

CIRCULATION DRIVE
NEW SUBS RECEIVED YESTERDAY
Daily 40 Saturday 37
Total to date 3,744 Total 2,644

Daily Worker

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1934

WEATHER: Showers.

Price 3 Cents

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DETROIT WORKERS TO DEFEY MAYOR'S BAN ON MAY DAY

Latest Railroad Agreement Aims to End Strikes for One Year

Pact Binds Men Against Making New Demands

Restore 10 P.C. Cut; Leave Lower Brackets Untouched

SPEED-UP REMAINS

"Breathing Space" for Roads, Brotherhood Chiefs Boast

WASHINGTON, April 26.

In an agreement that definitely binds the railroad workers against any strike action for the next 12 months, the Railroad Brotherhood chiefs and the railroad management agreed late today that there will be no further discussion of any wage increases until May 1, 1935, with the present 10 per cent cut to be gradually restored by that time.

This agreement, arrived at by the Brotherhood chiefs after many secret negotiations behind closed doors, thus leaves the railroads, now enjoying bigger profits than at any time during the last three years, protected against any strike action of the workers for higher pay to meet the advancing cost of living.

Protests Speed-up
With the greatest distinctness, the agreement signed by the Brotherhood chiefs leaves the thousands of lower paid railroad brackets at the mercy of the management, and also provides that the roads can proceed with their spread-work plans that brought the weekly pay of thousands of railroad workers to less than \$15 a week.

The agreement states: "With respect to employees in the lower paid brackets, this agreement shall not be taken to prevent discussion and adjustment between individual carriers and organizations with respect to spreading employment or of the matter of opportunity for increased earnings of part time employees."

In a statement remarkable for its admission of the immense aid that the agreement gives the railroad stockholders, A. F. Whitney, of the Railway Labor Executive Association, stated: "We have joined in the agreement to comply with wishes of President Roosevelt in the interest of national recovery."

"This will stabilize wages on American railroads and give all concerned a breathing spell." It was with such phrases that Whitney agreed to the 10 per cent wage reduction which has already robbed the railroad worker of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Strike Spreads in Spain as Political Crisis Sharpens

"State of Alarm" Is Proclaimed; Premier Not Yet Named

MADRID, April 26.—Spain is under a "state of alarm," a modified form of martial law, with clashes between heavily armed police and strikers in many cities, as President Alcalá Zamora is reported debating whether to call a new Cabinet to replace that of Alejandro Lerroux, which resigned yesterday, or to resign and precipitate a new election.

General strikes are holding firm in many cities, and are reported most complete in Valencia and Zaragoza. Many smaller strikes are breaking out. Farm workers outside Valencia are reported also on strike. Valencia streets are patrolled by police in armed cars.

The 9,000 reactionary political prisoners freed by the Lerroux amnesty which does not include any worker prisoners, of whom there are thousands in Spanish jails, are hurrying into action, pressing for a fascist-like solution of the political crisis.

Wall St. Bankers Know Machado's Address

Gets Tipped Off That Cuban Government Is Only Spoofing

NEW YORK.—Butcher Machado, "man of a thousand murders," ex-president of Cuba, was conveniently tipped off by Federal authorities here yesterday that a formal warrant had been issued for his extradition to Cuba. Gerardo Machado, who had been living in the United States, under the protection of Wall Street, entered a Parmelee taxicab at his hide-out at 109 E. 91st St. six hours before the Federal authorities arrived, with the full knowledge that the butcher of the Cuban workers and peasants would not be in.

The government of Carlos Mendieta in Cuba, based on the same forces and murderers that Machado relied on to rule, in compliance with mass hatred of Butcher Machado, and in order to put on a cheap mask of "left" demagoguery, "requested" Machado's extradition. He is charged with murder and embezzlement. All his murders and embezzlements were in the interest of the United States government and the leading Wall Street bankers, in order to keep Cuba in the vice of the Yankee exploiters.

Mendieta no more wants Machado than Roosevelt seeks to detain him. In Cuba, the Mendieta government, which has in its service many of Machado's assassins, the "porristas," is stirring up the newspapers with the alleged "man hunt" of Machado.

At the same time Mendieta continues Machado's murderous business for the Wall Street bankers by his anti-strike laws, his murders of revolutionary workers and peasants and wholesale imprisonments of the same forces who fought Machado.

1,500 Strikers In Hartford Win Demands

Buffalo Aero Strike Is Solid; Stachel Is Cheered at Meet

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26.—All demands of 1,500 strikers of the Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company were won here, and the workers have returned to their jobs. The strike was led by a federal local of the A. F. of L., and most of the strikers were women.

Mass picketing and militancy marked this strike which had entered its third week. The 1,500 workers at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation, and the Hamilton Propeller are still out on strike. A mass strike meeting was held last night. President La Vista, of the Industrial Aircraft Workers of America, an independent union which is leading the strike, reported that picketing was weak. He called for mass picketing saying: "That is the only way to teach the bosses a lesson. Squeeze their pickets a little more."

Over 500 were on the aero strike picket line this morning. Terror against the strikers is increasing.

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24 Page "Daily" to Sound May Day Call to American Workers

NEW YORK.—One of the most powerful nation-wide calls to American workers to "down tools" and march in solid ranks in the May Day demonstrations will be sounded by the 24-page special May Day edition of the Daily Worker which will be ready for mass sale and distribution tomorrow.

Special editions have been whirled off the new Daily Worker press and rushed through the mails so that distant parts of the country would receive their copies in time for sale and distribution this Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29, Red Daily Worker week-end.

For several days the staff of the "Daily" from editor-in-chief to pressmen and mailing men, have literally been working day and night to rush the May Day editions off the press.

The special New York City May



Gerardo Machado, the bloody former President of Cuba, who is being sought on an extradition warrant for murder.

especially the Communist Party of Cuba. Recently 40 revolutionary workers in Havana went on a hunger strike against Mendieta's terror, and through international working-class action won their freedom.

Machado's attempted "arrest" was arranged like a movie scenario. No pains were omitted to make sure he would not be detained. Movie camera firms were notified so they could be present. Flat-footed Marshal Mulligan, charged with serving the warrant, says he "laid careful plans, mobilizing a huge detective force," a la Dillinger rade.

The whereabouts of Machado, however, could easily be obtained from the U. S. State Department or from either the Chase National Bank or the National City Bank of New York.

Seamen Fight To Maintain Relief Control

Ten Ships in Protest Strike; Support Balto. Seamen

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Special to the Daily Worker) BALTIMORE, April 26.—Scores of seamen, representing hundreds who refuse to budge from their work-controlled unemployment relief project despite efforts of government officials to ambush the project by denying funds and supplies, marched to local relief headquarters today and demanded: food, shelter, and no forced labor on the waterfront.

At the same time a seamen's delegation went to Washington to tell Federal officials that, instead of retreating before the drive to starve them out, they are organizing a mass march from many ports to support the Baltimore Seamen's project by parking on the Federal government's docks unless and until their demands are met.

Roy Hudson, National Secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, last night addressed a meeting of the local branch of the union.

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Oust MESA Militants Is Smith Aim

Stoppage in Jenks, Muir Forces Increases in Wages

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, April 26.—Matthew Smith, General Secretary of the M. E. S. A. independent tool and die makers' union and member of the Socialist Party, has at last come into the open.

Adopting with a vengeance all the expulsion and terrorist policies of the A. F. of L. leadership, he has started a move to expel all Communists and other militant workers from the M.E.S.A.

Flouting every constitutional right and using police to help him, Smith's drive against militants is for the purpose of crushing all resistance to his sell-out policies that are wrecking the strike of 3,000 tool and die makers and of 1,000 workers at the Michigan Stove Co.

Smith's campaign was launched Tuesday night when on his proposal the District Executive of the M. E. S. A., composed almost entirely of his henchmen, voted to kick all Communists out of the organization. This was followed last night by forcible expulsion of John Mack, member of the District Executive and one of the outstanding leaders of the militant rank and file, from the meeting of his local, Local 8.

Keeps Rank and File in the Dark To put over the expulsion Smith saw to it that the membership of the local was not notified of the meeting by mail, as is usually the

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2,000 Tarrytown Fisher Men Hail Cleveland Strike Demands

Industrial Union Urges Adoption of Militant Demands

By CARL REEVE TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 26.—2,000 Fisher Body workers crippled the production at the Fisher Body plant, Tarrytown, today, and picketing of the Chevrolet Plant here continues. The strikers were greatly encouraged by a telegram from the Cleveland Strikers, addressed to Otto Kleinert, President of the Union, which stated:

"Our demands are for recognition of our Union, 30 per cent above the basic rate; 8 hours a day; 40 hours a week. Time and a half over-time. Double time for Sundays. We are a hundred per cent out on strike, 85,000 strong. Will stay until we get our demands. An agreement will come to you by air mail. Stick it out. We will shut down Tarrytown through Cleveland for you. Signed, J. C. Barkistes, Secretary, Federal Local Union."

A leaflet distributed by the Auto Workers Industrial Union were eagerly seized by the striking workers. The leaflet urges all workers to join the strike making it 100 per cent effective. The leaflet emphasizes that the demands of the strike must be made crystal clear and should be the same as those of the Cleveland and St. Louis strikers in the Fisher Body plants there. It lists these demands as follows:

For a 30 per cent wage raise. For reinstatement of all workers fired for union or organizing activities. Against the Company union. For recognition of the workers' union.

The leaflet stresses the need for organized mass picketing to keep scabs out of the plants, and urges the immediate election of a Strike Committee from the departments, with the most militant workers to be elected. It warns the strikers against placing any trust in the support of the police who, whatever their personal opinions, will in the end defend the Fisher Body Company.

The strikers in an interview with the Daily Worker today told of their conditions and of their determination to strike for higher pay, and for better working conditions. The telegram from Cleveland was printed and posted on telegraph poles. The strikers of Fisher Body in Tarrytown accept these demands as their own.

However, the leadership of the

(Continued on Page 2)

N.R.A. Ship Code Scored By Seamen

M. W. I. U. to Fight the Proposed Code in All Ports

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, April 26.—The proposed N.R.A. code for the shipping industry is substantially the same one which the seamen have been striking against since January.

Roy Hudson, National Secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, told the Daily Worker correspondent late this afternoon after having waited all day to appear before N.R.A. Deputy Administrator Joseph Weaver and about 200 shipowners and ship builders attending the third public hearing on the code drawn up by the American Shipowners Association.

Weaver told Hudson just before the afternoon session that he would be called this evening. The employers, in consonance with N. R. A. practice, got first call.

Negro and White Seamen at Hearing Hudson, who has electrified at previous N. R. A. shipping code hearings, led a delegation of ten Negro and white marine workers who attended the hearing. One of them, Andrew Fetak, represented the Great Lakes seamen who, under the leadership of the M. W. I. U., have already begun to fight the employers' demands.

Today's hearing was held in a small room in the United States Chamber of Commerce Building.

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Roosevelt Plans a Retort to Japan's Claims on China

War Tension Sharpened by Flare Up of Rivalries

NEW YORK.—President Roosevelt, having played a card against Japan yesterday by announcing he would begin at once to build more battleships under the Vinson bill, conferred in Washington today with Secretary of State Cordell Hull about Japan's recent declaration of a "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia.

At the same time, U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew called on Koki Hirota, Japanese foreign minister, in Tokyo, and had a conversation with him, the result of which was not made public. Just before Grew called, the British ambassador to Tokyo had also visited Hirota.

After Roosevelt and Hull had

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I. L. D. Wins Release of Sherwood, Jailed for Activities in 1931 Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker) PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 26.—Edward Sherwood, young leader in the 1931 coal strike, was released today from the Blairnox Workhouse, after serving 30 months of a three to six years' sentence for his participation in the strike.

The Pittsburgh district of the International Labor Defense applied a week ago for a parole, the application being approved yesterday and his release ordered for today. Sherwood is the last of a score of miners, including Tom Meyers-cough, who served long terms for their activities in the same strike.

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May 1 A Rallying Point for Fight for Higher Wages, Right to Strike, Jobless Relief, Says Overgaard

By ANDREW OVERGAARD (Secretary, Trade Union Unity Council) MAY DAY, 1934, takes place at a time of a new wave of strike struggles by the workers in New York City. The workers through their experience have learned that the Roosevelt program has intensified the employers' offensive on conditions in the shops. Wherever a few cents have been won in hourly wage rates the light cost of living due to inflation has further decreased the standards of living of the workers. The continuous refusal of the government to pass any unemployment insurance measure and the threat of discontinuing the C. W. A. projects and further decreases in unemployment relief, make it necessary for the entire working-class of New York City to prepare for one united powerful May Day demonstration in 1934, not only for the improvement of our economic conditions in the shops but against the threat of developing fascism and

A. F. of L. Local Defeats Officers' Motion; Will Be In United Front Parade

Painters and Decorators Turn Down S. P. Meet, Defy \$9 Fine Edict

TAG DAYS THIS WEEK

Big Program for Night Meet in the Garden

NEW YORK.—The membership of local 499 of the Painters and Decorators Union last Wednesday night voted down the Zauser machine proposal to participate in the Socialist Party parade and pink tea demonstration on May Day. By a vote of 140 to 9, the local decided to join the United Front May Day parade and demonstration against Hunger, fascism and war.

By their vote, the members gave a militant answer to the attempt of the reformist leaders of the Brotherhood to herd them into the Socialist Party parade by a threat of a \$9 fine for each member who joined the United May Front demonstration.

The A. F. of L. painters will march with the Painters Rank and File Association, and will begin assembling at 11 a. m., next Tuesday on 18th St., west of Eighth Ave.

A proposal of the Zauser gang for a 25c a day work tax was also voted down, as was the District Council's proposal for the 7-hour day and \$9 minimum wage. The rank and file of the Local are supporting a program for a 6-hour day and \$9 minimum wage, with unemployment insurance to be paid by the bosses and their government.

Call Rallies and Tag Days to Prepare for May Day

NEW YORK.—Plans for last minute preparations and preliminary demonstrations aimed at securing a mighty turn-out of New York workers for the May First parade to Union Square were issued yesterday by the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee. Mobilization points were also assigned for

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United May 1st Demonstrations

NEW YORK.—Union Square, 2:30 to 5 p. m., preceded by two monster parades. Evening celebration at Madison Square Garden, 7:30 p. m. BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Capitol Park, facing Jefferson County jail, DETROIT, Mich.—Grand Circus Park. CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Public Sq., at 4:30 p. m. CHICAGO, Ill., Grant Park. SOUTH CHICAGO.—At 90th and Greenway Ave., 4 p. m. NEW ORLEANS, La.—Corner of Canal and Claiborne Ave., 7 p. m. ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Old Court House, Broadway and Market, at 4 p. m. PITTSBURGH, Pa.—At Dinwiddie and Fifth Ave. to West Park, at 1 p. m. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Red Arrow Park, at 5 p. m. Evening celebration at Milwaukee Auditorium, at 7 p. m. BOSTON, Mass.—Charles St. Mall, Boston Common, at 12 noon. BALTIMORE, Md.—City Hall Plaza, 1 p. m. Parades (1) from So. Broadway and Thomas St., 11:30 a. m., and (2) from Penn Ave. and Laurens St., 11:30 a. m. AKRON, Ohio.—Perkins Square at 2 p. m. NORFOLK, Va.—At Cone Park Pavilion, East Princess Anne Road and Bolton St., at 8 p. m. SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Berger's Pk. RACINE, Wis.—Lake Front Park. VIRDEN, Ill.—City Hall. BELLEVILLE, Ill.—In front of Court House. ZEIGLER, Ill.—City Park. PEORIA, Ill.—Court House Sq. LYNN, Mass.—Lynch Common at 1 p. m. SALEM, Mass.—Derby Square at 7 p. m. PEABODY, Mass.—Main St., corner Walnut at 7:30 p. m. NASHUA, N. H.—O'Donnell Hall at 7 p. m. DAYTON, Ohio.—Library Park at 4 p. m. KENOSHA, Wis.—Old Relief Station, 55th St. and Eighth Ave., at 3 p. m. FLINT, Mich.—At Moose Hall, 312 East First St. JAMAICA, L. I. (N. Y.)—Town Hall at noon. Assemble 9:30 a. m. at 148-29 Liberty Ave. for parade. MINNEOLA, L. I.—Court House, 12 p. m. Assemble at Fair Grounds, Old County Road, for parade. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—At Watt and Federal Sts., 2 p. m. ERIE, Ohio.—At Perry Square, 6:30 p. m. BELLAIRE, Ohio.—At Bohemian Hall, 41st and Harrison, at 7 p. m. DILLONVALE, Ohio.—At Co-operative Hall, Dillonvale, 7 p. m. CONNEAUT, Ohio.—At City Hall, 2 p. m. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—City Hall Plaza, 3:30 p. m.

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Arrested C. W. A. Men To Lead Parade in Minneapolis

PLAN MEETS IN S. C. Penn. Miners and Steel Workers to Demonstrate

DETROIT, April 26.—The real reason for denying Grand Circus Park to the workers was exposed today by the May Day delegation of four that interviewed Mayor Couzens, Police Commissioner Henrich Pickett and Supt. of Police Smith at the City Hall.

The delegation proposed Cadillac Square which has been banned to workers as an alternative to Circus Park. Mayor Couzens insisted that Cadillac Square was closed and maintained that Grand Circus Park was "seeded-up." The Committee offered to protect the seeded section of the park. When this was turned down, the delegation proposed to set up a platform immediately outside of the park, facing Madison Avenue, a broad boulevard which can accommodate the workers. This was again refused by the city officials.

The delegation left with the statement made by Earl Reno: "We want to tell you that this is clearly a deliberate attack upon the civil rights of the workers of Detroit, an attempt to drive them from the streets. We want to tell you that we mean to fight for

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3 1/2 Billion in Small Deposits Wiped Out, U. S. Report Admits

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Millions of small depositors can bid goodbye to about three and a half billion dollars of deposits permanently "frozen" in banks that were closed during the hectic bank crisis last March, the Treasury announces in the first of official reports on the bank crisis.

The official Government report finally admits more than a year after the event that these small deposits, representing the meagre savings of workers, small farmers, etc. have been completely wiped out by the bankers and the capitalist crisis.

The Roosevelt government which has already granted "loans" of about \$4,000,000,000 to the banks and industrialists through the R. F. C., and is handing out another four billion to guarantee mortgage investments, has refused to take any action to reimburse the plundered small depositors.

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Secretary of Trade Union Unity Council Declares Perspective for May Day Must Be "At Least 100,000 in Parade; 250,000 in Union Sq."

imperialist war. The militant strike of over 35,000 taxi workers against the powerful fleet owners controlled by General Motors and finance capital, the rising strike struggles in the metal industry, the rapidly developing struggle among the seamen and longshoremen, is an indication of the indication of the increased mass actions of the workers against the capitalist offensive.

All unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity Council should now begin an intensive drive to unite all the workers in the respective industries for one joint demonstration on May Day. The immediate task is one of winning over all the workers in the shops and factories regardless of political af-

traditions of May Day as an international day of struggle which originated in the United States, and more and more show the entire working class the need of a revolutionary working class way out of the crisis through the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Soviet Government of America.

It becomes the task of the unions to bring forward real internationalism of the working class in connection with May Day, showing the tremendous rising struggle of the German working class and the need of the American workers to increase the struggle for the liberation of the political prisoners in Germany, led by Ernst Thaelmann, bring forth the solidarity behind the Austrian workers as well as the Cuban and Filipino proletarians whose fight for liberation from Yankee imperialism is of the greatest interest to the American working class.

Forward to a powerful May Day demonstration in New York City! Down tools on May Day!

# 10,000 Buffalo Relief Workers Vote Strike Demand Cash Wages

## Walk Out Despite Slight Concession Offers by Officials

(Special to the Daily Worker) BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—Ten thousand relief workers, led by the Employed and Unemployed Protective League, voted today to go out on strike tomorrow to fight for cash wages and against the budget system.

## Verdict in Raymond Hearing Postponed Till 3 P.M. Today

## 'Nosovitsky Got Money, I Got Notoriety,' Says Sherwood

NEW YORK.—Decision in the hearing of Harry Raymond, Daily Worker staff writer, on a charge of criminal libel, will be rendered at 3 p.m. today in the Magistrates' Court, 10th St. and Sixth Ave.

Magistrate Lindau had adjourned to his chambers with Edward Kuntz of the International Labor Defense and the opposing lawyer to discuss several points in the testimony after the trial ended late yesterday afternoon.

George Williams, who brought the charges against Raymond, had been accused of being a strike-breaker and scab-leader and of having used forged documents to solicit business.

Yesterday Max Sherwood, self-styled strike-breaker, admitted that Williams' job was to get contracts with business firms to break strikes, and to devise schemes for breaking them.

Williams had said he was a "mechanical engineer and lecturer in political economy."

In respect to an alleged telephone conversation between Sherwood and Raymond in which the former demanded to know where the Daily Worker obtained the information, Vera Taft, Daily Worker stenographer, who had taken the conversation down in shorthand, testified that Sherwood had not even spoken to Raymond but had talked to St. Germain, city editor.

Sherwood admitted having printed the Nosovitsky forged documents about a "red plot" in Mexico in 1925.

"Nosovitsky got the money, \$60,000," he complained. "All I got was the notoriety."

## CWA Pickets Win \$3 Weekly Pay Increase

NEW YORK.—After a week of struggle, during which they set up mass picket lines around the C. W. A. offices the 500 workers on the C. W. A. Railway Co-Ordination Project 177 won \$3 weekly back pay retroactive since Feb. 16.

Facing mass arrests of their pickets, the workers, half of whom are in the militant Assistant Office and Professional Emergency Employees, reformed their picket lines, and called mass meetings on the project.

Declaring their intention to strike unless their demands were granted, the workers committee met with C. W. A. administrator Co. W. A. DeLamater today.

2nd ANNUAL DANCE CELEBRATION Saturday Eve., April 28th MANHATTAN LYCEUM 66 East 4th Street

Russian and Oriental Kitchen Comradely Atmosphere VILLAGE BAR 221 SECOND AVENUE near 14th Street, New York City

Summer Life In Full Swing, Join Our First Outdoor Camp Fire

Reason, N.Y. Tel. Reason 781

Private Quarters Again Available BRING YOUR SHORTS

## Elect Delegates To ILGWU Convention in Local 38 Today

NEW YORK.—Elections of delegates from Local 38 for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union Convention to be held next month in Chicago will be held today at the Imperial Lyceum, 55th St. and Third Ave.

## Roosevelt Plans a Retort to Japan's Claims on China

(Continued from Page 1) conferred in Washington, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador, called and conferred with Hull's under-secretary, William Phillips.

Japan's recent declaration that she must accept Japan's hegemony over China was confirmed by Hirota in his talk with the British ambassador. The original statement by the spokesman of the Japanese foreign office specifically referred to American political loans and technical assistance to the Nanking government, and was aimed especially at American imperialism.

While Japan is interested to see the Chinese Soviets, against which imperialist rivals in China are allied, destroyed, the Japanese imperialists are not willing to see the U. S. gain ground in China at the expense of Japan's design to make China a part of a Japanese Asiatic empire.

The tense rivalry of the two imperialist governments reveals the sharpening war danger beneath the recent exchange of polite notes between Hull and Hirota.

## 2,000 Tarrytown Fisher Men Strike

(Continued from Page 1) strike here has been very weak. The Executive Committee of the Tarrytown Union has not yet presented any definite demands, except the demand for recognition and for recognition of the union.

The strikers walked out principally because of their demand for higher pay. A weakness is that the Executive of the Union had failed so far to formulate any demands on pay or hours to the company.

The leadership of the union has thus far failed to effectively organize the strike. This morning and at noon today there was no mass picketing. The Chevrolet Plant has not yet been closed down, although owned by the same company and dependent for its work on the Fisher Body Company.

At noon today the shift walked into work with practically no attempt on the part of the union officials to organize effective picketing to keep this shift out. Undoubtedly mass picketing would close down the Chevrolet Plant. Many of the strikers spoken to stated that they did not know what the strike was about, because of the fact that no clear company demands were formulated. The strikers individually are picketing very militantly.

## Benjamin To Speak on H. R. 7598 vs. Wagner Bill in B'x Co-op Tonite

NEW YORK.—Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils will speak at the Bronx Co-Operative, 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8:30 p. m. tonight, on the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill versus the Fake Wagner and Steingut Bills.

9.9. Goldin, Inc. OPTOMETRISTS & OPTICIANS 1378 51st Street, N.Y. at 106th St. N.Y.

Williamsburg Comrades Welcome ASSEMBLY CAFETERIA 786 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. J. MORRIS, INC. GENERAL FINANCIAL DIRECTORS 296 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN Phone: DICKENS 2-1273-4-5

The Modern Bakery was first to settle bread strike and first to sign with the Food Workers' Industrial Union 691 ALLERTON AVE.

Allerton Avenue Comrades! The Modern Bakery was first to settle bread strike and first to sign with the Food Workers' Industrial Union 691 ALLERTON AVE.

GIRL to share room in Brighton, Call Friday evenings, Orchard 4-8729.

WANTED, shabby, vintage Camp Unity, reasonable. Box 3, e/o Daily Worker.

## T.U.U.C. Delegates to Hold Meeting Tonight

NEW YORK.—Trade Union Unity Council delegates will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at Times Plaza, Fifteenth St. and Irving Pl., to report on the lessons of the recent taxi strike here and May 1st and Unemployment.

The council demands all delegates to attend, and invites all active union members to be present.

## Smith Moves To Expel Militants

(Continued from Page 1) case. This gave him an opportunity to pack the meeting with new members who do not know Mack and could be easily influenced by this smooth-tongued demagogue.

The entire District Executive was on hand to make sure that all opposition would be effectively muzzled. As soon as the minutes of the District Executive were read Mack was asked to leave the hall, even before discussion started. Mack refused.

Smith, however, was not objectionable. He and his faithful man Friday, Harry Harrison, took the floor and launched into a vicious attack on the Communist Party, the A. W. U. and Mack.

Borrowing his ammunition from the arsenal of the corrupt A. F. of L. officialdom, Smith declared: "Communists either want to rule an organization or ruin it." He said half of the Communist Party leaders are stool-pigeons, and all that Communists are interested in is "bloodshed and insurrection."

Mack arose and demanded the floor. He was immediately grabbed by a gang of Smith's henchmen, dragged bodily out of the hall and handed over to the police, who were waiting evidently in accordance with instructions at the door. The cops proceeded to beat him up.

The correspondent here learned that James Bell, another militant worker, was scheduled to come up for expulsion last night in Local 1. At the meeting tomorrow night the Smith machine will also attempt to kick out the outstanding leader of the militant forces, John Anderson, organizer of Local 7. It is clear that unless the membership acts at once more expulsions are coming and workers who protest against the betrayal tactics of the leadership will immediately be dubbed Communist and thrown out.

To help put over these expulsions and the sell-out policies Jay J. Griffen, leader of the openly reactionary group in the M. E. S. A., as distinguished from the Smith clique, which seeks its ends with radical phrases, has been recalled from East and has swung into action. Today's press carries an announcement that coincident with the decision to expel Communists, that a new settlement plan in the tool and die strike has been adopted, with Griffen entrusted with carrying it out. Details of the plan are left intentionally vague, but Griffen is quoted as saying, "Operators of the various job shops will be interested and we expect to make the best arrangement possible for a return to work of the striking tool and die makers."

It is clear that after narrowing the strike down to stifling all militancy and demoralizing the ranks of the strikers the top leadership of the M. E. S. A. is preparing to put over a shameless sell-out, with the reactionary Griffen taking charge of secret negotiations with employers behind the back of the rank and file. Griffen has also been placed in charge of the Michigan Stove strike, where he will undoubtedly try to put over a similar sell-out.

At the same time the M. E. S. A. leadership has taken a further step in the direction of A. F. of L. policies by stripping the shop stewards committee, consisting of representatives from various shops, of its power and vesting all authority in the District Executive.

It becomes clearer each day that Smith, despite occasional slips on the wrist he gives to A. F. of L. leaders, is leaving the way open for affiliating the M. E. S. A. with the A. F. of L.

The rank and file of the M. E. S. A., who have repeatedly shown their desire for fighting policies, must realize the danger threatening them and must break down the stranglehold grip of the treacherous Smith clique. They must resolutely oppose the terroristic expulsion and sell-out policies of this double-dealing "Socialist" and organize their forces to defend their rights like Anderson, Mack Bell and others.

Practically every department in the plant, winning substantial increases for the workers.

The stoppage was the most widespread that has occurred in any auto shop in the Detroit area this year. The Jenks and Muir employs about 2,000 workers, mostly women.

Workers in Department 49 got together Tuesday and decided to stop work next morning and demand more pay. It was agreed that one woman should bring in an alarm clock and set it for five after nine which would be the signal for stopping work.

When the clock rang everybody quit. Workers then went to Department 46 and to other departments and in a short time the stoppage had spread to practically all departments.

A committee of two was elected from each department to negotiate. At 11:30 the girls were granted increases and went back to work but when they saw the men were still

# A. F. OF L. LOCAL DEFEATS OFFICERS' PROPOSALS; VOTES TO MARCH IN UNITED FRONT PARADE

(Continued from Page 1)

and defend every right that belongs to the working class.

## Arrested C. W. A. men to Lead May Day March

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26.—In a militant answer to Judge White, who postponed passing of sentence on C. W. A. workers arrested on Tear Gas Friday, April 6, with a veiled order not to participate in the May Day demonstration, these 37 workers will lead the May Day parade here to the demonstration in Gateway Park. The 37 workers were arrested and charged with leading the successful demonstration April 6, of 6,000 fired C. W. A. workers, which forced the city to vote additional relief.

Most of the April 6 demonstrators are expected to participate, with thousands of workers from the shops and workers' organizations.

Workers Will Go Through with Demonstration The May Day Committee at its conference last night decided to engage the Arena Gardens, the central indoor gathering place, for a celebration following the demonstration in Grand Circus Park. A musical program has been arranged, and prominent speakers will address the meeting.

The delegation to Mayor Couzens was elected at the conference of 150 delegates held last night at the Finnish Hall, and consisted of Earl Reno, Secretary of the May Day Unity Committee, Jack Menuch, representative of Local 42 of the International Painters & Decorators; Richard Kroon, Secretary of Local 37 of the International Painters & Decorators, and Anthony Gerlach, District Organizer of the International Labor Defense.

Gerlach pointed out that the denial to the workers of Grand Circus Park and Cadillac Square was a violation of the State Supreme Court decision. He stated in denying Grand Circus Park and Cadillac Square to the workers the city officials have acted in violation of a decision laid down by the State Supreme Court in a case in Grand Rapids in 1903, similar to this case. The Supreme Court made the decision at that time that the people have the right to the use of all streets and public places at all times. The action of the city officials is contrary to this State decision.

The delegation challenged the decision of the Common Council on Tuesday night which barred all parks and public places to political meetings. The mayor pleaded "ignorance" of such a decision.

Columbia, S. C. to Have First May Day Meeting COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26.—Negro and white workers of this city will hold their first May Day meeting next Tuesday at the St. John's Baptist Church.

Negro workers of the congregation and residents in Booker Washington Heights here at a recent meeting voted to send greetings to the "Daily Worker," ending with the slogan "Long Live the Daily Worker! Long Live the Communist Party of the U. S. A.!"

PATERSON, N. J., April 26.—In an attempt to keep Socialist and A. F. of L. insurers away from the United Front May Day demonstration in this city, the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders, with the cooperation of the renegades from Communism (Keller & Company) have decided to "celebrate" May Day on May 12.

The pretext they offer for sabotaging the May Day demonstration against hunger, fascism and war, is that "there isn't enough time to prepare." Challenged by rank and file members of the Socialist Party, Cohen, notorious misleader of the Jewish masses in Paterson, answered, "I myself felt that it wasn't so good, but we couldn't help it. However, I promise you that next year we'll change our decision to May 1st."

Many rank and file members of the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. have declared their intention to participate in the United Front May Day demonstration at Sandy Hook Park, at noon Tuesday, in defiance of the deliberate sabotage of the united front by their leaders.

The Communist Party has issued a call to all workers to support the May First demonstration, regardless of political or other affiliations, and help carry forward the fight against the employers and lay-offs, for unemployment insurance and cash relief, and against the growing fascist activities and war preparations in this country.

## United May Day Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1)

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—City Center Square.

HAMILTON, Ohio.—Court House steps, 6 p.m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—At Washington Park, 4:30 p.m.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Mass meeting at Ashley Park, River and Boston Sts., at 7 p.m.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mass meeting at Italy Grand Hall, 109 Oak St., at 7 p.m.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—At G. A. P. A. Hall, 60 Locust St., 8 p.m.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Mass meeting at Atlantic Square.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn.—Mass meeting at Main and Ann Sts.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Mass meeting at Washington Park, 4 p.m., indoor meeting Sokol Hall, Hallett St., at 7 p.m.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Central Green, 5 p.m. Indoor meeting, Little Art Cinema, 36 Howe St., 8 p.m.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Soldiers and Sailors Monument, 6:30 p.m.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Main and East Main Sts.

WARTFORD, Conn.—Main and Windsor, 5 p.m., Park and Lawrence, 6:30 p.m., Evening, Odd Fellows Hall, 420 Main St., 8 p.m.

SPRINGFIELD, Conn.—Old Post Office, 3 p.m. Indoor Liberty Hall, 8 p.m.

COOPEE FALLS, Conn.—Polish National Home, 8 p.m.

PLAINFIELD, Conn.—Brooklyn Town Hall, 8 p.m.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Court House Square, 10:30 a.m.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—Court House Square (Jefferson St. side) 6 p.m.

OSAGE, W. Va.—7 p.m.

PORTLAND, Me.—At Lincoln PK. LACKAWANNA, N. Y.—Friendship House, Ridge Road, 7 p.m.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Larkin Plaza and Warburton Ave., 5 p.m.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Bond St. and Mt. Vernon, 6:30 p.m.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—44 Ora-waupus St., 8 p.m.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Abend-roth Ave. and Highland St., 6:30 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Reyburn Plaza (opposite City Hall) 1 p.m. March to Independence Square at 4 p.m. Evening, Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Sts.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Court House steps, 2 p.m.

EASTON, Pa.—Park, 12 noon, and parade to center of city.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Center Sq., 3 p.m.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 1 p.m.

MCKEESPORT, Pa.—At 9th and Water Sts., 6 p.m.

CONCORD, N. H.—State House Plaza, 7 p.m.

LANCASTER, Pa.—At the Court House steps, 7:30 p.m.

VERONA, Pa.—Costa Hall, Front St., 7 p.m.

SAUNDERS, Mass.—Main St., corner Wallis, at 7:30 p.m.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Commons (Salem Square), 2 p.m.; indoor meeting, 29 Endicott, 8 p.m.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Mass meeting at 9 Prichard St.

MCKEESPORT, Pa.—At 9th and Water Sts., 6 p.m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Military Park, 5 p.m. Evening celebration at Sokol Hall, 358 Morris, 8 p.m.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Sandy Hill Park, 12 noon.

UNION CITY, N. J.—Stadium Grounds, 5 p.m.

BAYONNE, N. J.—23rd St. and Avenue C, 1 p.m. Polish Hall, East 23rd St., 8 p.m.

PASSAIC, N. J.—6:30 p.m.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Union Sq., 6 p.m.

LINDEN, N. J.—Wood Ave. and 15th St., 4 p.m.

TRENTON, N. J.—4 p.m.

TILGHMAN, N. J.—Hungarian Hall, evening.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—234 West Front St., evening.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Ladies Aid Hall, 43 New St., evening.

"OPINION" EDITOR TO SPEAK

James Waterman Wise, editor of "Opinion," will speak on "Nastim Faces the Jew" at Bronx House, 1687 Washington Ave. tonight, at 8:30 p.m.

# C.C.C. Workers Want To Wear Uniforms in May Day Parade

NEW YORK.—A request that the Civil Conservation Corps contingent of demonstrators in the May Day parade be permitted to march in their uniforms was made to the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee yesterday by three young C. C. C. workers.

## N.R.A. Ship Code Scored by Seamen

(Continued from Page 1) There is every reason to believe that the N. R. A. authorities, remembering the large M. W. I. U. delegations that attended previous hearings, decided to meet in a much smaller hall to keep out another expected large militant delegation. Previous meetings were held in the large Commerce Department auditorium.

"Since January," declared Hudson, "the seamen have already forced wages above the coolie scale called for by the code." Hudson warned that the M. W. I. U. would not only mobilize the seamen and longshoremen to strike against any attempt to enforce the code, but also would give full support to the demands and struggle of the Baltimore seamen who marched fifty miles to Washington last week to protest against the Roosevelt Administration's action in taking the relief project out of the hands of the seamen. Federal authorities are trying to go through with this, said Hudson, despite their own admission to the marchers that the project had been run by the Baltimore seamen efficiently and economically.

"The M. W. I. U. warns that unless a definite answer is given to the demands of the Baltimore seamen, it will call for another and larger march on Washington May 1," added Hudson.

The shipowner's spokesmen, representing the big and little rival domestic and foreign companies, devoted most of their remarks to appeals to chauvinism and to cross-complaints of underhand rate practices. Included among the employers' lawyers was Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, now a leading open-shop industrial and utilities lawyer, who represented bulk carriers on the Great Lakes. The small companies opposed what they called the "rate-fixing" in the code.

Strike Against Ship Code "The M. W. I. U." Hudson told the Daily Worker, "is holding meetings in all parts and is issuing a call for a two-hour strike against the shipowners' code and in support of the M. W. I. U. demands."

"Isn't it a fact that we should do everything we can to control the elements threatening the life of American flag lines, that is from a national standpoint?" Weaver asked one of the employers.

The proposed code's wage provisions call for \$50 a month for able-bodied seamen. The M. W. I. U. demands \$62.50.

The proposed code still makes no provision for overtime pay. The M. W. I. U. demands pay for overtime, 75 cents an hour for unlicensed and \$1.25 for licensed men.

Demand 8-Hour Day; Overtime Pay The 8-hour day called for by the code does not apply to the steward's department, while the question of their working hours is referred to an employers' committee for final recommendations to the Code Authority. Eight hours in all departments, with overtime pay, is the M. W. I. U. demand.

Concerning longshoremen, the M. W. I. U. charges, there are no provisions in the code for a minimum wage for working conditions. The whole matter is referred to a divisional code authority. This means (a) further delay and (b) no national standard of wages, thereby perpetuating sectional wage differences.

The M. W. I. U. demands a minimum wage of at least 85 cents an hour for longshoremen.

The M. W. I. U. also points out that the National Shipping Board is still provided for in the code, with only a minor change. The only changes are that administration officials, acting on the recommendations of the impotent International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association (both A. F. of L.) will appoint the labor representatives to this board, after consulting with the so-called labor advisors of the N. R. A. In other words, Joseph P. Ryan, I. L. A. head and N. R. A. advisor, and Victor Olander, I. L. A. representative on the N. R. A. Labor Advisory Board, both employers' spokesmen in the ranks of the seamen, will recommend themselves, their appointees or their allies.

The National Labor Shipping Board, according to the proposed code, will also consider the decasualization plan, the new scheme for centralizing and registering marine workers for the purpose of eliminating militant marine workers and driving the surplus marine workers off the waterfront.

In emphasizing the necessity for subsidizing American ships in foreign competition, several owners frankly declared the importance of strengthening the U. S. Mercantile Marine in preparing for another imperialist war. Henry Schutte, owner of the Gulf States Steamship Company, and fervent patriot, declared "England has been buying a lot of scrap iron." This scrap iron is used for the making of munitions.

A. F. of L. Supports Slave Code Ryan spoke for the code's rate stabilization clause. He said it is one of the things in the code that would support "President Roosevelt's efforts for national recovery."

"Labor, and I say this though I've been criticized by my organization, has waived practically everything in the labor rate, in the interest of the steamship industry," Ryan admitted. "By 'Labor,' Ryan, of course, meant himself and other A. F. of L. leaders.

Ryan said absolutely nothing about the exceedingly low wages the code offers seamen and longshoremen.

# What A Game!

KAYTEE GYM, April 26.—Weaving his way from out of a maze of trunks, jersey bands, and bodies in the last few weeks of play, "Swede" Hanson, captain of the Kaytee quintet, hurled the ball through the net for the winning point to capture from the Roseland Sparks the national Labor Sports Union basketball championship last night, 24 to 23. Following his shot, D. Sella of the Sparks was fouled. The crowd rose in unison, hysterically tense.

D. Sella, heaved the ball toward the hoop. It rolled perilously round and round bounding into a mass of clutching hands. The whistle blew, announcing the end of the game.

The Chicago and New York teams put up a lightning like exhibition, fighting desperately, with Kaytee trying to wreck to crown from the defending champions. The excitement during the game rose to tremendous heights. The score swerved up and down the board like a teeter-tawler in action. The honors of the contest were divided between Benson, rangy, rawboned pivot of the Sparks, and Hank Hurley, the team's totalling 12 markers, and "Swede" Hanson, captain of the lead gang, whose five points at the end of the game and his five markers during the game put his team in the win.

Both teams displayed a power-house offense and defense. Both played a different kind of game. The attack of the Sparks was centered around the pivot man, Benson, whereas the Kaytee maneuver was quick, fast, passing game that dazzled the fans and opposing team.

The game started off with the Sparks smashing into an early lead, holding the Kaytee five to only one point, which Hanson put in after he was fouled in the early minutes of play. Benson followed with two free throws. D. Sella hooked a short in. Benson swerved from his pivot position and swished the oval through the net from the center, and Reyburn followed with a free-throw to put the Sparks into a comfortable lead, 7 to 1.

In the second quarter, Kaytee broke through the Sparks' defense and barraged the net with a volley of shots from all angles. Hoffman sank a neat little side shot. Kane followed with a shot, and Hoffman came through again with a sinker under the net before Reyburn of the Sparks sank a long one. Hurley hurled the ball through the air from almost the length of the floor to tie the score 9 all before half time was over.

BEFORE the third period started, the crowd became tense. Kaytee had pulled the scores out of the fire to set them in the running. A few seconds after the teams took the floor, Reyburn one-handed the ball through the hoop to put the Sparks into the lead again. B. Sella made his charity throw good. Then Adams

When the trophy was presented to the Kaytee at the end of the game, the manager of the Sparks in his talk, said, "We played hard. We lost our championship. We're not sorry. Kaytee played a great game. We're only sorry we didn't defend successfully the championship we won last year."

Both teams shook hands. They said they hoped they would meet each other next year when the national championship would be played off again.

It was one of the finest, most inspiring games I've ever seen. Me for looking forward to that next season's game.

THE LINESUP: Roseland Sparks Kaytee A. C. G. F. T. B. Sella 1 2 W. Kane 1 2 D. Sella 1 0 H. Hanson 1 2 B. Benson 4 4 L. Adams 0 1 Reyburn 2 1 A. Hurley 3 1 Detroit 0 0 Hoffman 3 1 R. White 2 0 Totals 8 7

## Madison Sq. Meet To Follow Parade in N. Y. May First

(Continued from Page 1) the various organizations and unaffiliated workers.

Red May Day Tag Days will be held this Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Organizations should call for boxes at all section headquarters and offices of the Central Branches of the Trade Unions and the mass organization, also at 799 Broadway, Room 529—the office of the United Front May Day Committee, which will be open all day Sunday for this purpose.

A preliminary demonstration has been called by the Midtown Section of the Communist Party for this morning, 10 o'clock, in the Needle Trades section at 36th St. and 8th Ave.

# CALL FOR MILK STRIKE SOUNDED BY BENTZLEY, PENNA. FARM LEADER

### Warns That Victory Against Wallace Plan Must Be Defended

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—Warning the dairy farmers of the milk shed here that their recent victory against the proposed Wallace milk reduction plan is only causing the same plan to be put forward under another guise, Lewis Bentzley, farm leader of the United Farmers' Protective Association, urged the farmers of the Philadelphia milk shed to strike against any efforts of the officials to put over a reduction program.

"The milk companies are after some kind of cut in the milk supply, through one form or another," Bentzley stated. "This is their only way of maintaining their huge profits. We have already seen this in the action of Supplee Willis Jones, who was forced to withdraw his 30 per cent cut on the basic only because of mass resentment. But this means that the companies will only try another scheme."

Continuing his call for militant action against the whole Roosevelt-Milk Company program of reduced milk supply in order to boost retail prices in the cities, Bentzley declared:

"When we farmers see the A. A. trying to put over a reduction program making the small farmers, workers and children the innocent victims of their 'starvation insurance' plan and the Milk Trust, the Interstate leaders, and the Milk Control Board trying to put across the same thing with another name—we know that there is only one road for us to choose. This is the way of the rank and file farmers—mass action, using our only weapon, strike action."

"We demand the leadership of the Allied thru in its lot with the Milk Control Board and the American stores. We don't understand their program, which says it is against the basic surplus system, yet in favor of a classification plan with grades 1, 2, 3 and 4. Isn't this the same thing with another name?"

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

"We demand that the price of all Grade B Milk, 3.5¢, shall be five cents a quart to the farmer on the farm and that the price charged to the consumer shall be lowered to nine cents a quart."

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

"Abolition of the check-off system."

"This is the program asked for by the great majority of farmers. We call upon all farmers, regardless of what organization you belong to—once and for all—put all the leaders on the spot by striking," Bentzley concluded.

### 4 Arrested Stopping Scabs at Campbell Strike in Camden

CAMDEN, N. J., April 26.—Four Campbell Soup strikers were arrested yesterday in front of the plant, as they stopped scabs from entering the plant, and resisted police attempts to drive them away. They were all discharged by Judge Pancoast.

While police were breaking up the picketing at the plant, Manning, the Socialist leader of the union, was getting ready to sit down to another conference with the president of the company, Dorrance, before the National Labor Board.

### Force Closing of Gyp Employment Agency in N. Y.

### The Hotel Union Opens Campaign Against Labor Racketeers

NEW YORK (F. P.)—One less racketeer lives off the hotel workers as a result of the cancellation of the license of the Vincent Employment Agency, 1233 Sixth Ave., New York.

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers, brought together 53 people who had been gyped by the Vincents out of amounts from a few dollars to as much as \$60. Three had been sent to Florida, to Miami or Palm Beach, on false promises.

Commissioner Rosalie L. Whitney evoked the license, forfeited the Vincents' \$1,000 bond, toward refunding the \$1,500 the workers have lost, and announced that they could not get a new license for three years.

The union had a group in the Vincent office demanding return of unearned fees when an investigator for the license commissioner arrived and this helped along the process of lifting the racketeer's license. Miss Rose Weiss, attorney for the A. F. W., had charge of the hearing for the workers.

Union Opens Campaign  
It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the union that this action against Vincent marked the beginning of a campaign against gyp agencies, labor racketeers and strikebreaking agencies in the city of New York.

A meeting has been called at the union headquarters, 915 Eighth Ave., Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m., to take up the question of driving the gyp agencies out of business.

Down tools May 1! Rally the fight against the N.R.A.'s attacks on living standards and workers' organizations.

# Body Wracked, Head Unbowed, Angelo Herndon Asks News of Workers' Struggles and Soviet Union

### Heroic Negro Organizer Confident Workers Will Free Him

By MYRA PAGE

THE sombre walls of Fulton County Jail walls of Fulton County Prison, where Angelo Herndon is ensconced, rise in the very heart of Atlanta, "cultural center of the South." The jail doorbell jangles several minutes before the jailer bestirs himself from his comfortable chair and gossips with a bluecoat, to let us in. We spy him eyeing us idly through a griled window, like some slow-witted Bossie behind a barred-wire fence.

The heavy door swings back. He takes us into his office. My companion, member of a well known Atlanta law firm whom the International Labor Defense has just interested in the case, produces his card. The jailer's waddling person exudes an ingratiating importance. And what may he do for us?

"We came to see a prisoner—Angelo Herndon."

The keeper's jaw sags. "That god darn nigger! You come to see him?" Perplexed fear in his eyes, his bearing resumes its old hardness. He sums me and I him, with mutual contempt. To think that this biped has in his keeping that rare spirit and working class fighter, Angelo Herndon!

He may manhandle and insult as he likes our young comrade, sentenced to 20 years on the chain-gang for having organized Atlanta's jobs in a march to the Fulton County Commission to demand relief. This alone has been his "crime."

### Herndon's Militant Defiance Infuriated Slave Drivers

What had most infuriated the Georgia "old mill and cotton interests" controlling Georgia was his defiance of Jim Crow. That "damn white nigger" had dared organize unemployed councils and demonstrations that included both colored and white. This was open rebellion! Inflicting riot!

The orderly demonstrators won their demands. The Commission found an extra \$6,000 for relief. (But get that Red!) Some days later, as he was entering the post office for his mail, Angelo was arrested. For 11 days he remained without any charges placed against him. Meanwhile he was treated to trips to the electrocution cell and similar diversions, "to make the bastard talk." Terror proved useless.

### Old Slave Law Dug Up

Finally the Red-baiting Solicitor Hudson bethought himself of an old law directed against rebelling slaves, and resurrected in recent years for the rebelling workers. So in the summer of 1932, Angelo Herndon was charged under a law dating back to 1820, "for inciting to insurrection." The penalty was death.

"For six months before I was tried," the 19-year-old organizer writes, "I was forced to live in a cell with condemned men. I almost died from starvation and lack of medicine." After three days of a farcical trial, he was found guilty. But the wide protest roused by the I.L.D. caused the jury to "recom-

mend mercy." Sentence was from 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang. Jack Spivak in his book, "Georgia Nigger," showed what a torturous death-trap these gangs are.

The jailer shoots a stream of abuse into the spittoon. "That god darn nigger! The one I get all them telegrams about—demanding I release him, imagine that! Demanding!" At my involuntary grin, (Comrades, let's send more and more!) the keeper's fury pulls him to his feet. "That blasted com! Oughta be on the chain gang, that's what. Where I'd put him too." (Yes, but for those wires!)

### Not Visiting Day "For Niggers"

Remembering the lawyer's quite wide connections, our host jingles his keys. His bearing modifies. "What you mixing up in such a case for?" he queries, adding quickly, "Come on. This ain't visiting day for niggers, but seeing as it's you, Mr. Langley."

His glib waddle precedes us to a high steel door, one side of a barred cage. Within are peered human beings. In the half-light, at square peepholes stand bedraggled white men, reaching their families. On the outside, staring through the bars at their father are three small children with their worn mother. Their faces and the man's are wet, stricken. He is a "Poor White," tenant farmer or millhand. Nothing cruel in his face. However, he may have broken the rich man's law. It is clear that poverty has been his main crime.

The jailer pushes the woman and children aside, unlocks the door. We pass through, and the door clanks to behind us. Beyond another steel door, in a cage further removed from sun and air are the colored prisoners. The Jim Crow system is very strictly enforced here; white men, be they thieves, murderers or dope addicts, are still "superior" to any Negro. So the Georgia state law rules.

From the narrow stone floor stagger tier on tier of musty cramped cells. This damp shaftway is like those in an East side tenement, only the stench is worse. It is high noon outside; here the gloom seeps to your very bones. The tomb of the living dead.

In a nasty key, the jailer draws to a keeper, "Bring that nigger Herndon down here." The cry echoes up the tiers, "Herndon!" Somewhere a key clicks, a barred door is thrown back. He starts down the tiers, this son of an Alabama coal-digger who began work in the mines too as a lad of 13. I recall the simple terse words in which he recorded his first acquaintance with the revolutionary movement.

### How Herndon Joined Revolutionary Movement

"One day a friend and I, in search of work, happened to come across some handbills stuck to a post. We snatched one off. We did not take time to read it right then. After looking over Birmingham for work, we set out for home. I took the handbill out of my pocket. I saw the startling headline, 'Would you rather fight



MYRA PAGE

—or starve?" I called my friend. We both sat down and began to read the handbill. Near the bottom was the announcement of a meeting called for 3 o'clock in the heart of the town by the Unemployed Council. All the way there I said to myself, 'It's war. It's war. So I might as well get into it now as any other time.'"

The Negro youth finds white and colored workers uniting—something new in the South. His friend is afraid, but Angelo joins, goes to his first demonstration. When the National Unemployed Convention is held in 1930 in Chicago, he is elected a delegate. The Kluxers distribute threatening handbills, stage night-shirt parades. Angelo's relatives try to persuade him from going to the convention for fear their home will be bombed by the Klan. He goes anyway—and returns to begin organization work among the miners. The big T.C.I. corporation orders his arrest. So at 17, he is handcuffed to a white organizer and comrade, and thrown in jail. They are charged with vagrancy, sentenced to a year's hard labor on the chain gang—but the I.L.D. has them acquitted.

### Arrested Many Times for His Activities

Arrested several times after that for organizing the miners and unemployed, he is sent into the Black Belt to organize the sharecroppers, and barely escapes a lynch mob. He is active in the Scottsboro campaign, the Dred Scott case of the Negro people in the South. The Birmingham underworld tries to frame him in connection with the Willie Peterson frame-up, but fail. Herndon, sent to Atlanta to organize the unemployed, although barely 19, is already schooled in the fight, and able to meet whatever comes.

### Herndon Appears; Eyes Unafraid, Spirit Unbroken

The steps grow nearer. Down the jail stairs comes a slight, upright figure in a white shirt and tan trousers. There is no mistaking; his eyes are unafraid.

Not even Fulton Prison can break a revolutionist.

The jailer glares his hate. "Visitors!" He thumbs at us. The youth crosses over, a slow, modest smile lighting his face. Visitors are rare, and our call unexpected. I see my lawyer friend's amazement. New to

### Jailer Scowls as White Woman Shakes Hands with Famous Prisoner

In the case, he has not seen Angelo Herndon before. In all this fifth, that lad has kept himself clean as a whistle, inside and out. "You're right," he whispers hurriedly, "he just doesn't belong here."

We introduce ourselves: Angelo Herndon puts out his hand. "Hello, comrade!" The words ring through the gloom. We shake hands; the jailer glowers. "What kinda monkey business is this," he fumes to the lawyer, "a white woman calling on and shaking hands with a nigger!" Herndon Speaks of Dimitroff, Asks News of U.S.S.R.

We hear him, and shake again. Barely a quarter of an hour we're allowed; we have to talk fast. He speaks, not of himself, but of his joy that Dimitroff is free. He is eager to hear more news of the movement, the Soviet Union. In his pocket is a "Daily Worker"; he is so eager to enter as much as he can into things, even from his cell, to be a part. He is sure that the American workers will soon set him free. So am I. But Angelo Herndon has been waiting now two years. His case has been appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court. Since last October he has waited for a decision. Workers, unions, mass organizations, will raise such a protest that the Judges must grant a new trial, and Angelo Herndon try to persuade him from going to the convention for fear their home will be bombed by the Klan. He goes anyway—and returns to begin organization work among the miners. The big T.C.I. corporation orders his arrest. So at 17, he is handcuffed to a white organizer and comrade, and thrown in jail. They are charged with vagrancy, sentenced to a year's hard labor on the chain gang—but the I.L.D. has them acquitted.

For the message I bring from our comrade in Fulton Prison is grave, urgent. True, no terror or imprisonment can break our young comrade's spirit. But they may break his body. In a nine-by-twelve-foot cell they have kept him penned up with four other prisoners, condemned men. He has been forced to listen, night after night, to their bitter cries. Although wracking to a sensitive nature like Herndon's, if they thought by this to break his morale, they have failed. But it is not easy. We must see that he is immediately accorded the rights of a political prisoner, until set free.

### Waiting for Workers to Set Him Free

Suffering from the terrific food and air, Angelo has only escaped serious illness through the extra food supplied him by the I.L.D. He was examined recently by two prison doctors, one white and one Negro. The white doctor actually made no examination but lectured our comrade on "bein' a bad nigger." Stop givin' out these statements," etc. But the Negro doctor did examine him. He reported that Angelo Herndon is threatened with tuberculosis, and requires sunshine, fresh air, special food. Also his eyesight is extremely bad. An immediate change is urgent.

Of all this, Angelo says little, except as I question him. But as the jailer demands we leave, we see Angelo standing there in the gloom, waiting. Waiting to be set free, to come back to his comrades and place in the ranks. Surely he shall not wait long, or in vain!

### Jail Six Leaders of Jobless Council of Fairmont, W. Va.

### Workers Are Urged To Send Mass Protest Resolutions

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 26.—Six workers, members of a committee of 15, representing the East Side local of the Unemployment Council, were arrested on April 21 at the orders of the relief officials. The committee was trying to get relief for four families who had been denied relief.

Charged with "disturbing the peace," "rioting," etc., they are now out on bail of \$500 each, secured by the International Labor Defense. These cases will come before the May Term of the Grand Jury. Mass support will free them, and send them back to the Unemployment Council to continue the struggle for increased relief and higher wages for all workers. This attempt to smash the struggles of the unemployed and terrorize the workers of West Virginia must be stopped by sending protest resolutions to Sheriff H. C. Toothman and Prosecutor W. R. Haggerty, County Court House, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Chicago, Ill.

### 3rd ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Given by JOHN REED DR. I.W.O. 399  
Saturday — Folkets Hus  
April 27th 2733 Hirsch Blvd.  
— CABBARET — CONCERT —  
— Dancing Will Follow —  
— Admission 25c — Starts 8 P.M. —

### 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.

### Vets, Marching to Rank and File Meet, Get Workers Aid

(NOTE—The following news of the veterans marching to Washington, is signed by ten of the veterans in the march.—Editor.)

OMAHA, Apr. 24 (By Mail).—The California delegates to the Veterans Rank and File Convention, to be held at Washington on May 10 to demand the cash bonus, have arrived in Omaha, Nebraska. Our first stop was Sacramento, where we were taken care of by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Post and Unemployment Councils. We found that in Sacramento the Unemployment Council has won much relief for the jobless. We left Sacramento, some by train and others by truck and automobile. The truck carries the supplies.

At Roseville the police arrested 10 of the marchers and threw them into jail at the county seat, charged with vagrancy. The International Labor Defense defended them.

After three nights of suffering cold and exposure in boxcars, the remainder of the vets arrived in Salt Lake City, where the W. E. S. L. turned their hall over to us as headquarters.

Meetings were held in the quarters with hundreds of workers listening.

The veterans then marched for Omaha. On Tuesday the veterans were scheduled to leave for Chicago, where we will be present at the May Day demonstration. The supply truck had to be abandoned in Salt Lake City due to lack of funds. It was sent back to Los Angeles.

We went to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where we were told to sell our cars before we could get help. Then we went on to North Platte and parked in front of the Federal Relief and stayed in Grand Island. The police offered to feed us, but didn't give us gas, so we went to the Farmers Union and they gave us 25 gallons.

On the road we ran down two jackrabbits and used them for stew. We are holding meetings wherever we can. In Rock Springs we met George Morphis, Box 785, Rock Springs, Wyoming, who is fighting the workers' battles there almost alone. The workers should write him.

### Appeal for Negro Cropper, May 22

RALEIGH, N. C., April 26.—The International Labor Defense has issued a call for a mighty protest campaign in the case of Emanuel Biddings, a Negro sharecropper, who sits on death row at the Central Prison in Raleigh, N. C. Biddings was sentenced by the landlord courts of North Carolina because he dared protest against robbery by his landlord and because he defended himself from being killed by this landlord.

An appeal has been filed, and will come before the State Supreme Court on May 22. Workers' and farmers' organizations should send protests at once to Governor E. B. Ruffin and to the Supreme Court at Raleigh and demand a new trial for Biddings. Protest wires should be sent to the Supreme Court on the 22nd.

### Workers Urged To Pro- test Lynch Death Verdict

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### Butler Co., Ohio, Relief Strike Solid

### Middletown Strikers Hold Mass Meet

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26.—Three hundred and fifty strikers on the Butler County Federal Emergency Relief Administration work relief met at the City Auditorium in Middletown, Tuesday, determined to continue the strike until all demands are granted. Middletown is a company-owned town of the American Steel Company.

The workers unanimously voted down the proposal of the A. F. of L. as put forward by Barker to return to work at 40 cents an hour. An employed steel worker put forward the proposal of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union to fight for the full demands.

The assembled workers enthusiastically voted to continue the strike, rejecting the relief officials' invitation to a meeting to sign up for return to work. All efforts of the Socialist Party, the A. F. of L. Labor Council and Relief Director

### Prepare To Unite Furniture Workers Unions in Boston

### Joe Kiss Proposes One Industrial Union in Furniture

GARDNER, Mass., April 26.—Full solidarity was expressed by the Gardner furniture workers in connection with the heroic strike struggles led by the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union. The courts at Boston have issued two injunctions against the Boston Local of the N.F.W.I.U.

Joe Kiss, National Secretary of the union, addressed a meeting last Tuesday to the United Furniture and Allied Trades Workers Union of Gardner, Mass., which has over 1,300 members. After Joe Kiss presented the facts of the struggles of the N.F.W.I.U. in Boston, the members of the union decided to take steps for a possible affiliation to the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

The workers at the meeting adopted and sent a resolution protesting against the issuance of the injunction to Judge Alonso Weed of Boston and Mayor F. W. Mansfield.

At the meeting it was also decided to adopt a motion on the election of a committee of five with two alternates to meet with the National Executive Board of the N.F.W.I.U. to discuss the possible affiliation.

### Ex-Servicemen's Leader Speaks in Toledo, Sun., at Bonus March Rally

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 26.—E. Levin, National Organizer of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, will speak in Toledo, Sunday, April 29, at 8 p. m., at the Veterans' Hall, 137 N. Erie St.

All ex-servicemen in Lucas County are urged to attend this meeting and a special invitation is given to all who participated in the last Bonus March in 1932.

Browning to break the strike have failed.

Hoes, president of the A. F. of L. Trades Council is so discredited among the rank and file that another Moulders Local of the A. F. of L., Local 283, following the similar action of a moulder's union last week, voted to oust him.

# NEW ORLEANS SEAMEN PLEDGE SUPPORT OF BALTIMORE STRUGGLE

### Nurses, Supervisors in Ten-Minute Strike at Chicago Hospital

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, April 26.—Twenty nurses and eight supervisors went out on a ten minute demonstration strike yesterday at the Francis E. Willard Hospital, demanding a \$15 a month increase in the present wages of \$9 a week, working seven days and 12 hours a day.

At the same time a petition for the demands was presented to Paul Gebhard, business manager, and Cyrus F. Campe, trustee. The hospital workers are determined on a real strike if their demands are not met.

Their petition is to have a hearing April 30th.

### Plan Fight for Worker Control of Seamen's Relief

By a Seaman Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—At a mass meeting held by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union here last week to protest against the federal government's taking the relief out of the hands of Baltimore seamen, it was voted by all present to send wires and letters of protest to President Roosevelt, Administrator Hopkins and Baltimore local authorities.

It was also agreed upon to put forth immediately all efforts to establish seamen's relief-control here. All persons present, showed their determination to back the Baltimore seamen by taking prompt action against Federal Administrator Early of the Emergency Relief, in his policies of starvation and forced labor for the seamen of this port.

90 Cents "Relief" to Seamen

Administrator Early got his training in starving the workers during ten years in which he served as head of the Community Chest in Birmingham. He is the man who invented the "back-titery" employed in this country, and put into practice in Birmingham three years ago with the aid of special donations from wealthy industrialists, without even waiting for a grant to be voted by the City Council. Policemen carried the work-slips out to the first group of men who were selected from these great deeds, the United States Government saw that Early could be very useful, so he was given a free hand in experimenting with the lives of the unemployed in Louisiana, where more than a third of the population was dependent on relief. Due to being used for experimental purposes, the seamen in the port of New Orleans suffer all the more. The present experiment consists in finding out how long sailors can live on 90 cents a week, with forced-labor attached!

### Pittsburgh Mass Youth Delegation Stops Relief Cut

### Mas Delegation of 150 Demands End to Negro Discrimination

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 26.—Wholesale evictions and mass starvation of the unemployed of Pittsburgh are the immediate plans of the Welfare Agencies here. In order to start this general attack upon the unemployed, the relief heads planned first to slash the miserably relief given to the Negro and young workers. After putting through this, the Welfare Agencies planned to make a general attack upon all unemployed.

Rent payments were cut, and only the united action of the unemployed will save 63,000 workers from eviction this month. Shoes and clothing are being denied to single workers, and Federal Surplus Food orders are stopped.

### Youth and Negroes Act

On Saturday, April 21, a mass delegation of 150 single workers marched on the relief headquarters to protest relief cuts and demand cash relief to all unemployed single workers. Mills, the relief administrator, was "out."

The committee determined to stay until Mills met with them. Mills appeared while the members of the delegation were singing "Solidarity."

The workers demanded: (1) no cuts in relief for single workers; (2) cash relief; (3) free rent, shoes and clothing; (4) recognition of elected committees of workers; (5) no discrimination against Negroes, and special treatment to Negro workers because of the great increase in tuberculosis among young Negro workers; and (6) enforcement of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

### Workers Demand Control

After being forced to admit that present relief was nothing more than starvation for the unemployed, Mills was forced to promise that relief would not be cut, and that if reports of the committee were correct relief would be increased.

### Admits Negro Discrimination

Mills at first denied that discrimination against Negroes was a practice at the local agencies, but as the workers' delegates pointed out flagrant cases of discrimination, he was forced to admit that the prevalence of tuberculosis among the Negro unemployed was due to discrimination. When the delegates pointed out cases of discrimination in the city-owned bath houses and pools, he was forced to admit the statements, but "regretted" that he could do nothing about it. Before the last point could be taken up, Mills ran out on the delegation with a parting feeble excuse for not endorsing the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

### Women Plan Fight on High Food Costs Lay Basis for National Organization

NEW YORK—The burning need of united action of working-class housewives to bring down grocery costs, particularly to hold down and reduce the price of milk, was emphasized by delegates attending the Annual Conference of Working Class Women at Manhattan Lyceum, Sunday, April 22.

Mrs. Williams, a Negro delegate from the Crown Heights section, vividly described the unbearable starvation conditions under which Negro families of that section must live, and the hardships that any rise in food prices would impose on them. Her stirring appeal stressed the importance of organizing these Negro women in the struggle against the rising cost of living.

In another inspiring report, Mrs. Lopez of the Spanish section of Red Hook, Brooklyn, related the experiences of workers in that territory in obtaining relief through united action.

The sessions of the conference were opened by the report of Clara Bodian, secretary, giving a review of past work and outlining plans for future work.

The basis was laid for national unification of the fight against the high cost of living, by securing concerted action throughout the country of all Women's Councils, in-

cluding many not affiliated with the United Councils.

A new executive committee of 25 was elected, which will immediately plan steps to lower the prices of milk and other groceries, through demonstrations, mass meets, leaflets, petitions and more militant measures if necessary. The Councils demand support of such measures by all working-class women. A more detailed report will appear later.

..... I'll Be Seeing You Tonight .....  
AT THE  
**Film and Photo League**  
MOTION PICTURE COSTUME BALL  
WEBSTER HALL, 119 E. 11th St.  
● Nickelodeon Show  
● Sound Movies will be taken  
● Celebrities from Stage and Screen  
● Exhibition of New Russian Photos  
● Exhibit of Photos by Marguerite Bourke White,  
Ralph Steiner, Irving Brininger, Berenice Abbt,  
Armando Valente, Film & Photo League.  
● Hi Rabin's Odd Time  
Reservations in advance \$1; at door \$1.50. Available at Workers Bookshop,  
Lehman's; Film & Photo League, 12 E. 17th St. GR. 5-9327.  
**Support Film and Photo League in its fight  
against Nazi and anti-working class movies.**

**WORKERS SCHOOL  
SPRING FESTIVAL**  
TONIGHT, MANHATTAN LYCEUM  
April 27th, 1934—66 E. Fourth Street  
Program:  
Unity Theatre—"Death of Jehovah"—Mara Tartar  
Latvian Chorus—New Duvan Dancers  
Dancing to Buddy Walls and His Brown Buddies  
TICKETS in advance at the Workers School Office  
Room 201, 38 East 12th St.—25c—at the Door 35c

**Booths with products of the  
National Minorities of the U. S. S. R.**  
CARNIVAL — BAZAAR — DANCE  
Sunday, April 29th Central Opera House  
From 2:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. 205 E. 67th St.  
Admission 35 Cents.  
Given by  
**Friends of the Soviet Union**  
Supper-Entertainment-Bargains-Fun

Comradely Atmosphere  
**Marshall Foods**  
797 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.  
[near 11th St.]  
Pure Foods at Popular Prices  
COHEN'S  
117 ORCHARD STREET  
Nr. Delancey Street, New York City  
EYES EXAMINED  
BY JOSHUA WAX, O.D.  
Optometrist  
Wholesale Opticians Tel. ORchard 4-4520  
Factory on Premises

# Forward to a United Front of All Utilities Workers

## 35% of Brooklyn Edison Employees Reject Tricky Company Union Plan

By an Edison Worker Correspondent

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.** — Tuesday, April 17, the employees of the Brooklyn Edison Co. voted on collective bargaining and a company union. The number of employees for collective bargaining was 7,914, opposed 2,668. Those that "favored" the company plan numbered 5,185; those opposed 2,817, or around 35 per cent.

The company plan, which was mailed to all employees in advance, proposes an elaborate set-up of departmental councils, to be elected more or less directly by the men. But, like all corporate documents, this company plan has its loopholes. One Page 6, Article 3 of "The Employee's Plan for Collective Bargaining Through Employee Representation" (that is, the company union) we read, relative to participation in the proposed organization:

"All employees . . . shall be entitled to become members . . . to vote in the selection of representatives on the Bureau Council . . . provided . . . officers, department heads, bureau heads, general foremen, and the immediate supervisory assistants of any of them or any other employees vested with the power to hire or discharge employees shall not be permitted to be members or to vote or hold office or in any way participate in this plan. (Emphasis mine)."

Foremen Allowed to Join

The workers quickly disillusioned when foremen in all departments, bureaus and divisions were listed as eligible for office. Of course, these foremen are not vested with the power to hire and discharge employees, but as one worker remarked, "They can do a whole lot toward getting you fired."

The biggest loophole is found on Page 5, Article 1, 2nd paragraph: "Collective bargaining under this Plan may relate to wages, hours of labor, working conditions, safety, education, recreation, and like matters affecting employment, together with the adjustment of grievances arising out of the relation of Employees with the Management; provided (emphasis mine), however, that this plan and any actions taken hereunder shall not apply to any matter which is under the regulatory power and jurisdiction of any public board or body created by statute or as to which a public duty or obligation is imposed upon the Company as to public utilities."

Very slick, Mr. public! If the apparatus of the company union should fail to check the growing militancy of the Brooklyn Edison workers, they would be reminded that militant action is against public interest, and the same laws supposedly designed to check unlicensed looting by the utility robber barons apply to the latter's victims and wage slaves.

The day that it was announced

that 35 per cent of the employees had rejected their Plan. President Cortelyou of the Consolidated Gas system announced to us through John C. Parker, the Morgan-Cortelyou mouthpiece and sycophant in Brooklyn, that half of last year's pay-out would be restored by May 1, 1934.

The employees recognize this as a step to prevent the formation of a militant rank and file union, since the restored cut amounts only to 1 1/2 to 2 hours pay, half the pay lost when the system put its workers on the five-day week in May, 1934. Furthermore, the Brooklyn Edison employees, thanks to the N. R. A., have been deprived of their annual Christmas "bonus," which was from 2 per cent to 8 per cent of their "regular pay."

The employees do not consider themselves radical, but they understand the maneuvers of the financiers who dominate the utilities and they are beginning to understand the necessity of militant defense.

The Brotherhood of Jilted Employees has been successful in organizing the power station men in Brooklyn and in New York, but the Brotherhood is a reformist union and its leaders hobnob with Norman Thomas and the Labor Board and will no doubt soon be flirting with company executives and even Father Morgan himself.

All metropolitan utility workers should labor toward incorporating their demands into a Program of United Action against wage-cuts, intimidation, discrimination, layoffs and trade union bureaucracy.

Forward to a United Front of Utilities Workers.

When the complaint was sent in to the N. R. A. the company was fined for being too frank, and took the men back. I don't know whether they paid the fine, but the L. A. Railway learned their lesson and used some tricks. After the Amalgamated got their charter, the L. A. Railway formed a company union, the Association of Employees of L. A. Railway, then they gave a few petty concessions and ballyhooed them on the bulletin boards. In the meantime a lot of the A. F. of L. union men were fired all of a sudden on one pretext or another.

The organizer said the company didn't really understand his union. Since then the company is getting pretty friendly with the Amalgamated, and that looks bad to me. I tell the fellows that any union the company approves of is no good for us.

In 1929 I was making \$168 a month, and I was able to begin buying a house. Now I'm getting \$98, and can't make the payments.

The state law requires all employers to insure their employees. We have to pay our own insurance. It's not supposed to be compulsory. When it started, one of the men wouldn't pay it, since he had lots of insurance already. They called him in to the office. "It's not compulsory, is it?" he said. "No," the superintendent said. "It's not compulsory to work here, either."

Beside that, they've been taking \$4.50 a month out of my pay for what they call the providence fund. When they put through a seven cent fare, they raised our pay . . . and took exactly the amount of the raise for the Providence fund, which they promised to pay back to us. We can't draw on this fund; you have to quit or die to get it. One of the fellows told me when he quit they paid him back what he put in, no more, though it has been invested in bonds and drawing interest.

The street railway companies have a vicious spy system. People often wonder why we're so strict about late transfers and missed fares. If they could only read the rules of the company! And know what a system of spotters they've got. Two late transfers or missed fares, and you're fired, no matter how long you've been working for them. And discipline and demerits all the time, and you don't even know what you're getting a demerit for.

I'd like to see the street railway-men get organized in a real union.

L. A. Railway Worker.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — When I started going around organizing the L. A. Railway men into the Amalgamated Union of Street and Electric Railway Employees, I began to get a whole lot of demerits under the company's discipline system, and I was in the way to be demerited out of my job, so I got wise and quit talking organization.

Six or eight men on the Pacific Electric formed a union there and got the charter and they were immediately fired. The boss didn't make any bones about it; he told them they were fired for organizing the union.

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NEW YORK. — The bosses are continuously at our backs driving us to an ever faster tempo. If a man so much as goes for a drink of water, the boss immediately follows him and checks the time he takes.

Every reader of the Daily Worker should help the Postal workers by letting them know that here is a paper, the only paper, that takes up their grievances and fights for them. They should throw their Daily Worker into the mail boxes every day, but especially on Friday, when special space is given to the Postal Worker. This method will get many new readers. The selling of the Daily Worker on Friday before the Post Office may also be tried.

## Get "Dailies" to Postal Men

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# L. A. Railway Uses Vicious Spy System

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

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L. A. Railway Worker.

NEW YORK. — The strike on the Munson Line is over. So far we have gained back pay for the crew and besides that acquired more experience in leading future strikes.

On the ships where you have over 200 workers in different departments, five or six members of the union are not enough to start strikes.

The only remedy I see is they should draw into their body more and more sympathizers and grow in numbers. Meetings should be called in each department as often as possible. Delegates from each department should be organized in ship's committees and be trained to respond to the call at once. More Party literature be put up all over. Fractions should be engaged in Party work.

When I came aboard the ship two days before the strike took place, the ship's "black gang," Spanish firemen, water tenders, etc., had been deceived so many times by the Wobblies, International Seamen's Union and the rest of the racketeering outfits, that they had lost faith in all unions.

We told them about the affiliation of the Marine Workers Industrial Union to the Trade Union Unity League, and that in our union are many Communists, and by this we gained their confidence.

When we pulled out on strike every man of the deck and engine departments and walked to the stewards, a funny argument took place between strikers and the colored chef. The chef said his boss is the white Chief Steward and if he wants to they will strike. We told him he might as well ask for permission to strike from Mr. Munson himself.

In the process of paying men have been taken individually by their authorities and put to work. We didn't have a chance to call one meeting. A bunch of us, all union members, have been fired. That is a drawback.

We should have at least one union member in each department "underground." Next day a leaflet was issued by the M. W. I. U. "Refuse to sign on, and strike for Shipping Board wages!" Since the most active strikers were discharged, nobody could take the initiative. We failed.

Nevertheless, we remained aboard the ship, in spite of the officials, who told us to get off the ship.

The "Black gang" pledged to carry on if the first to sign refused. After 15 or 20 men signed, they still came to us and asked "What should we do?" Being isolated, we couldn't stop the men, so we told them to go and sign.

The very men that were bitterly up against us, came and shook our hands and decided that the only union they will join is the M. W. I. U. They pledged to carry on agitation and to prepare the crew for a strike at the first opportunity.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The crew of the SS Robin Hood went out on strike against a \$10 wage-cut on April 17. This brought into activity the scabbers to furnish scabs so the Luckenbach line should not have to withdraw the wage cut that these seamen were striking against. In this case the Marine Exchange at 531 Canal St. were the ones to do the supplying. This has been established beyond a doubt from admissions from those that they shipped and from the seamen that saw them running scabs to the ship.

Sam Unger, who also has a saloon on 200 Chartres St. and a partner in the Marine Exchange, with the other ones of the "Kamil" Bros, are nothing but crimps and suppliers of scabs.

The Marine Exchange intends to make it both ways, one way from overcharging the seamen and the other by acting as the scab supply house for the shipowners.

# U. S. Marine Hospital Robs Dying Seamen

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — Here in the U. S. Marine Hospital, an institution for the seamen of the American merchant marine, there is a lady employed by the U. S. Government, and the Community chest of San Francisco to supervise and assist in occupational therapy work.

Theoretically this work is a non-profit affair, and all the proceeds are supposed to be given to the patients after the cost of the materials are paid for. However, we have investigated and found that an article for which they pay us a dollar often sells for as much as \$2.25, and as the material of this piece of work cannot cost more than 60 cents, this leaves 65 cents for some one with whom we are not acquainted.

Many of the men think that it goes to the pockets of a Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins is the head man for this section of the community chest. It is also interesting to know that this man is "manager" of the San Francisco branch of the Seaman's Church Institute, an organization that is well known for its exploitation of seamen all over the world.

Mr. Hopkins visits the hospital every week to check the books. I think it is most degrading for an organization of this kind to follow a seaman to his death bed and pilfer him there.

This graft may seem small, but there is more than \$2,000 of this handiwork sold each year.

industries to write us of their conditions of work, and their suggestions to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Richard Sellan, an older, died from stomach ailment, resulting from poison water aboard the Tidewater tanker Byron D. Benson, less than 20 hours out of Mobile. An autopsy claimed his death as due to heart failure. But Sellan was an unusually healthy looking man in his middle thirties, and two other oilers were similarly effected.

Enroute south, the condition of the three grew steadily worse. They could not eat, and received no medical attention whatever. They could easily have been sent ashore and needed at the Marine Hospital in Miami. Without delaying the vessel's nine knot clip a doctor could have boarded at Miami.

Later on a radiogram requesting a doctor to investigate the cause of death of Sellan and the suffering fellow oilers plight was answered by the appearance of a doctor who deemed an hour's chat coupled with cigar smoking on the bridge followed by a brief nap of four hours was justifiable before attending to his duties. It was too late for this crew to do anything, but there is no plausible reason for Sellan's premature passing, which was as unnecessary and as inexcusable as the general condition aboard American Merchant flag vessels today.

Seamen of the Benson deeply lament the loss of the late Richard Sellan whose nearest relative, according to the Mobile press, is a brother in Sydney, Australia, through whom we may learn of any possible nearer relatives and inform them of the simple truth.

# Murdered by Shipowners

By a Worker Correspondent

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Chicago Finnish Workers Club, BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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New York.

Dear Comrade:

After several of our demonstrations during the past year, I have heard comment and criticism on the insufficient interest aroused by these important events because of the unimaginative way in which their purpose was presented to the onlooker. In our unemployed demonstrations, no attempt is made to dramatize the plight of the unemployed in the midst of America's plenty. Too often faith is shown in the effect on the mass mind of the simple unadorned slogans which are no doubt politically correct, but need dramatization to compel mass interest and support.

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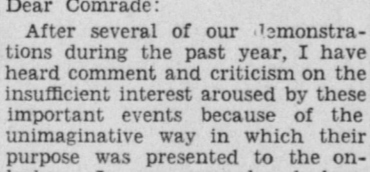
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# Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1852 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 takes 4 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included. Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.



Anne Adams 1852

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

# Lessons of Struggle on the Munson Line

Union Members On Ships Must Learn to Develop Corps of Friends

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The strike on the Munson Line is over. So far we have gained back pay for the crew and besides that acquired more experience in leading future strikes.

On the ships where you have over 200 workers in different departments, five or six members of the union are not enough to start strikes.

The only remedy I see is they should draw into their body more and more sympathizers and grow in numbers. Meetings should be called in each department as often as possible. Delegates from each department should be organized in ship's committees and be trained to respond to the call at once. More Party literature be put up all over. Fractions should be engaged in Party work.

When I came aboard the ship two days before the strike took place, the ship's "black gang," Spanish firemen, water tenders, etc., had been deceived so many times by the Wobblies, International Seamen's Union and the rest of the racketeering outfits, that they had lost faith in all unions.

We told them about the affiliation of the Marine Workers Industrial Union to the Trade Union Unity League, and that in our union are many Communists, and by this we gained their confidence.

When we pulled out on strike every man of the deck and engine departments and walked to the stewards, a funny argument took place between strikers and the colored chef. The chef said his boss is the white Chief Steward and if he wants to they will strike. We told him he might as well ask for permission to strike from Mr. Munson himself.

In the process of paying men have been taken individually by their authorities and put to work. We didn't have a chance to call one meeting. A bunch of us, all union members, have been fired. That is a drawback.

We should have at least one union member in each department "underground." Next day a leaflet was issued by the M. W. I. U. "Refuse to sign on, and strike for Shipping Board wages!" Since the most active strikers were discharged, nobody could take the initiative. We failed.

Nevertheless, we remained aboard the ship, in spite of the officials, who told us to get off the ship.

The "Black gang" pledged to carry on if the first to sign refused. After 15 or 20 men signed, they still came to us and asked "What should we do?" Being isolated, we couldn't stop the men, so we told them to go and sign.

The very men that were bitterly up against us, came and shook our hands and decided that the only union they will join is the M. W. I. U. They pledged to carry on agitation and to prepare the crew for a strike at the first opportunity.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The crew of the SS Robin Hood went out on strike against a \$10 wage-cut on April 17. This brought into activity the scabbers to furnish scabs so the Luckenbach line should not have to withdraw the wage cut that these seamen were striking against. In this case the Marine Exchange at 531 Canal St. were the ones to do the supplying. This has been established beyond a doubt from admissions from those that they shipped and from the seamen that saw them running scabs to the ship.

Sam Unger, who also has a saloon on 200 Chartres St. and a partner in the Marine Exchange, with the other ones of the "Kamil" Bros, are nothing but crimps and suppliers of scabs.

The Marine Exchange intends to make it both ways, one way from overcharging the seamen and the other by acting as the scab supply house for the shipowners.

# A New Orleans Scab Nest

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass. — The circular that you printed about Joseph Ryan and his longshore racket committee of the port of Boston hit the nail right on the head. Your circular was right when you named the racket gang, namely: D. Donovan, F. Fitzgerald, S. O'Malley and T. Logan, but you left out more members of that committee, namely, H. McGinn and W. Haskell.

McGinn is the financial secretary of Local 805, International Longshoremen's Association of Boston. He gives out free cards at election time to his racket men of said local, so you see he has the power to elect all its officers from the president right down the line and especially the auditing committee. That's why the books of 805 have not been examined for the past 15 years.

This secretary of Local 805 writes out his own report every quarter and gives a picked committee the report to read at the quarterly meeting.

Now this man Haskell, because he is the middle or silent member, thinks he can do whatever he wants to. This man is the gear-man for James at Commonwealth Pier. He tends gear all week, and on Saturdays he hires for passenger boats. We call him the middle or silent member because if you want a card and have not got the \$100 initiation fee, you can go to him and he will take whatever you have from \$5 up and guarantee to make you a member of Local 805.

Do you know that Joseph Ryan, the racketeer president of the I. L. A., put D. Donovan, the racketeer president of Local 805, in the icebox, and picked Whiskers O'Malley the president of the checker's local to act as organizer of the port of Boston. What a blow that was to Donovan. He thought for sure that Ryan was going to pick him because of all the dirty work he did to the longshoremen of the port of Boston. Donovan gave every condition we ever had away. When you called him a rat in your circular you named him right.

Do you brothers know that Local 805 is being sued for \$800? Well, they are, and by an undertaker named F. McGrath of East Boston. They're being sued because they never paid their death benefit which they should have paid.

Please put this news in your next circular. Say, if you knew the good work you brothers are doing with your circulars you would print one a week.

Down tools May 1 against wage cuts and for higher wages!

# I.R.T. Workers Are Forced to Pay for Beer for Bosses

By a R. R. Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Enclosed find a notice from the Brotherhood union calling us I. R. T. employees to this meeting.

When I received the 10 cent pay cut nearly a year ago, we also asked that the dues which we pay to the Brotherhood be reduced 10 per cent but we were told that the dues do not cover the expenses of our so-called union. Now the enclosed shows that our union officers are entertaining the Bosses of the Transportation Department on Wednesday. The entertaining consists of barrels of beer and sandwiches, which will also be distributed to the men as a sop.

Employees of the I. R. T. know that if we had a real union, it could not spend time swilling beer with the bosses, whom we have to fight to get better hours and pay.

The circular says:

All motormen, switchmen, trainmen, and conductors of the subway division: A joint meeting will be held at New Terrace Garden 181st St. and Boston Road on Wednesday, April 27th, by locals No. 7, 8 and 9. The purpose of this meeting is to promote safety, and the supervising officers of the Subway Transportation Department will attend and address the men in the interest of safety.

The members of these locals are expected to attend either the morning or the session and present their passes for identification, as a record will be kept of each man who attends.

# Negro Workers Refused Relief In Chambers Co.

By a Farm Worker Correspondent

BUFFALO, Ala. — There are over 1,000 men in Chambers County without jobs. The C. W. A. has shut down and they can't get a chance to do anything for a living. Negroes and white. That all is on account of plowing down cotton.

The landlord and the agent told us that would be the very thing, to plow under our cotton. We would get 3 times as much for the cotton that was left and we would get better wages a day. We was getting 50c a day at that time, and since we have been reduced. We don't get anything.

The Relief even refuses to help the Negroes any. They will give to the white people but they won't give the Negroes. When the poor Negroes go and ask for anything they tell them that the Relief does not help Negroes in Chambers County.

They carry relief by the truck-loads to the bosses to help support the hands on their places and charge them for it, double the worth. Is the relief for the rich landlords and bosses alone or not?

# ONE PATH FOR RAIL WORKERS

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The conditions in the railroad shops in and around St. Louis are in a bad way. The abolition of the shop union has put the men in the shops, so to speak, on the fence. The shops union was bad enough, and the A. F. of L. is worse.

Until all the R. R. unions, all of the standard 21 crafts, some under one organization and some of the present officials, act together to win rank and file control, the unions will dance to railroad dictation.

One of the big four officials went hay wire, but the rest have not been found out. There is only a difference of exposure. There is only one remedy, a solid body of the 21 Standard Crafts.

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# Describes Two More Rats on Boston Docks

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# Every Day We Forge Ahead, Says U.S. Machinist in USSR

"Another Ten Years Will See This Country the Most Educated in World," Says Worker

By BEN THOMAS Philadelphia Machinist

ROSTOV-ON-DON, U. S. S. R. — As a native American machinist working in the Soviet Union for the past two years and three months, I find life and work the most interesting during my 45 years of life. I came here with my wife and five-year-old child and have never regretted it. I am working in a farm machinery plant employing 15,000 workers.

Nearly every day brings forth something new in the way of human and material progress. New inventions, new industries, new campaigns to correct some evil, or furthering some good idea or principle. For instance, during the past few months, we have had a campaign on for the full utilization of the seven-hour work day. Every day at lunch hour or after work we held meetings and discussed ways and means of eliminating every minute of our working time that was not productive. We kept a count of all lost time, and the reasons thereof, and at the end of the month we reported our lost time and took measures to eliminate the causes for lost time in the future.

When we read about the new machines or processes, we are very happy, because new labor-saving devices for us means greater wealth, greater well-being and shorter hours. Every worker is encouraged to make inventions and suggestions for better means of production. I have received several hundred rubles for several suggestions I made to improve production methods.

We read of new discoveries, such as new mineral deposits, oil, gold, iron, etc., with great delight, because all these things belong to the workers. It means greater wealth for us, and not for the capitalists, as it would mean in America.

Education for Everyone

We are also in the midst of a campaign to raise the technical level of the workers. Nearly every worker attends some kind of an educational institution. I myself attend classes in drawing, mathematics and the Russian language, and I am 45 years old.

In my opinion, another 10 years will see this country the most highly mass-educated country in the world. Most of our stores are becoming well-stocked with consumers' commodities, such as clothing, toys, musical instruments, food stuffs, etc. Of course, there is still some shortage, especially of housing, due to the constant expansion of our industry.

Victories in Agriculture

I suppose most of the American papers have written about our aromatics (flavorings) which are added in order to disguise the odor of the senna and prevent competitors from putting up a preparation which would taste exactly the same.

M. Harris, New York City; Miss Anna Herbst, Bronx; Lily Hochman, Brooklyn; Harry Kaplan, Bronx.

We Love Brooklyn

For some reason which we cannot understand a rumor has been spread that we dislike the Borough of Brooklyn. We have tried to deny it, but without avail. It is true that various organizations have tried to get us to lecture before them and because we always referred them to the District Organizer, they got the impression that we do not care to lecture in their borough. Finally something had to be done, and in order to demonstrate our love for Brooklyn, particularly for the East New York section of Brooklyn, we have decided to deliver one of our most interesting lectures to that part of New York.

Those who have never heard us before, will have the opportunity to hear us lecture on "Workers Health in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R." at the Hinsdale Workers Club, 572 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday evening, April 29, at 8:30 p.m. The lecture has been arranged under the auspices of the Carnegie Youth Club and admission will be 25 cents.

Down tools May 1st! Show your will for the overthrow of capitalism, for a Soviet United States!

# Answers to Questions

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Castoria

"April 15, 1934

"Dear Doctor Luttinger:

"The first thing I read in the 'Daily' is your column of advice. I am certainly glad that this column was added to our paper, and can truthfully say that I have learned much by reading the same. Perhaps you can help me, and maybe others, by answering my inquiry through this paper.

"I suppose by this day and age 'Castoria' is out of date. Just starting to raise a young family, I would be pleased to have you write something about it. That is, if it is as good as advertised, etc.

"I certainly was glad to learn about Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I never used any, but knew some that did, and was glad to be able to show them just what they

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

## Those White Guard Songbirds

Dear Mike: Emmet Saunders' letter in your column recently was swell. His burning indictment of the White Guardist decadence as it was demonstrated at the Prince Obolensky concert, coming from a music critic on a "respectable" bourgeois paper, is restating the position that proletarian music has taken in the past few years.

We're happy to hear this lucid confirmation of our stand that no good can come from a "dying class" from lips flabby with just or thin with cruelty. . . . Saunders could not have chosen a better characterization of the former butchers of the Russian masses who today in New York and all over the capitalist world still dream of lost power which they daily plot to regain. This sad exhibition given by the White Guardists at the Town Hall is nothing that would surprise us. Indeed this is as good a show of impotence as could be expected from people who still . . . "play at being aristocrats" . . .

Today we have to reckon with another kind of enemy—perhaps a more dangerous one. I'm referring to the Nazis who, in spite of their fourteen years of existence as a party, have to resort to our proletarian tunes which they put to Nazi words. To date the Workers Music League has definite information that the following proletarian songs have been put to use by the followers of Goebbels' Steel Romanticism: Eisler's "Comintern" and "Red Front," Shekhter's "The Iron Reserve," Hait's "Song of the Red Air Fleet," and, believe it or not, our battle song, the Internationale!

## Come Over On Sunday

AS CHAIRMAN of the Second Workers Music Olympiad (by the way, knowing how busy you are, I want to remind you that the event will take place Sunday, April 29, at City College) you will be able to hear as well as see the achievements of proletarian music during the past year in New York. It is true that to write music which it will be difficult or impossible for the Nazis to readily use is a tough job. At this Olympiad the following new works will be performed: Schaefer's "Storm Bird" (poem by Gorki, Yiddish text by Olgin), E. Swift's "Three Workers' Rounds," Adohmyan's "Red Soldiers Singing" (poem by J. Freeman), Sands' "Song of the Builders," and last, but not least, "Into the Streets May First" by Aaron Copland (after the poem by Alfred Hayes), the winning song of the New Masses—Workers Music League May Day Song competition.

There will be many new Soviet songs sung by the Finnish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Yugoslav, Freiheit Gesang, Daily Worker, and Italian choruses, in the competition for the Workers Music League Banner and the three honorable mentions, which will take place in the evening. In the afternoon a concert of instrumental music will be presented by a band, symphonietta, mandolin orchestra and balalaika orchestra. We are certain that those workers who attended last year's Olympiad will have every reason to be proud of our progress during the past year. We hope Saunders and his newspapermen friends will be there and with our singers, composers and musicians, will celebrate the Second Olympiad.

LAHN ADOHMYAN.

P. S.—By the way, the Workers Music League would like to get in touch with Emmet Saunders. With the assurance that we will keep it strictly confidential, will he please write us at 5 East 19th St.

## New Life in the John Reed Club

Dear Mike Gold: I recently noticed in your column several slighting references to the John Reed Club. It seems to me that you are rather unfair to the comrades in the John Reed Club, who of late have been active in a number of projects of great value to the revolutionary movement. Although not a member of the organization, I am, however, well acquainted with its work, since I am a subscriber to their magazine Partisan Review, and attend the various forums and lectures which they organize. A number of years ago it might have been true to say that the writers of the John Reed Club were sectarian, but a reading of the two issues of Partisan Review will convince anyone, in my opinion, that this sectarianism is done with. In fact I believe that Partisan Review has not yet been rightly evaluated in the movement. It is the first of our literary magazines to have struck a sober note, having put an end to the "leftist" hysteria of the past.

The short stories that it has published have on the whole been as good technically as any that I have read in good bourgeois collections. And ideologically too they hit the bull's eye. The poetry printed in Partisan Review is probably the best that has been seen yet in American revolutionary literature. It is charged with political actuality, and yet at the same time maintains a high standard of artistic achievement. It is never a fabric of depersonalized slogans as happens to be true of so much revolutionary poetry today.

The criticism seems to be written by writers who, besides being revolutionists, are also familiar with the traditions of literature and with the precise relation of forces on the literary scene. Too many comrades believe that the effectiveness of a book review, for example, can be measured by the height of its temperature. This, of course, is the fallacy of sectarianism. I believe that you, as one of the leading Marxist critics in America, should react more accurately to new literary phenomena.

I think it is necessary to support Partisan Review, as a magazine dealing with cultural problems, whose value cannot be gauged by immediate results. It is to proletarian literature what "The Little Review" was in its time to modern American literature. Although only a score of people read the latter, its influence has been visible among thousands of writers and readers who had never seen a copy of it. I suppose the circulation of Partisan Review is probably not more than a few thousand, mostly affecting writers and readers to whom literature is a specialized interest, but in the long run it will exercise a determining influence on the course of proletarian writing.

ALBERT HOFFMAN.

## I. L. D. Publications

Dear Mike: The I.L.D. is now preparing for the celebration of its ninth anniversary on June 28. In this connection we are especially anxious to obtain materials on the early history of the I.L.D. and copies of printed matter—pamphlets, leaflets, Labor Defenders, etc., that have been published in the nine years of the I.L.D.'s existence. Your column is probably the best place in the country to appeal for such materials. I wonder if you would do this for us.

What we need particularly is pamphlets published by the I.L.D. prior to 1931 and all sorts of posters and leaflets around various cases and campaigns carried on by the I.L.D. We have very little material, for example, around the Gastonia cases, around the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the Mooney case, etc. We have practically no pamphlets published by the I.L.D. prior to 1931. We need any loose copies of Labor Defenders prior to 1932. We have no copies of the Labor Defender for June, 1932, October, 1932, and November, 1932. We have no copies of the Labor Defender for March, June and August, 1933. We need at once all sorts of printed material around the Scottsboro case, on which we are preparing a special exhibit. We need documentary material on the early days of the I.L.D. and on pre-I.L.D. defense committees.

LOUIS COLMAN.

## Soviet Poster Exhibit Feature at Film-Photo League Movie Ball Tonight

NEW YORK.—A remarkable exhibition of Soviet Posters will be the United Front May Day Committee, for the benefit of the May Day Committee.

Another feature of the Ball will be an exhibition of photographs by Margaret Bourke-White, Ralph Steiner, Bernice Abbott, Irving Browning, Alfredo Valente, and members of the Film and Photo League, showing workers in struggle against poverty, misery, and the Subway, Child Health, Anti-Imperialist War, Anti-Fascism, the Second Five Year Plan and other topics relating to reconstruction in the fatherland of the working class. All of these posters will be auctioned off during the evening of the Ball by Carl Brodsky, Chairman of

# Symposium on 'C. P. Convention and Intellectuals' Tonight

## Hicks to Preside; Gannes, North, Young to Speak

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, April 26.—President Roosevelt is so delighted with the thousand odd paintings, drawings, etchings, lithographs and other work that comprises the P. W. A.'s National Exhibition of Art here that he is seriously thinking of eliminating the fancy decorations scheduled for government buildings throughout the country and substituting paintings by artists now on the relief rolls. He was enthusiastic about the exhibit during today's press conference.

"There is not a single one of the pictures that shows despair; they are honest, hopeful pictures," the President said. The foreword to the catalogue, written by Edward Bruce, declares that "the subject matter assigned to" the artists "was the American scene in all its phases. Within this scope the artists were given the utmost freedom of expression. The works of art produced are the property of the government and are being placed in public buildings and parks throughout the country for their embellishment. The project has been a recognition of the value of culture and the arts in American life. . . . Whatever the future may hold, it is the conviction of those who have been associated with this movement that it has had an important influence on the artistic and cultural life of the people and has added a new and fine element to the service the State should render. The work shown in the present exhibition has been selected by the various regional committees in consultation with the Washington office. Each regional committee allotted a number of works of art based on the quota of artists employed in that region."

With the exception of Glintenkamp's painting delineating a Communist street demonstration against imperialist war, Julius Bloch's drawing of a chained Negro prisoner listening to the tread of feet above him, and Nicolai Cikovsky's subdued "Union Square," the hundreds and hundreds of paintings and drawings would lead someone who just dropped let us say, from Mars, to believe that "the American scene in all its phases" consists of Carl Van Vechten and Uncle Tom Negroes, well dressed and prosperous farmers, over-fed slum dwellers, humming railroad yards and factories, no unemployed, and esthetes of varying degrees of paleness.

According to the exhibit, the country is bustling with work and singing, or as Roosevelt put it, with hopefulness and no "despair." For there is nothing to tell of the suicides, the 16,000,000 unemployed, the Negro lynchings, the men who eat from garbage pails, the shootings of steel and agricultural workers who believed in the ballyhoo of the New Deal, the insanity rising

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LECTURE, Jerome Workers Club, on "Trade C. Mitchell on 'United Front on May Day,' 1309 College Ave., Bronx.

GRAND CONCERT of Brownsville Youth Centre, Premier Palace, 405 Sutter Ave., Mutusovich; Chulsky; Misha Rappel; Gendel; of 'Artief' and Bill Siegel, Adm. 40c.

LECTURE, Jerome Workers Club, on "Singing Bill Hill songs, accompanied by Harmonica Quartet, 8:30 p.m., Pierre Desjardes, 12th Street, Edon Ave., cor Jerome Ave., Br. F.S.U.

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LOUIS BORIO will speak on May Day at 25-30 Associa Blvd., Astoria, L. I. at 8:30. Adm. free.

HAGOPA-Scottsboro Mass Meeting, Bedford Centre, 1083 Bergen St., near Newtown Ave., Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m. Aspicues Mella Br. I.L.D. Adm. free.

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Obviously, nearly every one of these artists understood that the Roosevelt government expected them to reflect just what it desires millions of workers to think of the New Deal.

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Stage and Screen

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"Iolanthe" will be the fourth in the series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals to be presented by the players now housed at the Majestic Theatre. The opera, which opens on Monday evening, will have William Danforth, Frederic Persson, Dean Dickens, Vera Ross, Roy Cropper, Herbert Waterous, Vivian Hale, and Allen Waterous in the leading roles.

"Jig Saw," a new comedy by Dawn Powell, will open on Monday night at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre, presented by the Theater Guild. The company includes Ernest Truex, Spring Byington, Cora Witherspoon, Eliot Cabot and Gertrude Flynn.

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"Broken Shoes," the new Amkino release, will be held over for a second week at the Acme Theatre. The talkie was produced in the Soviet Union, and presents a graphic picture of the struggle of the German workers against the Nazis. The Soviet Newsreel, showing pictures of Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanev in Moscow, is also continuing for a second week.

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## Siqueiros to Lecture On Art This Sunday Afternoon at 3 P.M.

NEW YORK.—David Alfaro Siqueiros, internationally famous Mexican revolutionary artist, will speak on "The Artist and the Class Struggle" at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Siqueiros will discuss the artist and his place in present-day society; the social function of art and artists in the present crisis; propaganda vs. "pure art" in painting; and outdoor mural painting.

The affair is being arranged by the John Reed Club. Tickets are available at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., and John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave.

## Jos. Brodsky Speaks On the South Tonight

NEW YORK.—Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel of the International Workers Order and attorney in the Scottsboro case, will speak on "The South and Scottsboro" at a forum arranged by Branch 500 of the International Workers Order at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St., tonight at 8:30.

## Benefit Saturday For Harlem Workers School

NEW YORK.—The Friends of the Harlem Workers School are giving a party at Unity Theatre, 24-26 E. 23rd St., on Saturday evening, April 28. Among the entertainers will be Bobbie Lewis from "Men in Black" in a new number; Tony Kraber from the same play who will sing cow-boy songs; a young Negro dancer; Unity Theatre's dancers in a Tango; a blind Negro girl pianist, and some of the African Dancers in a "Sudanese Love Dance."

Down Tools, Demonstrate May 1st to force the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7591!

## TUNING IN

7:00 P. M.—WEAF-Baseball Resumes WOR-Sports Resumes WJZ-George Gerstwin, Piano WABC-Myrt and Marge—Sketch WJZ-George Gerstwin, Piano WABC-Myrt and Marge—Sketch WJZ-George Gerstwin, Piano WABC-Myrt and Marge—Sketch WJZ-George Gerstwin, Piano WABC-Myrt and Marge—Sketch WJZ-George Gerstwin, Piano WABC-Myrt and Marge—Sketch

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# Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)  
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FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1934

## Defend Your Right to the Streets on May 1!

THE capitalist officials of two large cities, Birmingham and Detroit, have just handed down police orders forbidding the workers to assemble in the public squares for May Day demonstrations. These police orders against the May Day demonstrations also make it clear that the workers cannot depend upon the capitalist officials for their democratic rights, but must themselves fight for and defend these rights.

The muzzling of May Day demonstrations is not only reminiscent of the blackest days of Czarism, but smells like the foul rule of Fascism. The muzzling of May Day demonstrations, the attempt in many cities to place all kinds of obstacles and traps in the way of these working class meetings is only another expression of the growing Fascist character of the whole Roosevelt rule. The throttling of May Day meetings is only part of the Roosevelt program which is expressed in such measures as the Wagner Bill for the outlawing of all strikes, and the chaining of the workers to the tyranny of "compulsory arbitration."

The attempt to muzzle the working class May Day takes place when the capitalists face the greatest strike wave in the history of the country, as the five year economic crisis is swiftly developing into a general revolutionary crisis which brings the whole capitalist system face to face with the forces of the proletarian revolution.

The employers in Detroit fear a May Day demonstration because they know that such a demonstration may very well kindle the conflagration of a mighty auto strike, which would spread into the strongest fortresses of Wall Street reaction, the steel mills and coal mines.

The rich employers and landlords of Birmingham tremble at the thought of a May Day demonstration, for this will strike a blow at the whole system of lynch terrorism, Jim-crow oppression. Such a demonstration, with white and Negro workers uniting in support of the strikers at the Wall Street Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, would strike a blow at one of the mightiest supports of Wall Street imperialism, the Southern lynch system.

The workers in every city must meet this reactionary challenge against their historic May Day of international struggle for Socialism and a better world.

We must be on guard against the provocateurs whom the police will no doubt send into our ranks deliberately inciting riot and bloodshed, by provoking occasions for police attack.

But we must resolve firmly that we will defend the basic democratic right to assemble in the

public streets and squares to send our pledges to our brothers all over the world. Refuse to be browbeaten. Fight for the streets, for the right to assemble! Into the streets on May 1! Great the great day of the international working class!

## Push the Campaign for Workers Bill H. R. 7598

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has let it be known that he supports the Wagner-Lewis strikebreaking job reserves bill, and wishes that it should be enacted by Congress during the present session.

The sudden action of the government in pushing the Wagner-Lewis Bill with such energy is clearly due to the tremendous number of endorsements that have come in during the last weeks in support of the Workers Bill H. R. 7598. Only a few days ago the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers now in session in Pittsburgh, unanimously endorsed the Workers Bill. District 13 of the United Mine Workers also endorsed the Bill. These are in addition to close to two thousand locals of the American Federation of Labor, three State Federations of Labor—Iowa, Montana, Colorado—a large number of central labor bodies, such as Philadelphia, St. Louis, Providence, as well as about twenty-seven municipal councils, including Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Toledo, Canton, Rockford, Des Moines, Tacoma, etc., which called upon Congress to adopt the Workers' Bill.

Facing the efforts of Roosevelt-Wagner-Perkins, assisted by the leaders of the A. F. of L. and of the Socialist Party, who are loud in their praise of this strikebreaking bill, which denies insurance to 25,000,000 workers in this country, and grants a beggar's pittance to "faithful" workers who still have jobs and may be unemployed after July, 1936, we must immediately get on the job.

THE National Executive Board of the National Unemployment Council calls on all organizations—unemployed organizations, trade unions, veterans, home owners, fraternal and farmers organizations, etc.—also those that have already endorsed the bill, to do the following immediately:

1. Adopt resolutions demanding that your Congressmen immediately sign the round-robin petition now being circulated in the House of Representatives to take H. R. 7598 out of the Committee on Labor and onto the floor of the House.
2. Demand that your Congressmen support and vote for H. R. 7598.
3. Demand that your Congressmen inform your body that he is complying with the above demands.
4. Circulate copies of the Workers Bill H. R. 7598 at all shops, meetings of unions and other mass organizations. Ask them to pass resolutions endorsing the Workers Bill and send them to their Congressmen, and each individual worker to send a post card to his Congressman asking him to support the Bill. (Material can be supplied by the National Unemployment Council, 50 E. 11th St., New York City.)
5. Get your Central Labor Union to endorse the Bill and also to do the above.
6. Get your Municipal Council to do the same.

THE situation is urgent and all forces must be mobilized to put across the Workers Bill. The Party districts, sections, and units should rally all forces. The militant unions of the T.U.U.L. should make it their job to reach the independent unions and the oppositions in the A. F. of L. All live forces in the fraternal and other organizations must be mobilized to push this campaign immediately and with all energy.

Every May Day demonstration, outdoor and indoor, should present a special resolution endorsing the Bill and embodying all the above demands.

# 5 Nat'l Guard Units Elect for Ill. Anti-War Meet

## S. P. Leaders Reject Fight Against Nazis

### Anti-Nazi Conference Appeals to Socialists Over Chiefs' Heads

NEW YORK.—The United Anti-Nazi Conference Committee has issued an open letter to all members of the Socialist Party, inviting them to take part in the United Anti-Nazi Conference May 5 in Irving Plaza Hall, New York, following the rejection of the anti-fascist front by the Socialist Party leadership. Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the Socialist Party, rejected an invitation to take part in the conference, which has been endorsed by many Workers' Circle branches and A. F. of L. locals, as well as many other workers' and fraternal mass organizations.

"We as Socialists cannot co-operate with any group or organization in which the Communist Party plays a role, as their principles do not differ from Hitler, Mussolini, or Dollfus," Gerber wrote, announcing his party's refusal to join the anti-fascist struggle.

"Here we have a clear example of the 'Communist issue' being used as an excuse by your leaders for non-participation in the struggle against Nazi oppression and persecution," says the committee's letter to Socialist Party members. "No rank and file worker will ever believe that the principles of the Communist Party are the same as those of Hitler. It is an attempt on the part of your leadership to stop the growing movement of unity among the workers."

"One Solid United Front" "We can and must stop the development of fascism, but this can be done only if we stand united—

one solid front in the struggle against fascist terror and destruction of human rights.

"In this struggle we cannot eliminate any group of workers or professional people, regardless of their political affiliation. The Communists have been and are carrying on a relentless struggle against fascism and are not the only ones who have the duty to participate in it, but the duty to participate in the organization of a united front movement to combat Hitlerism. The same duty and responsibility falls on you as Socialists, on the pacifists, trade unionists, Jews, Catholics, and all those sections of the working and professional class who are being victimized by the Hitler regime."

The letter concludes with a call to raise the question of the conference at all local meetings, and to elect delegates to appear at Irving Plaza Hall at 12 noon, May 5.

## Scranton Teachers Stage Second Strike

SCRANTON, Pa., April 26.—A strike was declared today by the teachers of the Mayfield Public School, to whom almost a year's pay is due, when the Board of Education announced that all contracts had to be voided, and asked the teachers to accept a general reduction in their salaries. This is the second time this year that the teachers have walked out. More than 1,100 pupils are affected.

## HINDENBURG ILL. BERLIN, April 26.—Paul von Hindenburg, 85-year old president of Nazi Germany, is suffering from illness which requires daily visits to Dr. Ferdinand Scharbruch, noted physician and surgeon. He is not confined to bed.

Trade Union Unity League, who addressed the workers.

Analyzing the present strike wave and the N. R. A. role in supporting strikers, Stachel went on to outline the steps for the strikers to pursue in winning their demands. His proposal to defeat all attempts of the N. R. A. Labor Board and A. F. of L. officials to break the strike was met with a storm of applause.

Unily of the strikers to defeat all strikebreaking attempts were previously shown on Monday night when the Labor Board decided to throw away their "hands off" policy and tried to mediate by claiming the union.

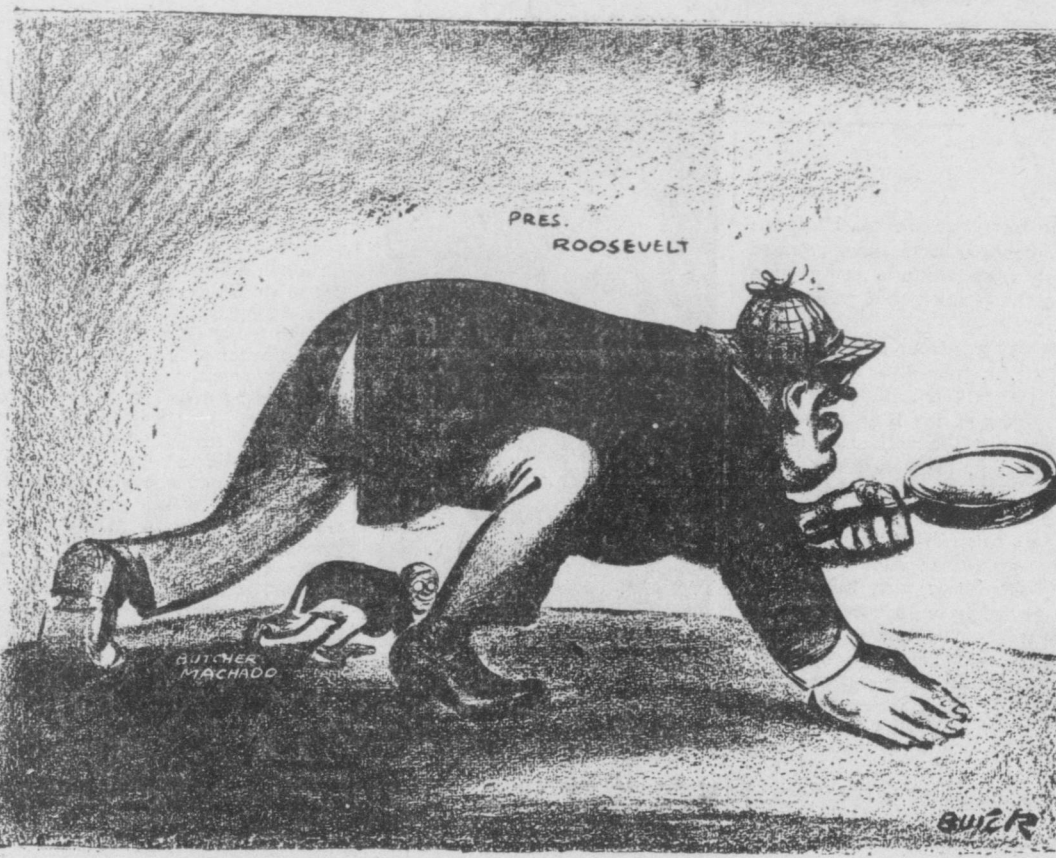
The Communist Party is organizing mass meetings, raising the question of relief, and defense.

Buffalo Curtiss Men Solid (Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—Two thousand aero strikers at the Curtiss Works here, demanding an increase in wages and union recognition, massed at a meeting yesterday and enthusiastically applauded Jack Stachel, assistant secretary of the

"None so blind as those . . ."

by Burck



## Illegal Austrian Red Aid's Paper, 'Tribunal', Out in Vienna Streets Despite Fascist Terror

NEW YORK.—A copy of one of the first issues of the illegal "Tribunal" organ of the International Red Aid of Austria (Austrian International Labor Defense), has just reached New York.

Mimeographed, it was distributed in several thousand copies in Vienna soon after the February massacre. At the top, it shows a portrait of Georg Weisler, heroic fire captain of Floridsdorf, Vienna, who died on the Dollfuss-Heimwehr gallows, saying, "Long live the proletarian revolution!"

The first page is given over to the listing of some of the victims of the Austrian fascist courts martial. It lists nine executed; six imprisoned for life; six to 20 years; ten to 15 years; six to 12 years; four to 10 years, and seven to five to eight years.

The Austrian Red Aid, illegal since the summer of 1933, played the chief role in assisting the victims of Austrian fascism from the very beginning of the February struggle. Hundreds of Social-Democratic workers have enrolled themselves in it in recent weeks. For thousands of proletarian widows, orphans and dependents of the 9,000 workers now in the fascist prisons, it is the chief agency of assistance.

Along with the commission of the work committee of the International Red Aid, which is administering the many thousands of dollars sent from all part of the world for the relief of the victims of fascism.

## D. A. R. Dare Not Read Bid To Women's Anti-War Meet

NEW YORK.—The Daughters of the American Revolution met at their national convention in Washington and took the question of the next war very seriously. They are very much worried about the problem of the next war and the role that the United States will have to play—so worried that they passed resolutions asking for a bigger war.

A copy of the call to the women of the United States, issued by the American Section of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism, which will take place in Paris, July 23, 29, 30, 1934, was sent to Mrs. Magna of the D. A. R.

The letter which accompanied the call reads in part: "In view of the fact that one of the major problems being discussed at your convention is the danger of the coming war, we feel that the enclosed call addressed to the women of the United States should be read to the body of your convention. . . . We are confident that many of them will be interested in what we have to say."

The D.A.R. ladies were probably

## Britain Building Air Fleet 'Second to None'

LONDON, April 26.—Great Britain is building up its air force so that it "will not be inferior to that of any country within striking distance," Ramsay MacDonald, premier and former Socialist, announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

Most of the ladies in the D.A.R. have spent small fortunes in tracing their genealogy back to the patriots who fought the Revolutionary War in 1776 and other statements in the call like: "Today fifteen million Americans are unemployed and starving in the midst of this crisis. . . . You see the effects of this crisis in your children's torn shoes and your empty cupboards. . . . You know what it means to make ends meet on present day wages," would probably embarrass them too much.

No Answer Mrs. Magna laid a sumptuous wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. It was probably too soon for the globe.

## Hitler Rejects Soviet Bid for Pact on Baltic

BERLIN, April 26.—The German press published an announcement revealing once again the Nazi government's determination to carry out the war against the Soviet Union which Hitler has often announced, and which Alfred Hugenberg, as Hitler's representative openly announced at the London Economic Conference last year.

The Hitler government announces that it has rejected the Soviet, Union's invitation to sign a treaty guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the Baltic states, as an extension of the non-aggression pacts which the Soviet Union has recently extended to 1945 with these states.

A spokesman for the German foreign office, in announcing that the Hitler government would not endorse such a treaty, added that Poland supported Germany in rejecting the pact, and had also rejected it.

Although Poland and Germany are not ready to agree entirely yet on joint action against the Soviet Union, with which Poland has entered into a non-aggression treaty, Poland and Hitler's Germany have signed a far-reaching agreement for political cooperation, and their rejection of the Soviet's new step to maintain peace reveals their determination to leave themselves free for the time when Poland and Germany have succeeded in temporarily composing their differences in a solid anti-Soviet front.

## Roosevelt Decorates Marines for Killing Filipino Insurgents

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At the moment when the U. S. government has offered the Philippine Islands a fake "independence" which in fact keeps the imperialist noose as tight as ever around the throat of the Filipino masses, President Roosevelt yesterday presented congressional medals to two marine officers for "valor" in the bloody suppression of the Filipino uprising of 1931.

Colonel David D. Porter was beamed for leading a force which killed 30 Filipinos and captured and destroyed quantities of food and weapons. Col. Hiram Bears, of New York helped Porter in the murder.

## N. Y. FRENCH GERMAN SOLIDARITY FETE

NEW YORK.—French and German workers will fraternize at a solidarity dance arranged by Clara of the New York French Workers Club, and the German Workers Club, tomorrow, in the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th Street, beginning at 8 p. m. A chorus, orchestra, and Workers' Laboratory Theater performance are part of the program.

Down town May 1! Rally the fight against the N.R.A.'s attacks on living standards and workers organizations.

## Baltimore Seamen Fight to Maintain Control on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

and was elected with eight others to represent the men's case once more to federal relief officials.

The M. W. U. and the Unemployment Councils led the Seamen's fight to run their own relief project. This struggle, dating back over several years' exposure of "holy racketeers," social service workers who formerly administered relief to seamen, resulted in complete control by the rank and file last January. Within the past weeks, at the command of the social workers and steamship owners, city, state and federal officials combined in an effort to shut down the seamen's project. They withdrew all funds last week, and offered to "re-register" seamen for relief in a different section of Baltimore, in a project administered by relief officials who are closely connected with the social-worker racketeers the seamen defeated once, and on condition that the applicants agree to forced labor for their keep.

Seventy-two of the seamen marched on foot to Washington last week to protest and to demand continuation of the marine workers' control and of the standards they set up—standards never equalled under social-worker control and standards maintained at costs ad-

mittedly lower than formerly. Federal officials refused to grant this. A total of ten ships have gone out on two-hour strikes in the Baltimore harbor in support of the unemployed seamen. The latter are picketing local and state relief headquarters.

The seamen's sub-committee, elected by the rank and file to administer relief are still feeding and sheltering the men in the seamen's project. Yesterday local officials sent for beds in which the seamen had been sleeping in rooming houses outside of the seamen's project proper.

The seamen's committee have obtained food and additional beds from lodging house keepers and some small business men along the waterfront and from workers' organizations. A Finnish Workers' club brought them potatoes and cash. Frank Little, state director of transient relief, received the delegation of 43 who marched to his office today and promised to give them an answer late today. He told them that Harry Greenstein, state director of transient relief, was in Washington conferring on the question with Federal officials.

Boycott Forced Labor Schemes The seamen are boycotting the officials' proposals that they register: they are staying right in their own project in the Zimmerman Building on the waterfront, in the Union Hall and in the recreation hall which they forced local officials to provide.

The men unanimously declare that they will not give in to the shipowners' and government's attempt to break their project and their ranks.

## 1500 Hartford Men Win; Buffalo Aero Strike Is Solid

(Continued from Page 1)

One was arrested today. Five were arrested yesterday. Two got a suspended sentence, and three were released. State and town police were mobilized against the strikers. The union is organizing defence for the arrested pickets.

Workers refusing to transport material to the shop were fired. Many trucks were discharged for not carrying material to the struck shop.

There will be a meeting of the workers at the Chance Vought Co. tonight, and they will present demands tomorrow. Between 400 and 500 are employed in this company. If the demands are not granted, they will join the Pratt & Whitney strikers.

The Communist Party is organizing mass meetings, raising the question of relief, and defense.

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# Assemble in 2 Divisions for N. Y. May Parade

## United Front Committee Indicates Assembly Points

NEW YORK.—Two assembly locations for the May Day parade have been set by the United Front May Day Committee, one at Battery Pl. and the other from 17th to 22nd St., west of Eighth Ave.

The lines of march will unite and converge on Union Square in one solid eight-column line after a thrilling parade through the downtown and mid-town district.

### DIVISION ONE

Assembles at Battery Place between State and West Sts., in columns of four, facing State St. at 9 a.m. Organizations will form in the following order:

- 1.—UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE.
- 2.—Massed Colors
- 3.—Marine Workers
- 4.—Metal Workers Union (Shops and Groups)
- 5.—Workers, Ex-Servicemen's League
- 6.—Irish Workers Clubs
- 7.—Unemployment Councils and Relief Workers
- 8.—Young Communist League.
- 9.—Young Circle League.

### 10.—National Student League

- 11.—Furniture Workers
- 12.—Tobacco Workers
- 13.—Red Front
- 14.—All Latin-American Workers Orgs.
- 15.—All Anti-Imperialist League Groups
- 16.—Chinese and Japanese Groups
- 17.—Anti-Fascist Organizations
- 18.—Italian Workers Clubs and Centers
- 19.—Scandinavian Workers Clubs, Orgs.
- 20.—English Clubs
- 21.—Ukrainians
- 22.—Lithuanians
- 23.—French Workers Clubs
- 24.—Office Workers Union
- 25.—Labor Sports Union

All organizations must strictly adhere to the formation order as listed. All organizations should be prepared to double into columns of eight with the least delay and confusion upon reaching Houston St.

### All Down Town and Brooklyn workers unaffiliated shall assemble and march with the Unemployment Council column.

It has been arranged that all banners of all organizations shall be massed at the head of the Division.

### DIVISION TWO

- Assembles 11 a.m. in the following order:
- 1.—T.U.U.L. officers, 17th St. West of Eighth Avenue.
- 2.—All Needle Trades Unions, 16th St. West of Eighth Avenue.
- 3.—Food Workers Industrial Unions:
- (a) Amalgamated; locals and groups.
- (b) Amalgamated; A. F. of L. locals.
- (c) Independent unions.
- (d) Needle Trades Oppositions and Workers

19th STREET WEST OF EIGHTH AVENUE

## Downtown Line Forms 9 a.m. at Battery Place

- 1.—Printers
- 2.—Shoe Workers
- 3.—Laundry Workers
- 4.—Suit Case and Bag
- 5.—Taxi Drivers and Transport
- 6.—Spender Makers
- 7.—Hosiery Workers
- 8.—Textile Trimmers
- 9.—Paper Workers
- 10.—Hatters
- 11.—Jewelry
- 12.—Czech Slovaks
- 13.—Miscellaneous Ind. Unions
- 14.—Education Workers
- 15.—Technical Workers
- 16.—Medical
- 17.—Professional Groups
- 18.—Photographers
- 19.—Cleaners and Dyers
- 20.—Sign Painters
- 21.—Building, Maintenance
- 22.—Social Workers
- 23.—All Miscellaneous Trade Union Groups
- 24.—John Reed Club
- 25.—Pen and Hammer
- 26.—A-1's

2ND STREET WEST OF EIGHTH AVENUE

- 1.—International Workers Order
- 2.—Frehelb Singing Society
- 3.—Mandolin Orchestra
- 4.—Russian Organizations
- 5.—Russian Organizations
- 6.—Polish Organizations
- 7.—Jewish Workers University
- 8.—Workers School
- 9.—Workers International Relief
- 10.—United Front Supporters
- 11.—Anti-War Groups
- 12.—Miscellaneous Groups

PIONEERS will assemble at 36th St. West of Eighth Ave. at 4 p.m.

All individual members of A.P.L. and Independent Unions assemble with Trade Union Group in their industry.

All organizations or groups not listed above assemble behind last unit on West 22nd St.

All columns in Division Two to march as the rear of Division One passes their respective assembly streets.

# German Women Fight Nazi Oppression

NEW YORK.—Throughout Germany, in the shops and on the market place, manifestations of discontent and out-and-out resistance from working class women is seen. These few examples of recent acts, taken from a pamphlet on "Women Under Hitler Fascism," now being printed by the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, are highly significant.

One hundred women were dismissed by the Card Box factory in Berlin. They were ordered to register as unemployed at the factory instead of at the labor exchange, as they ordinarily would. When the firm announced that the unemployed women would have to work an hour a week without pay "to make up for the trouble" they caused the management when they registered, the women refused. In two days, the firm withdrew the order.

Women workers of the A.G.F.A. factory defied a threatened wage cut by militant action. When a National Socialist came to address them, they heckled him because he was completely silent about their bad working conditions and the announced wage cut.

In a shoe factory in Berlin, the women workers packed into every shoe box, leaflets protesting against rising food prices. In a Hamburg rubber factory, the women threatened to strike when a number of them were dismissed. The dismissal order was withdrawn.

The wages of women workers in the General Electric plant in Berlin were cut from 64-68 pennings to 50-55 pennings. But when the fascist management attempted to cut the hourly rate still further, to 40-50 pennings, the determined opposition of the women forced them to retreat.

In a textile factory where operators earned 50 marks a week (about \$12), the Nazi officials demanded contributions of 7 per cent of their wages for the N.S.B.O. (Nazi factory organization). The women directly accused the officials of extortion. Storm troopers came, but were unable to intimidate the women. Only when the officials of the N.S.B.O. said that all those who failed to pay the 7 per cent would be sent to concentration camps, they grudgingly complied.

Even the highly colored and cen-

sored Nazi press sometimes shows a little reflection of the ferment among the women workers. One of Hamburg's leading papers reports that the local labor office recently tried to "induce a number of unemployed young women factory workers to work in the country."

"About 300 young unmarried factory women workers were brought together," the report continues, "to assign them to jobs on the farms. One hundred and fifty of the 300 women said they were too ill. Not one of the 300 girls volunteered for farm work in spite of repeated appeals! . . . Thirty girls voluntarily (?) gave up their unemployment relief rather than accept jobs in the country with adequate (?) pay. In 52 cases unemployment relief had to be cut out as the unemployed women refused to accept the work offered. The remainder, about 200 girls, finally declared themselves ready to accept the work after their obligations and the consequences of a refusal had been explained to them. . . .

"Experience is showing that the sending of unemployed to the country encounters repeated resistance."