the demonstration is also called to denounce the criminal collaboration of Mendieta with the imperialists and the entire reign of terror in Cuba, set up under the direct guidance of American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and designed to crush the rising revolutionary movement of the Cuban masses and protect Wall Street interests in Cuba.

The demonstration is being endorsed and supported by the New York District of the Communist Party which at the recent convention in Cleveland pledged increased support to the Cuban toilers in their struggle against Yankee imperialism and their native exploiters.

Thousands Demonstrate in Havana

HAVANA, April 17.—Thousands of workers and students demonstrated in many parts of Havana yesterday, and transportation and other business were paralyzed in a short general strike against the Caffery-Mendieta terror, and for the release of thousands of worker prisoners, 150 of which, jailed for striking, are on hunger strike.

Squads of soldiers and police fired into several demonstrations. Students took over street cars abandoned by strikers, and rode into the town, shouting revolutionary slogans. When soldiers fired to disperse them, the students cheered and applauded in derision, and called on the soldiers to fire again.

At the presidential palace, soldiers attempted to throw tear gas bombs, but being inexperienced the attempt did not succeed, and one sergeant was burned when a gas bomb exploded in his hands.

British "Sedition" Bill Proposes New Police Aggression

LONDON, April 17.—A bill which acknowledges the headway which revolutionary propaganda is making in the British army and navy, and which is designed to give the government a further weapon in its drive against the Communist Party, passed its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday, 277 to 63.

Ostensibly designed to prevent revolutionary propaganda among the armed forces, it makes the mere possession of any "seditious" literature a crime, and empowers the police to make searches on "suspicion."

In urging passage of the bill, Sir Thomas Inskip, attorney-general, said that more than 50,000 revolutionary leaflets had been found among soldiers within the past year.

Japanese Debt High

TOKYO, April 17.—The Japanese Government is in deep financial crisis, with its national debt, near ten billion yen, of which nearly two billion has been incurred in two years, due to its gigantic expenditures on armaments.

German Communists Lead Mass Fight on Hitler

(Y. P. S. L.) are actively working with us. A few days ago, some members of the Socialist Youth sent us a contribution of 15 marks with the following letter: We know that the Red Aid is the only organization which continues to take care as before, despite the terror, of political prisoners and their families, without considering what is their political point of view.

"At Gera, some Social Democratic workers have undertaken, along with the Red Aid, to look after the needs of the families of political prisoners. Young Socialists of Gera have sent 5 marks to the Red Aid. At Altenberg, twelve Social Democratic workers took a collection among themselves and sent the money to the Red Aid. At Eisenach, the young Socialists take part in distributing our paper."

The Supreme Court in Munich has sentenced J. Schreier, a worker, to one year and three months in prison, and the worker Hubert Knies to a year and six months for having been functionaries of the Red Aid at Kaiserslautern, Palatinat.

Red Sports Union Continues

At a mass trial of 65 workers in Plauen, they were accused of having maintained a Red Sports Club. At the trial evidence was given that they had raised money to support imprisoned comrades of their sports

Red Trade Union, Relief, Sports, Cultural Groups Live

organization.

"Red Sports," organ of the Fighting Alliance for Red Sport Unity, appears regularly in Berlin, illegally, of course.

A Communist worker founded a radio club in the little city of Schmollin, Thuringia, where the members met regularly to listen to the broadcasts from Moscow, and discuss them. They were betrayed, and all the members were arrested.

Leader Tortured to Death

The chief defendant, the Communist who had organized the club, was tortured to death in prison, and the police announced he had "committed suicide." The others have been sentenced to one and two years imprisonment. All boldly affirmed their revolutionary determination in court.

Four members of the revolutionary Free Thinkers' organization which was ordered dissolved in 1932, were sentenced to three to five months imprisonment for carrying on the work of that organization under the name of "Tourists' League." The members' dues stamps were in the form of alluring leaflets advertising beautiful places to visit.

Los Angeles Students in Strike Against War

LOS ANGELES, April 17.—Three hundred and fifty students of Los Angeles Junior College struck for one hour against war on Friday, April 13. Nazi followers attempted to intimidate the students by passing out leaflets on which was printed the "Star Spangled Banner" and the school song, under a big swastika sign.

One thousand students at the University of California, Los Angeles, where two students had been expelled for refusing to take part in R. O. T. C. drill, attended an anti-war assembly.

The school auditoriums were given at both schools because of the support and anti-war sentiment of the students. The movement was initiated by the National Student League at both schools.

Anti-Communist Spy Trained by Severing Quits Nazis' Service

BERLIN, April 17.—Dr. Rudolf Diehls, Inspector of the Nazi Secret Police under General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, has resigned his post, giving ill health as the reason.

Diehls was trained in the work of heading the spy system which has brought imprisonment and torture to hundreds of thousands of Communists, Social-Democrats, and others, and death to thousands under Karl Severing, Social-Democratic Minister of the Interior in Prussia, until thrown out by Von Papen.

Under Severing, Diehls specialized in spying on the Communist Party, and had prepared lists of thousands of Communist functionaries and members which enabled the Nazis

Nanking Orders More War Planes from U. S.

SHANGHAI, April 17.—The Nanking government has placed a rush order for a number of new bombing planes with the United Aircraft Exporters, Inc. of New York, to be used in its offensive against the Chinese Soviets. Officials refused to reveal the number of planes ordered, but Nanking has now more than 300 fighting planes, bought in the U. S., and piloted by men trained by former officers of the U. S. air force.

to arrest or murder thousands on the night of the Reichstag fire, and in the immense terror drive which followed.

Severing, Diehls' Social-Democratic chief, is now receiving a pension from Hitler's government, and is writing his memoirs which the Nazis think sufficiently valuable to them to be anxious to publish.