

# ALL OUT ON UNION SQ. MAY 1ST!

## Demand Shorter Hours, Higher Wages, Unemployment Insurance

### Heroes of Austria Revolt Hailed On Moscow Arrival

Red-Bannered Train Bearing 300 Members of Schutzbund Enters Soviet Capital, Where Throngs of Workers Acclaim Them

"ONLY WAY TO SOCIALISM IS THAT OF C. I."

February Heroes, All Former Members of Social Democratic Party, Shout "Red Front!"

By VERN SMITH

Daily Worker, Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, April 25 (By Radio).—Three hundred and eight members of the Austrian Schutzbund, the Socialist defense corps, arrived in Moscow at noon today. They had been interned in Prague and Brunn, Czechoslovakia, after their escape from Vienna, where they had fought on the barricades in the February days.

They arrived in a special train, the engine garlanded with green, and bearing red banners with the words, "Greetings to the Revolutionary Workers of Austria!"

Moscow Throngs Greet Them

Massed outside the station, and filling the whole square, were dense crowds of workers from the Moscow factories, who had marched all morning with their banners to meet the Austrian heroes who had come to Moscow to place themselves under the protection of the Soviet workers, and to take part in the building of socialism.

As the train came to a stop, the massed representatives of the workers of the Soviet press, and the staff of the International Red Aid on the platform raised loud shouts of greeting, and gave the Red Front salute.

The Schutzbund workers, leaning out of the car windows, joined in the singing of the "International," then alighted and formed their ranks on the platform. All were uniformed, wearing light blue jerseys and dark blue berets. Each platoon carried the red banners of groups of Vienna proletarian fighters.

Women Schutzbunders Too

The first thing they saw as they alighted were red streamers decorating the station, with the slogans, "Proletarian greetings to the fighters of the Vienna barricades." Such slogans were repeated in great streamers over the front of the station, and on the banners carried by the masses of Moscow workers, in Russian and German.

The Schutzbund workers paraded in order between the massed crowds, making a splendid impression, all strong, young, tanned. There were several uniformed women among them.

"Communist Way Is Only Way"

Answering the greetings of the Soviet workers, one of the Schutzbund members, a shop chairman of an Austrian metal plant, declared: "We have learned that the proletariat can win only through the leadership of a revolutionary party which is determined on victory. The only way to socialism is the way of the Communist International, the way of the proletarian revolution."

"Last year, an Austrian delegation to the Soviet Union, predominantly Social Democratic, was told by the Russian workers that the Socialist leaders and their International will desert and betray us in the hour of the workers' struggles."

"And, comrades, so it turned out. In the day of revolt, Otto Bauer and the Second International betrayed us. We know now only the Communist Party is a fit leader

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#### TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS

Report to your section headquarters every day for May Day preparations. Every May Day leaflet must reach the hands of a worker.

#### SYMPATHETIC WORKERS

Become active organizers of May Day. Report to your organizations daily. Involve other workers in active work. Reach the Broadest Masses with the May Day call to battle.

SECRETARIAT, N. Y.  
strict C.P.U.S.A.

#### Slogans of Communist Inter. for May Day

"May 1st is a day of review for the entire international proletariat. Demonstrate in unity under the banner of the Communist International, the banner of struggle against capitalism, fascism, for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for Soviet power; against the fascist dictatorship and imperialist war!"

"Demonstrate for the release of Thaelmann and all anti-fascist fighters!"

"For the defense of the Soviet Union and Soviet China!"

"Demonstrate in proletarian solidarity with the workers of Germany and Austria, with all the oppressed and persecuted!"

"Long live the international day of struggle of the world proletariat, May 1st!"

"Workers of all countries, united!"

### War Flames In Far East Rising High

Japan and Wall Street in Feverish Arms Preparation

#### BULLETIN

CANTON, China, April 25.—A crushing blow was delivered to the Nanking nationalist forces by 20,000 Communists of the Soviet District in a battle at Chi Cheng. The Chinese Red Army forces dispersed five of Chiang Kai Shek's regiments of 7,000 men.

By HARRY GANNES

NEW YORK.—The flames of imperialist conflict in the Far East are shooting closer to the huge stores of war dynamite and may explode at any moment. Both Wall Street and Japan are hastily preparing for war over domination of the Chinese markets and colonies.

The latest flare-up originates in a secret Tokyo meeting of 25 of the leading Japanese war lords at the Foreign office. This was followed by a sensational manifesto issued by Eli Amai, the Foreign office spokesman declaring that China was a protectorate of Japan, and that the Tokio imperialists would brook no penetration of other imperialist powers in their chosen fields of conquest.

Then from every corner of the globe, the Japanese diplomatic machine, began its bombardment of war-like declarations. Now was Wall Street inactive. Yankee imperialism, to insure its control over the Nanking regime, to strengthen its bonds with the butcher Chiang Kai Shek, has been building air war bases throughout China. Contracts have been made with the Curtis Wright Aviation corporation, Pratt & Whitney, and other Morgan & Co. subsidiaries

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Drawn by Burck

## Biggest N. Y. May 1 Demonstration Planned By Communists and Militant Organizations

### 'Class Unity Victory Key' --- Dimitroff

Rousing May Day Appeal by Heroic Leipzig Defendant

By GEORG DIMITROFF  
Written Specially for the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 27 (By Wireless).—This year the First of May finds the workers of half of Europe under the Fascist yoke. Fascist terror, and barbarism rages in Germany, Austria, Italy, Poland and the Balkans. The working class is deprived of all economic and political gains of decades of struggles. The Hitlers, Goerings, Dolfuos, Feys, like the Bulgarian Zarkovs and Italian Mussolini's in 1923-25, have murdered thousands of revolutionary workers. Scores of thousands of anti-fascist fighters are incarcerated in prisons and concentration camps, surrendered to slow, torturous death.

The streets of German cities are sprinkled with blood. The workers quarters in Vienna have been demolished by artillery fire. Destruction, ruin, horror, torment, capitalist oppression, decline in culture are lit up only by the fire of the medieval stakes, upon which the works of the best mind of man-kind burn, scaffolds, executions—this is what fascism brought until now.

A New Sense of War

In addition, it bears the menace of throwing the whole world into the horrors of a new, unprecedented horror. The picture of capitalist barbarism, celebrating its temporary victory, would be incomplete without the deserts and betrayals running after the victorious chariot. The Loches and Severings grovel before Hitler on their knees in blood-stained filth. Over the still warm corpses of the Austrian fallen and executed fighters, Otto Bauer and Fritz Adler teach the workers that their revolutionary fight against fascism is hopeless and that they should not have resorted to arms.

The leaders of the Second International, who crushed and split the working class, destroying the fighting unity, thus bringing fascism to power, now call upon the workers not to fight for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, not for the rule

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### Workers in Many Shops Reject Proposals By Bosses and Union Officials to March in Socialist Parade

NEW YORK.—Last minute indications are that the United Front May Day parade and demonstration against Hunger, Fascism and War will be the mightiest turnout of workers in the history of this city.

Not only the eyes of the working-class, lighting with revolutionary ardor for the struggle against wage cuts, mass firing, lynch terror, for unemployment relief and higher wages, are on the preparations for this May Day, but the eyes of the bosses, as well, lit with deadly fear of the mobilizing proletarian forces, are focussed in the United Front May Day demonstration.

While the revolutionary workers of New York are pushing their preparations for a mighty, thunderous May Day demonstration for their demands, the bosses in many industries are seizing upon the splitting tactics of the Socialist Party leaders and are giving their open assistance to the preparations of the S. P. leaders to hold "real" May Day demonstrations. The bosses and the Socialist Party leaders are trying to defame the workers' May Day.

Bosses Donate Bands, Cash to Socialist Parade  
The Cloak Jobbing firm of Barkan & Levine has just made arrangements with the Business Agent, Kallinsky, of Local 35 of the International Ladies Garment Union, to have all the workers in the nine contracting shops parade as a separate group in the Socialist May Day march, carrying the banner of Barkan & Levine!

The Barkan & Levine bosses do- nated a band to march at the head of this contingent. The workers of the Local were so outraged that they flung back the gift of a band in the face of the bosses and the Business Agent of the Local. They labelled the proposal a "fascist shame."

PARIS, April 27.—All non-citizens who participate in the May Day demonstrations Tuesday will be expelled from France immediately, Minister of Interior Albert Sarraut declared today.

The new restrictions are seen here as expressions of the French bosses' deadly fear of the growing unity of Communist and Socialist workers.

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## 5 Scottsboro Mothers Arriving Today to Lead May 1 Parade

NEW YORK — Five Scottsboro Mothers, coming all the way from the semi-feudal South, to lead the mighty May Day parade in this city, will arrive this afternoon, 4:17 o'clock at the Pennsylvania Station.

White and Negro workers are preparing a tremendous reception for them and thousands are expected at the station to greet these tortured mothers of the Scottsboro boys, who are today both a symbol of the monstrous national oppression and persecution of the Negro people, and of the growing unity of white and Negro workers.

A Committee to greet the Mothers

### New Wagner Bill Aims To Kill Strikes

Compulsory Arbitration Is Speeded by Roosevelt

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN  
Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins early this week told the press that the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, now being revised by Roosevelt Cabinet members to provide a form of compulsory arbitration President Roosevelt calls permanent mediation, is in a "nebulous state." There is no haziness, however, about the fact that the re-drafted bill will be a company union box in which the New Dealers will try to lock labor.

The Wagner bill is an outgrowth of Section 7-A of the N. R. A., the now completely discredited demagogic primer of the New Deal. In the last few months it has been used as the Roosevelt Administration's chief emergency strike breaking weapon.

During that March week when the President, American Federation of Labor leaders, and automobile manufacturers were straining every nerve to prevent strike-eager automobile workers from closing the shops, Roosevelt frankly declared that he wouldn't push through the Wagner bill unless the auto situation made it necessary to do so.

In short, when Roosevelt revealed recently that what he wants is a Wagner Bill, something with the principles of the present bill but not exactly in the present form, he was quite honest.

The development of another series of strikes in auto, coal, steel, airplane, shipping, textile and other industries—has forced Roosevelt to retreat from the seemingly Napoleonic position he took in his proportional representation auto sell out program.

As the strike wave mounts and the workers become increasingly skeptical of the New Deal phrases and promises, the administration may be expected to bare its teeth more and more until it shows all of them, each one labelled a section of a Wagner Bill. In fact, the Roosevelt Administration, in

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### Prepare Now to Win State Power Of the Workers

The Road of Preparation for Final Victory Is the Road of Winning Partial Victories For Wages, for Better Conditions

FORWARD TO THE DEFEAT OF FASCISM!

Forward to the Defeat of Imperialist War! Forward to Soviet Power!

By EARL BROWDER

(General Secretary, Communist Party)

MAY DAY this year will be a day of the greatest demonstrations of working class revolutionary forces that has ever been seen.

The economic crisis of the capitalist system is, more and more, passing over to a political crisis—that is, to a revolutionary crisis.

Millions of workers are forced to struggle, in order to live. In the struggle they are forging the weapons of revolution, the instruments for the overthrow of the old, bankrupt, death-dealing system of capitalism, and the setting up of a new system, the system of socialism.

The class struggle, working class against capitalist class, grows sharper every day. Working class organizations are rising, learning how to fight, stealing their ranks and leadership, learning the lessons of Bolshevism. At the same time, the capitalist class gathers all its hired servants, its gunmen, its politicians, its priests, its newspapers, its criminal underworld, its fascists, its agents in the ranks of the workers' own organizations, in desperate attempts to throw back and defeat the rising working class.

Our forces, the working class forces, are greater and better organized and led than ever before. But our tasks are greater, far greater, and we do not yet keep pace with them.

Waves of strikes are sweeping the United States. The rising demand for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) takes on a mass character, including the workers in the A. F. of L. and those

still following the Socialist Party. The farmers are fighting for their land and the right to live. The students have just conducted a nation-wide strike movement against war and fascism. New hundreds of thousands of workers flock into the trade unions and other organizations, into the A. F. of L., the T. U. U. L. and into independent unions.

Workers, and all exploited sections of the population, are forced by the capitalist attacks (which are the attempts to find a capitalist way out of the crisis) to organize and fight.

A Class War.  
But to fight successfully, to win the battles, that is today the problem to which all attention must be concentrated. Our oppressors do not sit back and wait for us to decide the questions. Capitalism gathers all its forces, and hits with all its power. It is a fight, it is class war.

And in a fight, victory goes to the best prepared, the best organized, the best led army. The only immediate guarantee of victory which we have is our own effective work, in preparation, organization, and leadership of our class forces and our allies.

We know that eventually our victory is guaranteed. Capitalism cannot continue. It cannot solve a single one of its major problems. The capitalist class can never destroy the working class, nor permanently suppress it. The working class can and will destroy capitalism and the capitalist class. The job is already well begun on one-sixth of the earth's surface.

But if we are slow, if we are stupid, if we organize badly, if we do not learn to right all our mistakes and remedy our weaknesses, that means that we ourselves will postpone that victory. The outcome of the class war is predetermined in our favor. But the immediate battles can be determined only by our fighting fitness, our will to victory, our capacity to find the path of Bolshevism.

Must Do It Now.  
For this there is not unlimited time. Time is short, and pressing. World capitalism is gathering the forces of a great assault, of fascism and imperialist war, against the toiling masses. We must prepare for winning victory, not in some undetermined future, but NOW, at this moment of history. The class war can only be concluded with the victory of the working class. We cannot afford to see that victory postponed. We must not hand this task down to our children. We must finish it.

The road of preparation for the final victory is the road of winning partial victories today and every day in the struggle for wages, for better conditions, for unemployment relief and insurance. The road to State power in the hands of the workers begins by winning a growing degree of power in the factories, in the neighborhoods, through working class organization and struggle.

This is the issue on May Day, 1934.  
Forward to the winning of the strike struggles! Forward to winning the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill! Forward to the defeat of fascism and imperialist war! Forward to Soviet power—the revolutionary workers' and farmers' government!

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# Communist International Calls World Toilers to Struggle

## Issues May Day Manifesto; Calls For Soviet Power!

### Comintern Calls for Unity in Revolutionary Struggle—Says Masses' Indignation at Capitalism Grows Everywhere

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, April 27 (By Radio).—The Executive Committee of the Communist International has issued an appeal to the working men and women of all countries, to the toilers of the colonies and dependencies, which says in part:

The situation of the toiling masses in the capitalist countries is becoming harder day by day. The stagnation of capitalist society promises the toilers only endless suffering. Capitalism cannot provide real improvement in the economic position, or end unemployment. Ever new burdens are inflicted on the toilers for new armaments, big armies and police forces.

#### Indignation Growing

The indignation of the masses against capitalism is growing everywhere. The toiling masses are striving more and more for solidarity in a united fighting front against capitalism, the offensive of fascism, and the danger of imperialist war. The toilers are more and more realizing that only by a united fighting front will they be able to prevent themselves being plundered by capital, will they be able to bar the path to fascist reaction and imperialism.

A revolutionary crisis is maturing in the whole capitalist world. This year the working class celebrates May Day under the conditions of sharpening class battles. In China the revolution advances; the masses of the people of Soviet China are defending the Soviet power, carrying on a heroic struggle against the Kuomintang hangers-on.

#### Mass Movement Rising

In Spain the revolution is rousing ever wider masses. In Austria the workers rose with arms in their hands to defend the last vestige of their economic and political gains against fascism. In France, four million workers carried on against fascist provocation a general strike unprecedented in that country.

#### United Supplement to Appear on May Day With Many Features

NEW YORK.—The first issue of the New York Trade Union Supplement, which will appear every Monday in the Daily Worker, will appear first in a special New York city edition, Tuesday, May 1 instead of on Monday as was previously planned.

The supplement will contain special articles on the activities of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the Transport Workers Union, Needle Trades Workers Union by leading members of the unions.

The supplement will be articles on the work in the trade union field in the food, shoe, taxi, building trades and other industries. Outstanding revolutionary artists have offered their services to illustrate the supplement.

#### Ever Wider Revolutionary Wave

Strikes and demonstrations of the working masses are rising, the ruined peasants are beginning to spread in an ever wider wave over the entire capitalist world. The contradictions are increasing between the imperialist countries and the oppressed colonies, eager to force their way toward freedom.

#### For Proletarian Discipline and Militancy May 1 Communist Party Issues May Day Directives to Party Members

NEW YORK.—The New York district committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued the directives to all Party members in connection with the grand United Front May Day parade and demonstration next Tuesday.

#### Fascism and War

Fascism has secured a temporary victory in Germany and Austria, thanks to the treachery of the Social Democratic leaders. It has deprived millions of toilers of their elementary rights, but it could not and never will destroy the revolutionary workers' movement.

The Japanese and German imperialists are marching in the front ranks of the war-makers. The German imperialists are frantically arming and seeking throughout the world for allies in the coming war. The British imperialists are inspiring plans for a counter-revolutionary attack on the U. S. S. R.

Imperialist war, a new nightmare of slaughter of peoples can only be prevented by the increase of the revolutionary struggle of the working classes in a firm united front against capitalism. The path of fascist terror can only be barred by revolutionary class struggles of the international proletariat.

#### Social Democratic Treachery

Proletarians of all capitalist countries: The Social Democrats who promised to lead you to socialism along the path of bourgeois parliamentary democracy and collaboration of classes weakened the working class by splitting its ranks. The path of Social Democracy is not the path of socialism, but fascism.

In order to prevent fascism, and to overthrow its dictatorship it is necessary to break away from the Social Democrats, to unite under the fighting banner of the Communist International, for a revolutionary struggle for power, for Soviets.

Proletarians! Look at the Soviet Union, how the proletariat and the toilers, knowing nothing of unemployment nor poverty in the

### Mike Gold's Mother Dead; Funeral to Be Held on East Side, Sun.

NEW YORK.—Michael Gold's 63-year-old mother, Kate, died here suddenly last night as a result of a heart attack. She was a proletarian mother and for years worked in East Side restaurants to support her three children following the death of her husband, a factory worker. Mike's mother became a living personality to workingclass readers all over the world as a result of his remarkable portrait of her in his famous book, "Jews Without Money."

### N. Y. Workers In Biggest May First

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The workers are asking, "How is it that the boss donates a band for us to parade in the Socialist Party May Day parade?"

The United Front May Day Arrangements Committee has learned that workers in many shops of the Socialist-controlled unions are being threatened with discrimination and firing by their business agents if they do not join the Socialist Party May Day march. Many of the business agents are making a round of the shops, asking the bosses to help cover the expenses of the Socialist Party May Day march.

The secretary of the Painters Local 400 proposed a fine of \$5 for every member refusing to participate in the Socialist Party May Day parade. The members of the local rejected the proposal and voted to march in the United Front parade.

Local 499 of the Painters and Decorators Union also rejected the proposals of their officials and decided to march under the United Front banner.

Officials of District Council No. 9 of the Painters Union are going from local to local threatening the workers, but without success. Officials of Local 61 also tried to put over a fine of \$9 on members who fail to join the Socialist Party march. The protest of the membership was so sharp, however, that the proposition was immediately dropped.

The membership of Painters Local 848 defeated a motion by the Zausner clique to march in the Socialist Party parade.

### May Day Call to Needle Trades Workers

In a call to all needle trade workers of all nationalities, Negro and white, to participate in the United Front May Day parade and demonstration, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union yesterday pointed out the necessity for a really militant demonstration against the present conditions for a 30-hour week, unemployment insurance, and for the right to belong to a union of their own choosing.

All marshals and captains of the needle trades contingent are asked to report to the mobilization meeting today, 1 p.m., at 50 East 13th St.

NEW YORK.—The United Front May Day committee urges all affiliated organizations which will assemble in Division 1 at Battery Place to take serious note of the fact that the parade must leave Battery Place at 10:30 sharp. All organizations must therefore make sure that their members assemble at 9 a.m.

### 8th Convention Report At Open Meeting of I. L. D. Harlem Section

NEW YORK.—The significance of the 8th National Convention of the Communist Party to the Negro masses and their struggles for national liberation will be discussed at an open membership meeting of the Harlem Section of the International Labor Defense this Sunday evening, at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St.

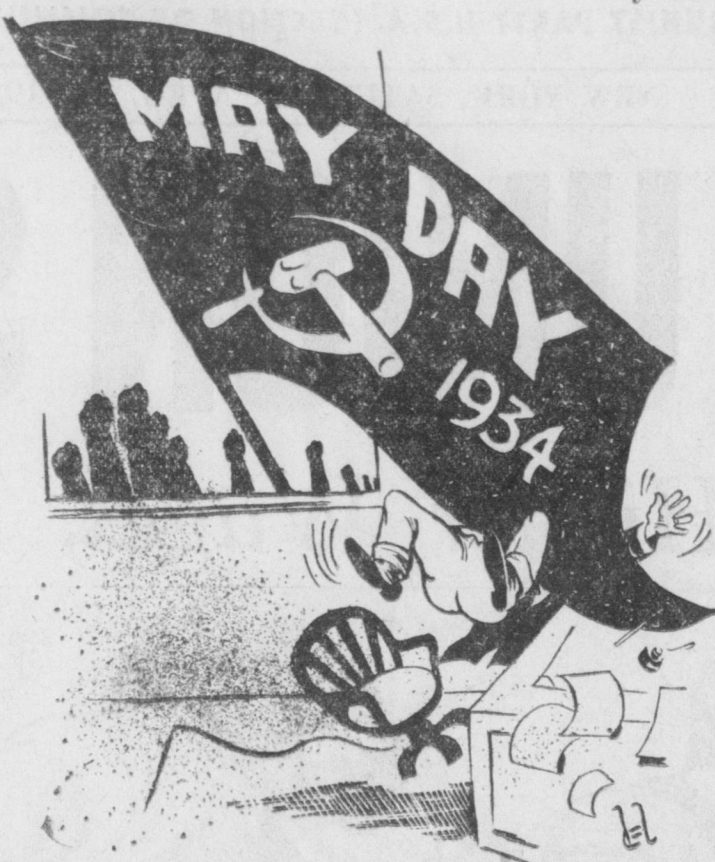
### Labor Sports Union Holds East'n District Swim Meet Tonight

NEW YORK.—The writers at the Church of All Nations will rise to high tide when they house the Eastern district Labor-Sports Union swimming championships tonight at 7:30. Events for men, women and juniors (under 16 years of age) will be held. Entries should be sent in immediately to the L. S. U. office, 114 W. 14th St. for the meet. The L. S. U. urges all workers to enter and to attend the meet.

### METROPOLITAN SOCCERMEN TO PLAY SUNDAY

A-1 Division—Italian vs. Red Spork, Crotona, 3 p.m. Fichte vs. Spartacus, Van Courtland, 3 p.m.  
A-2 Division—Prospect vs. Hinsdale, Crotona, 3 p.m. Colonial vs. Red Spork, Van Courtland, 4 p.m. Moon vs. I.W.O., Van Courtland, 4 p.m.  
B-1 Division—Maple vs. Dauntless, Van Courtland, 3 p.m. Harry vs. Brownville, Brownville, 2:30 p.m.  
B-2 Division—I.W.O. vs. Ital-Amer., Van Courtland, 1 p.m. Hinsdale vs. Prospect, Crotona, 4:30 p.m. South Amer. vs. Red Spork, Van Courtland, 11 a.m.  
C Division—Rensselaer, Bronx Hungarian, German American, 4 p.m. Greek Star vs. Youthbuilders, German Amer., 11 a.m. Spartacus vs. Fichte, Van Courtland, 3 p.m.

### HE'LL REMEMBER THIS MAY FIRST!



### May 1 Issue Is High Point In Workingclass Journalism

#### Press Runs Continuously for 3 Days To Print Half Million Copies of Special Edition

By SENDER GARLIN

From the mechanical viewpoint, the production of the nearly half-million copies of the Daily Worker is most impressive. A factor which has facilitated the printing of the mammoth edition was no doubt the new press made possible by the enthusiastic contributions of thousands of "Daily" readers and supporters.

The Daily Worker press began running on Wednesday noon and will continue to grind out the special issue 24 hours a day—without a stop—until Saturday morning. This difficult task could only be accomplished with the assistance and cooperation of the compositors, printers, stereotypes, pressmen and mailers of the Daily Worker.

The chief task at the moment rests with the Party and mass organizations in the field whose job it is to place the special May Day edition of the "Daily" into the hands of hundreds of thousands of workers, farmers and professionals who never before read the paper, at the same time utilizing this issue to build the regular circulation of the paper.

Toward this end every district of the Party, during the past six weeks, through its sections, units and fractions, in the mass organizations, has been mobilizing for the distribution of the "Daily" this coming Saturday and Sunday. These two days, designed as "Red Press Days," will see thousands of workers spreading the special edition in the centers of basic industries, in the concentration districts, among the farmers, etc.

The job is only half done! See that the May Day Edition reaches the masses, rapidly disillusioned with the new starvation deal of the N. R. A. and receptive to the Communist solution for the revolutionary way out of the capitalist crisis!

### Police Try to Halt Tenants' Victory Celebration Sunday

NEW YORK.—An attempt was made yesterday by the Police Department to disrupt the Victory celebration and dance this Sunday evening in celebration of the tremendous victory of the tenants' of 425 E. 6th St., in defeating the move of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to evict Cyril Briggs and enforce racial segregation in its East 6th Street building.

### Hotel Union Makes Preparations for Militant Struggle

NEW YORK.—After having kicked out Mr. Field and his clique of corrupt leaders who were responsible for the recent betrayal of the hotel and restaurant workers' membership of the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union are reorganizing their forces for real militant struggle in the trade.

Workers of the Cafe Basque, 57 W. 57th St., are now striking to make the place a real union shop. Mr. Field had signed up this shop, but the union wage was never paid. Strikes are now being prepared in other shops where the union scale is not being paid and where union members are being discriminated against.

Meantime picketing continue at the Park Central and the Great Northern Hotel at 37th St. and Seventh Ave. The union is demanding that the blacklist be abolished in these establishments and that the agreement signed by the hotel owners be carried out.

In order to build up the union treasury, which was empty when the Field gang were booted out of the union, the union has arranged an entertainment to be held at the union headquarters, 915 Eighth Ave., Sunday at 8 p.m. There will be a fine orchestra, dancing and other entertainment.

Down tools May 1 against imperialism war and for the defense of the Soviet Union and Soviet China!

### Vets Gather For Meet In Capital

#### Others En Route From California, Texas, Alabama, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Five thousand veterans are already in Washington, in flop houses, transient camps, etc., it was announced by Harold Hickerson, acting secretary-treasurer of the Veterans' National Rank and File Committee, which has called the mass Rank and File Convention of the Veterans to take place here on May 10th.

Last week six truckloads of veterans arrived for the convention. One hundred veterans from El Paso, Texas, are on the way, it was reported. A large delegation is reported in Omaha, en route from California to Washington as delegates to the mass convention. Birmingham, Alabama, is sending a large group of delegates.

#### Call For Convention

The call for the Rank and File convention of the veterans, in Washington, D. C., on May 10, signed by Hickerson, sets forth three demands of the veterans, which will be taken up at the convention: (1) Immediate payment of the balance due on the adjusted service certificates (cash bonus). (2) The Repeal of the Economy Act. (3) Immediate remedial relief for the unemployed and the farmers. The call describes the year of hardship endured by the veterans with the bonus still unpaid, and the veterans feeling the full effects of Roosevelt's economy act. The call states:

"Thousands of sick and disabled Veterans have been thrown out of hospitals. Hundreds of thousands have been deprived of their compensation or allowance. Hospital and domiciliary care has been denied to tens of thousands who need such care."

"Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," the instrument forged by the National Economy League and the United States Chamber of Commerce, has fallen with full force upon the Veterans.

#### New Deal Was a Rainbow

"You were told that the N. R. A. would raise your standard of living. You were told that under the P. W. A. and the C. W. A., the Unemployed would obtain jobs. You were told that the A. A. A. would bring relief to you farmers. You Veterans were told that you would receive preference on jobs, but in reality you were discriminated against, subjected to red tape, treated as outcasts.

"Propaganda went out to the effect that the amount restored (to the Veterans by Congress due to rank and file pressure) would be One Hundred and Three Million Dollars. Fifty Million Dollars is nearer the true figure. But Congress did not appropriate one cent for this restoration!"

"The Review Board in Washington continues its dirty work for the National Economy League. Sick and disabled Veterans are still left to the tender mercy of those who do not know what it is to be without bread, without shelter, without proper hospital care."

"The Economy Act still remains in force and continues a cut of over Two Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars."

#### Unite Your Forces

"Instruct your delegates to demand immediate payment of the balance due on the Adjusted Service Certificates without revisions or Amendments calling for inflation. The Veteran demands to be paid with the same kind of money that was paid the Railroads after the War, that is being paid now in amounts of Billions to Financiers and Industrialists. The Federal Reserve has the largest surplus in its history. They can pay. They must pay."

"Unite, regardless of organizational affiliations, race, color or creed. Wipe out all discrimination in your own ranks against Veterans because of organizational affiliation, political opinion, race, color or creed."

"Send resolutions to Congress, to the President of the United States, to the Veterans' Administration, demanding that an appropriation be made to feed and house you during your stay. Tell your wives, sisters, mothers, and friends, to demonstrate on May 10 in your support."

"Keep your Committee informed of your movements."

"Beware of those who would divide you. You will find some would-be leaders of Veterans in Washington, who have not the interest of the Rank and File Veterans at heart. They are waiting, preparing, and scheming, to prevent the Rank and File Veterans from obtaining what is coming to them. Like jackals, satisfied with the few crumbs thrown to them by those who receive the lion's share of everything, they wait. Beware of them! Unite! Come as one."

"It is for you, the Veterans, Farmers, Workers, and Unemployed, to bring what is coming to them. No force can prevail against you."

"On to Washington, Rank and File Convention May 10, 1934!"

### Staten Island May Day Celebration Tonight

NEW YORK.—The State Island United Front May Day Committee will hold a May Day celebration at the Stapleton Ukrainian National Home, 35 Warren St., at 8 p.m. Moving pictures will be shown, the Workers Laboratory Theatre will put on a play and I. Hunt will speak.

### SPORTS

#### Athletes, March May Day!

ON May 1, thousands of worker-sportsmen from all parts of the world will surge through the streets in sport uniforms, demonstrating with the workers of the world in their struggles against hunger, fascism and imperialist war.

Many bystanders, lined up against buildings watching this militant parade, will wonder what sportsmen have to do with political and economic conditions. On other May Days I've heard some of them say, as workers in sport uniforms marched by with waving banners and slogans, "What're these guys doing in this parade? ... What th'ell has sports got to do with Communism? ... Where do these guys fit in?"

HERE in America, the Amateur Athletic Union and its affiliates, the Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.M.H.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s and its hosts of colleges, high schools and millionaire clubs are the forces that aid the militariza-

### Labor Sports Union Marching, May 1, 1930



In the forefront of the march to Union Square last May Day were the youth and Labor Sports Union.

tion of the youth, are forces in maintaining status quo, capitalist exploitation.

Workers from factories and offices fought before thousands of fight fans in the Golden Glove championships. The Daily News A.A. and the Tribune A.A. netted over \$100,000 aside from all the advertising they got from business houses, and the boxers were honored by the "glory" of being amateur sports, receiving a golden glove that wasn't worth more than a few dollars.

#### BEHIND the A.A.U. and its organizations, which are spreading their militarizing hands into the schools and clubs, are such men as Capt. Roy E. Davis, A.A.U. head in the middle west; Brig. Gen. Sherrill, former U. S. Ambassador to Turkey; and Gen. Douglas McArthur, chief of staff of the U. S. Army. General Sherrill, incidentally, represented the American Olympic Committee at the meeting of the International Olympic Committee, where he promised to send a large delegation of athletes to the Olympic Games, which is to be held in Germany in 1936.

It is these men, among others, who dictate the policy of training the youth for the coming imperialist slaughter.

THE only organization fighting the A.A.U. and for the boycott of the Olympic Games, is the Labor Sports Union and rank and file athletes in the A.A.U.

In the past, they have staged runs for the freeing of Tom Mooney. They have successfully put on a counter-Olympic meet in 1932 in opposition to the capitalist-run Olympic Games held in Los Angeles, fighting against the discrimination of Negro and worker athletes.

At the Games, Metcalfe and Tolan, two of the greatest Negro sprinters in the world and Olympic champions in their events, were segregated from the Olympic village and forced to stay in a hotel. At the Golden Glove fights, Negro fighters were booed and hissed by the fans. In addition, the Chicago Negroes were sent to a shabby hotel during their stay in New York, while the white athletes were dined and kept at the ritzy Park Central Hotel.

The Labor Sports Union, on the other hand, opposes this discrimination. In their meets, they stand for the equality of Negro and white athletes. With this policy to fight for, they staged the Renaissance—All-Star basketball game last month for the Scottsboro Defense Fund. Here we saw, under the auspices of the L.S.U., the greatest Negro and white players giving their services so that they might help the Scottsboro Boys in their struggle for freedom. At the counter-Olympics, the L.S.U. searched frantically for a swimming pool where both Negro and white sportsmen might compete. After much difficulty, they found a pool on the South side of Chicago, the Negro belt. No other club would donate their tank for a meet where both Negro and white athletes would compete.

IN THE struggle against war and fascism, the Labor Sports Union of America is preparing to send a mass delegation to Paris next August to participate in the International Sports Congress Against War and Fascism. The decision to postpone the Spartakiade, which was to be held in Moscow this Summer, and to transfer the meet to France, was made by the Red Sports International in order to demonstrate more effectively against the increasing dangers of a world imperialist war and the bloody attacks of fascism on the workers of the world.

Yes, me hearties, unfurl those banners and step out there in those jerseys and trunks. You're marching with the class of which you're a part, flesh of the flesh and bone of the bone. When the working class is hungry, the workers who are sportsmen are hungry. When the Wall Street lords decide that they need a new world war, athletes will doff their baseball uniforms for olive-drab. In a word—the problems of the working class are the problems of that part of the working class that's enamored of sports. But instead of making our love of sports an instrument in the hands of our enemy class, we make it an instrument of the working class in its struggle upwards towards a better life.

And that's why we march. Att—tenshun! Forward march!

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# Thousands Join AFL Rank and File Move For Militant Policy

## 2,000 A. F. of L. Locals, 25 Central Labor Bodies and 3 State Federations Support Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill

By HARRY RAYMOND

"May Day, 1934, finds tens of thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor supporting the fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598)," said Louis Weinstock, Secretary of the A. F. of L. Committee For Unemployment Insurance, in the headquarters of the Committee, at 1 Union Square, New York City.

Weinstock laid before me a stack of endorsements of the Bill coming from the four corners of the United States.

Two thousand locals of the A. F. of L., three state federations—the Montana, Iowa and Colorado Foundations—and twenty-five Central Labor Bodies have pledged their support of this bill, sponsored by the National Unemployment Councils, which designates that unemployment insurance of not less than \$10 for each unemployed worker and \$3 for each dependent shall be paid by the capitalists.

Organized in 1932... The A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance was organized in January, 1932, by a group of rank and file workers in the A. F. of L.

"Our first action was to circulate a referendum in the A. F. of L. unions to see if the workers in this body were for or against unemployment insurance," said Weinstock. "The great amount of indorsements we got for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill in this referendum was a heavy blow to William Green and the Executive Council members who fought against any form of unemployment insurance."

But this is not all the Committee does. Along with the fight for unemployment insurance the Committee takes up other questions of the rank and file in the A. F. of L.

A broad fight has been developed by the committee for dues exemption for the unemployed. A fight has also been launched against the gangsters and racketeers who permeate the A. F. of L. apparatus. The committee is also leading a struggle against the high salaries of the officials in the union, who roll in luxury while the rank and file members starve.

"Around these issues an opposition movement has been crystallized in the A. F. of L. all over the country," said Weinstock. "This opposition movement recognizes our committee as its center."

Weinstock pointed to the fact that the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Tin Workers International, which opened in Pittsburgh on April 23, almost unanimously endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. This endorsement was brought about by the activities of the Committee.

Committees in Large Cities

In every large city opposition committees have been organized based on a militant rank and file program of struggle against wage cuts, for shorter hours and unemployment insurance.

Weinstock told how the Committee is carrying on a fight against racketeering and gangsters in the A. F. of L. unions.

"We have helped to expose the kick-back racket in the building trades unions," declared Weinstock. "Working jointly with the Anti-Racketeering Committee, we have exposed the racket in the Painters Union in New York."

Defeated Work Tax

Phil Zauser, Secretary of District Council 9 of the Painters Union, launched a move to collect money from the painters in the form of a "work tax." This money was used to hire gangsters and thugs to terrorize the rank and file members of the union.

The "work tax" was defeated by the rank and file. The struggle against it was stimulated by the Committee.

Publishes Paper

Spurring the rank and file of the A. F. of L. into action against the corrupt strikebreaking leadership, the official paper of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, the Rank and File Federationist, is being spread among the A. F. of L. locals. Fifteen thousand copies of this paper are issued once a month by the Committee.

Weinstock spoke with great enthusiasm about the future plans of the Committee.

"We plan to call state conferences in the near future in all parts of the United States," he said. "At

## Daily Worker on Toledo Picket Line; Writ in Brass Strike

Special to the Daily Worker

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 27.—The Daily Worker, containing the picture of the mass picket line of the Fisher Body strikers was enthusiastically passed among the strikers of the Bingham Stamping Co. here yesterday. Many were heard to exclaim that this was the kind of picket line they wanted. One worker showed it to Ramsey, A. F. of L. leader asking why he did not establish such a line.

Cleveland Brass Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 27.—Four hundred Chase Brass strikers jammed the hall and voted down efforts of the A. F. of L. to break and disrupt the strike, which is led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. A judge has granted an injunction against the industrial union.

Three were arrested. The red scare was answered by an invitation to the Communist Party speakers to address the strikers.

## 10,000 Meet In Yorkville Against Nazis

### Hitlerites Fly Scene When Workers Advance; Parade May 10

NEW YORK, April 27.—Almost 10,000 people flooded Eighty-sixth Street, between Third and Lexington Aves., last night, in the heart of Yorkville, claimed by Nazi adherents as their stronghold, to listen to speakers under the auspices of the N. Y. Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism and the Anti-Fascist Action, in a great anti-fascist demonstration.

Nazi hoodlums standing in the crowd and on roofs and leaning from apartment house windows, attempted with whistles, boos and the singing of the blood-thirsty anti-Semitic Horst Wessel song to disrupt the meeting. The street early was transformed into a battleground. When the loud-speaker truck arrived, the Hitlerites stationed themselves in front of it while the supporters of the meeting grouped themselves around the speakers and back of the truck. Thereafter the shrieks of the Nazis were answered by the hearty cheers of the workers on the opposite side.

One might have supposed that the inspired Hitlerites, taking their courage from Adolph, would stand their ground at the end of the meeting and endeavor to slaughter the workers gathered to challenge them, as the "Leader" has been doing in Germany. But one's expectations would have been fouled. Though a horde of uniformed and plain-clothes police, mounted and afoot, surrounded and occupied the street, when the workers, at the finish, after singing the International, advanced into the Nazi front, shouting "Red Front," the Hitler chevrons vanished in all directions. The loud-shouters suddenly became dumb, those who had spit began to swallow, and others suddenly be-

thought themselves that there were worthwhile pictures to be seen in the lobbies of the two motion picture houses on the side of the street in question.

Pauline Rogers, of the Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, was chairman. Edward Dahlberg, the author, spoke in the name of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. Other speakers, some of whom spoke in German, were H. Albrecht, of the Anti-Fascist Action, Otto Durick, Sarah Rice, of the P.S.U., Joe Berg, of the United Shoe Workers, Erna Stems and Comrade Thorn, of the German Workers Club. Twenty-seven dollars was collected for anti-fascist activity in Germany.

While the meeting was in progress, four workers who were supporting the Nazis, were drawn into conversation by one of the anti-fascists, with the result that when the meeting was over, the four were convinced that Hitler was not the savior but the enemy of the German

workers.

Another meeting is scheduled for next Thursday and a huge torchlight parade through the Yorkville district will be staged May 10, the anniversary of Hitler's burning of the books.

To Hold Affair to Aid Food Strikers

NEW YORK.—In spite of the continued strikebreaking activities of the officials of the A. F. of L. Clerks Union Local 338, the strike at the Karp Bros. store is continuing strong. All attempts at intimidating the strikers to repudiate the Food Workers Industrial Union and cease picketing, brought no results.

The workers of the neighborhood are rallying to their support. The Bakers' Workers Center is giving a regular dinner and entertainment for the benefit of the strikers for this Sunday, April 29th, 2 p.m., at 2006-70th St., Brooklyn. Admission will be 35c. All workers should come to the support of these strikers.

Down tools May 1 for the release of the Scottsboro boys, against lynch terror, for equal rights for the Negroes!

## 'I'm Against Revolution'—De Priest

### Negro Congressman Says It's Only Solution But Opposes It

By MARGUERITE YOUNG  
Daily Worker Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 25.—"What have you, the only Negro representative in the U. S. Congress, to say to the Negro people, particularly to the Negro workers, on May Day?"

Oscar DePriest just laughed. I repeated the question. His head rolled on his short, fat neck and Oscar DePriest laughed and passed again: "I guess I won't say anything."

This was the upshot of an hour's interview last Tuesday, in which the Negro Republican Congressman repeatedly told the Daily Worker correspondent, in answer to queries on today's Negro problems, from Jim-Crow to the denial of voting rights and lynchings. "I know the only answer is a revolutionary program. . . . But I am against revolution. I'm for a fair return to capital."

Thus coldly the son of two Alabama slaves who is now the representative of Chicago Negro "freedmen" according to the lights he learned as boss in one of the world's most notorious political machines, the Thompson-Small ring of Cook county, clearly drew a line—on one side, DePriest and the white politicians and the profits they made on corruption that brought him indictment for alleged connection with South side vice rings; on the other side, the Negro people and their interests as DePriest admitted he saw them.

The N. R. A. "has been detrimental, from the black man's standpoint," DePriest confessed. But as to his attitude toward the

(Continued on page 9)

## Anti-War Parade In Brooklyn, Monday

NEW YORK.—With their organization's banners, and with slogans against war and fascism, workers of Williamsburg and Brownsville will hold a street parade Monday, April 29. The parade will be a demonstration of solidarity of the workers of Brooklyn of all nationalities with special attention to the German-speaking workers who are now being flooded with anti-semitic poison from Nazi sources.

Starting at Woodbine and Myrtle Aves. at 7 p. m., the march will end at Knickerbocker and Myrtle Aves., where the marchers will get into cars and trucks for a motor parade through the workingclass section of Brownsville, ending up at Grand St. Extension for a rally at 10 p. m.

To Demand Relief In May Day Meeting With Mayor LaGuardia

NEW YORK.—A committee of five, Richard Sullivan of the Unemployment Councils, Michael Davidov of the Relief Workers League, Weinberg of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Clara Bodian of the Women's Council, and a representative of organized white collar workers, will leave the May Day parade as it passes the City Hall, and present the workers demands for relief to Mayor LaGuardia.

The committee will demand a hearing before the Board of Estimate on the Workers Municipal Relief Ordinance and its passage by this body, and the endorsement by the city of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

Communist Elected Town Chairman in Vanbuskirk, Wis.

By a Worker Correspondent  
VANBUSKIRK, Wis.—The election campaign, with the "Vote Communist" slogan, was carried on successfully in our community. A good deal of agitation was carried on with the results showing we were amply repaid.

Our Communist candidate for Town Chairman on the official town ballot (we have no ballot here on political parties) Paul Mutanen, drew a support of 72 votes against a field of three opponents who drew 60, 54 and 38 votes respectively.

We must bear in mind that one Communist on the County Board cannot get very far unless backed up with mass action of all the farmers in the township. When the masses see the necessity of going forth to struggle in large numbers, it will help put through the program of action that our class fighter on the Town Board is fighting for. The pressure of the masses is necessary to force gains that are essential to all of us.

The Communists carry on a fight for the right of the workers and farmers, not only in the elections, but in office and out of it. Each time a Communist is elected to office it is a direct blow to the ruling class, to those in power today. Continue the struggle started in the elections by organizing a strong United Farmers League.

## 14 Congressmen Sign Motion To Release H.R. 7598

### No New York Signers To "Round Robin" Petition

NEW YORK.—When the House Committee on Labor failed to bring the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) out of the committee and onto the floor of the House for vote at the expiration of 30 days, Congressman Lundeen of

Minnesota filed a "round robin" petition. This petition is left at the speakers desk, and when 145 Congressmen have signed it, the bill in question is automatically brought up for vote. This procedure was followed recently in the Independent Offices Bill (Veterans Adjusted Compensation).

Yesterday, information obtained by the National Unemployment Councils indicated that 14 representatives had signed the motion. Not one of these Congressmen were from New York. It is letters to workers who had demanded that they support the Workers Bill, almost every New York Congressman has replied that he favored the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and would vote favorably on it when it was before the House.

Joseph A. Gavagan, Congressman from the 21st New York District, in reply to the demands of the members of the Workers Center at 4046 Broadway, said: "I am glad to have the views of your organization of Bill H. R. 7598, and when it comes before the House for a vote, I shall remember the views of your organization on it. Until then, I am powerless to do anything on it."

Thousands of petitions from workers will force him to act, will force him to sign the "round robin" motion to bring the bill on the floor of the House for a vote.

Not one of the 43 Congressmen from New York State has signed the motion. Of the 14 who signed the motion, three are from Minnesota, two from Wisconsin, two from North Dakota, two from Pennsylvania, two from Michigan, one from Nebraska, and one from California.

A mass meeting and symposium at which the Workers Bill will be discussed will be held under the auspices of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, at the Engineer Auditorium, 29 W. 39th St., on Sunday, April 29, at 8 p.m. Herbert Benjamin of the National Unemployment Councils, Congressman Lundeen and others will speak. Mary Van Kleeck will preside.

URGE KNITGOOD WORKERS "DOWN TOOLS" MAY DAY  
NEW YORK.—All shop chairmen and shop committees are instructed by the Knitgood Workers Union to get the workers in their shops to come out on May Day. The Knitgood workers will assemble on W. 17th St., facing Eighth Ave., at 11:30 a. m.



LOUIS WEINSTOCK

these conferences, to which rank and file delegates from all the unions of the A. F. of L. will be invited, we will take up the question of broadening the fight for unemployment insurance.

Then there is the question of the next convention of the A. F. of L., which will be held in San Francisco, in October.

We will send delegates to this convention to stay the strikebreaking hand of the Green-Wool leadership," said Weinstock.

Delegates to Convention

While the convention is being held the rank and file will also hold a conference in San Francisco under the auspices of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

"This May Day will signalize the beginning of a more intensive struggle against the craft union ideology. The Committee is in favor of the industrial union which will unite all the workers in the industry."

Weinstock concluded by stating that many great struggles against the capitalists and their strikebreaking N. R. A. apparatus will be stimulated by the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance between this May Day and next.

## To Demand Relief In May Day Meeting With Mayor LaGuardia

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## Communists Win in City Elections

### Red Candidates Score Gains in Many Towns

BENLD, Ill., April 24.—Two Communists, August Bartulis and Andy Gricevich, were elected to the City Council here at last week's local election. They both are known as active Communists and have run on the workers' ticket. The voting for aldermen in the three wards was as follows: Ward 1—Andy Gricevich, 97 votes; Malvasio, 88. Ward 3—Adam Chura, 77 votes; Billich, 121 and N. Brown, 23. Ward 5—August Bartulis, 108, Pterovich, 96, Casarda, 59.

United Ticket Polls One-Third

KINGSDALE, Minn. — In the presidential elections here, only one Communist vote was cast, but at the recent town elections known Communists, running on a united front workers' ticket, polled 204, 175 and 137 votes for city councilmen. The highest vote received by any candidate was 1,891. The Communist candidates on the workers ticket, supported by the Relief Workers Protective Union, Unemployed Co-operative Relief

Association and the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, were Clyde Champion, Oscar Nash, and Gerald Sherman.

Polis 761 in Sioux Falls

SIoux FALLS, S. D. — The Workers' candidate for Mayor, E. E. Sudan, a Communist, polled 761 votes in the first election in which a Communist ever participated. The winning candidate, a business man, polled 5,726 votes.

UNION CITY, N. J., April 23.—The Communist Party candidates for city commissioners, in the elections to take place May 8th will speak at mass rallies on the following dates:

Tuesday, April 24th — 43rd St. and Bergenline Ave., 8 p. m.  
Friday, April 27th — 24th St. and Summit Ave., 8 p. m.  
Saturday, April 28th—3th St. and Summit Ave.

The candidates are Edward Mainelli, an iron worker, M. Saporo, a furrier, Rose Brown, Embroidery Union organizer, C. Colissi, a Young Communist League member, and Joseph Pozner, a member of the A. F. of L.

TEN CITY COLLEGE STUDENTS CENSURED

NEW YORK.—The City College students were publicly censured yesterday for organizing the anti-war strike committee and holding a meeting against war. Edward J. Kuntz Jr., a member of the committee, was suspended for a week.

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| 963 8th AVE. . . . . Near 57th St.                | Near Webster Ave.   | 4 JOURNAL SQUARE  |
| 208 WEST 42nd ST. . . . . Near 7th Ave.           | 526 WILLIS AVE. . . . . Near 149th St.                    |   |
| 152 EAST 86th ST. . . . . Near Lexington Ave.     |   | <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>                                     |
| 115 WEST 125th St. . . . . Bet. Lenox & 7th Aves. |   | 38 S. 69th STREET                                       |
| 1391 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.                            |   | 1225 MARKET STREET                                      |
| Bet. 179th & 180th Sts.                           | <b>BROOKLYN</b>   |   |
|   | 93 FLATBUSH AVE. . . . . Near L. I. R. R. Sta.            | <b>BOSTON</b>   |
| <b>JAMAICA</b>                                    | * 1700 PITKIN AVE. . . . . Nr. Rockaway Ave.              | 339 WASHINGTON STREET                                   |
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# THE NEW DEAL APPLIES FORCE ON THE FARM FRONT

## Attempt to Illegalize United Farmers League And Jobless Councils

### But South Dakota Workers and Farmers in Mass Action Defeat Injunction; Struggles Grow

**By H. PURO**

THE most significant class battle on the farm front is now being fought in South Dakota. On February 23 a sweeping temporary injunction was issued against Julius Walstead, state organizer of the United Farmers League; Hans Grimrud, secretary of the Unemployed Councils, and 90 others, members of these organizations and all other persons whose names are unknown, who are members of said associations, as this infamous document declares. A hearing on March 27 will determine whether or not the injunction will become permanent.

**Injunction Against Farmers**

The injunction is issued by Circuit Court Judge Howard Babcock on the basis of affidavits of two sheriffs, a representative of the International Harvester Company, and one merchant mortgagee whose attempt to evict his debtor was unsuccessful due to the protection of the United Farmers League. The injunction was applied for by State Attorney General Walter Conway, Assistant Attorney General Babcock, and State's Attorney Dana Babcock, evidently a brother of Judge Babcock. Prior to serving the injunction, 17 leading farmers were arrested and thrown in jail, among them nine of the oldest settlers of South Dakota.

The key point on which these worthy tools of the bankers and the Harvester Trust base their application for an injunction is that "if the said defendants are permitted to pursue their illegal and unlawful activities, irreparable injury will result to the people of this state."

But the document itself very clearly discloses that it is not the question of the rights of the people of South Dakota which these worthy gentlemen are "protecting" by their injunction. The complaints made in the affidavits referred to above are: 1.—That about January 1 members and sympathizers of the United Farmers League and Unemployed Councils "attempted to obstruct and interfere" with a mortgage foreclosure sale, which was conducted by the Grant County sheriff for the collection of a mortgage held by the Nassau State Bank of Minnesota; 2.—That the defendants and members of their organizations on Oct. 30, 1933, prevented the foreclosure sale on the Henry Nieland farm, which was to be sold to collect the mortgage held by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and that later, February 1, when the sheriff had forcibly evicted Henry Nieland, the farmers moved him back and carried away the furniture of Erwin Oletzke, the rich farmer's son whom the insurance company had put on the farm as a "renter"; 3.—That the defendants had caused the International Harvester Company \$500 truck to be sold for 7 cents at the sheriff's auction and had donated the truck back to the poor farmer.

These and other similar points are mentioned in the injunction, which is served on "behalf" and for the "protection" of the rights of the "people of South Dakota." It is peculiar that none of these cases concern the people in South Dakota but have to do with banks, insurance companies and harvester companies from other states. Only one person, besides the sheriff and the representatives of the Harvester Company, who has sworn an affidavit against farmers, is a South Dakota resident. This is the merchant mortgagee who has been unable to collect rent or evict his tenant because the strong farmers and workers' organizations have protected this farmer.

Therefore the injunction document itself bears the mask of the "protection" of the rights of the people in South Dakota, and the ugly faces of these injunction makers and bares them as the direct agents of the big bankers, insurance and harvester companies. It is clear that Governor Berry and Attorney General Conway must have got direct orders from these outside exploiters of the South Dakota farmers, to take steps to crush and make illegal the powerful organizations of the militant farmers and the workers' unemployed councils.

**Seeks to Destroy U. F. L.**

The injunction does not limit itself to attempts to restrain farmers from preventing sheriff sales and evictions. Its aim is to take away every right of the United Farmers League and the Unemployed Councils of their sympathizers to function in any way at all. Let us take point three of this infamous injunction. It restrains the defendants, or on behalf of them, anybody from "soliciting and procuring members' donations of money or other property or support, encouragement or sympathy for the aims, [Not even sympathy—H. P.] purposes and objects of the defendants' organizations or themselves either individually or collectively by whatever name designated, by boycotting, threats of boycotting, violence or threats of violence or other acts tending to coerce or intimidate any person so solicited."

The document is so framed that it does not say openly that these organizations are to be made illegal outright. On the other hand it is also framed so, that any mass action and activity of the organizations on behalf of the rights of the farmers and workers can be interpreted as a "mob action" or "riotous assembly" or "tending to coerce

or intimidate" somebody. Therefore on the basis of this injunction these organizations can be made utterly useless as far as any attempt to protect the rights of the farmers and workers is concerned.

**Farmers Win by Mass Action**

Why has this injunction been applied for? About a year ago Julius Walstead, his father, Knute Walstead, and other militant farmers began to organize the farmers in Roberts County, South Dakota, into the United Farmers League. These militant farmers organized their fellow farmers on the basis of struggle on behalf of the farmers, United Farmers League Action Committees soon became famous throughout South Dakota because they made any sheriff sale or eviction virtually impossible in Roberts County. They also compelled the county authorities to grant more relief to the farm families and their stock than was given in any other county. Farmers in other counties soon began to clamour to be organized also into the United Farmers League. Julius Walstead was elected as the State Organizer of the U. F. L. like the farmers promised to take care of his family so that he could organize. South Dakota became a strongly organized state and Julius Walstead and his comrades became known as the best farm organizers in the country.

**But Walstead and his comrades did not organize farmers only. They made contact with the city workers, especially working closely with the unemployed and assisted them in organizing also, conducting many joint fights for immediate relief for both workers and farmers.**

The plight of the workers and farmers in South Dakota affected the small businessmen deeply. Walstead and his comrades, therefore, went to these small town businessmen and said, "You are almost as hard hit as we workers and farmers. You should support us in our struggles to keep the farmers on the farms and in our demands for getting relief for the working people in the towns and on the farms." A considerable section of small business people were won over, even to the extent of taking part in the mass struggle against sheriff sales and evictions. Others among the businessmen, of course, wavered. But they did not fight against the farmers and became a neutralized element.

**Unite Against Bankers**

In this way it became impossible for the capitalists to organize any support for the bankers, insurance companies and harvester companies in these sections of South Dakota. Governor Berry and Attorney General Conway, as lackeys and servants of the bankers and big trusts, took the only course left to them. They resorted to the weapon of injunction.

But this injunction will be smashed right in the faces of these Wall Street servants. Besides the United Farmers League and the Unemployed Councils, there are also being built the Communist Party and Young Communist League.

**In the course of the struggle to organize for their own interests, many of the militant farmers and workers have joined the Communist Party, convinced that it is the only Party of the toilers.**

**New Deal in Action**

The South Dakota case represents an attempt to push through by force sheriff sales and evictions under the New Deal, by trying to make any mass action of farmers and workers illegal. This new attack of the bankers, insurance companies and trusts and their political tools against the militant farmers and workers' organizations and their fighting leaders, must be fought back by offensive mass struggle jointly by the workers and the toiling farmers. It is necessary to turn this struggle clearly into a political struggle. A beginning made in this direction at the United Front mass meeting of toiling farmers at Mitchell, South Dakota on March 6, 7 and 8 when Knute Walstead, father of Julius Walstead and one of the pioneer farmers of South Dakota, was demonstratively nominated and unanimously endorsed as a candidate for governor. Another leading militant farmer, John Hanson, was nominated for sheriff of Roberts County.

It is the task of the Communist Party now to take up these nominations and make Walstead and Hanson the official Communist candidates and rally around them broad support from the toiling masses. The Party must connect up the question of the defense of these militant farmers with the energetic political struggle which must be waged against the rule of the bankers.

At the same time it is necessary for all workers' and farmers' organizations to rally around this case and to provide an adequate and able legal defense for these militant farmer and workers. The case is being defended in court by the International Labor Defense and the United Farmers League.

The Daily Worker keeps you informed of the world-wide struggles by the working class against unemployment, hunger, fascism and war. The Daily Worker for one month daily or six months for the Saturday edition costs only 75 cents. Send your sub to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

## South Dakota Farmers Get Together To Stop a Farm Foreclosure



## Telegraph Workers. Whose Militant Traditions Go Back to 1918 War Strike, Again on Move

**By ROBERT LAKE**

THE dependence of a great many industries upon the communications industry, particularly telegraph, is an unquestioned fact. In this capacity let me quote Mr. Ralph E. Berry of the University of California in his report on the importance of the telegraph industry.

"One can scarcely conceive of our great railroad systems operating without the aid of the telegraph. And business in general, were it forced for a week to dispense with the aid of the telegraph, would find itself in a state of paralyzed uncertainty. In short, the telegraph is a public necessity, vital to the commercial, economic, industrial and social welfare of this country."

The importance of communications from a war viewpoint was proved when the U. S. government in the late war summarily took over all of the telegraph companies. The present maneuvers in Washington to put communications under centralized government control is but a further step in preparation for the rapidly nearing next war.

**Neglected by Trade Unions, Party**

Yet, despite the obvious significance of this industry, not sufficient attention has been given to it in line with the Party program of concentration on basic industries. Until recently it has been subject to neglect in trade union and Party work, while its importance has been underestimated by Party members who are themselves working in the telegraph industry.

The workers of the telegraph industry are not new to struggle. In fact, they have a tradition of militant struggle and strike action. On April 22, 1918, in the midst of the last World War, 30,000 telegraphers started the world with a strike ultimatum to their companies, demanding higher wages and better conditions. The significant feature of this strike ultimatum is that the militancy of the rank and file broke through all of the prevailing patriotic propaganda and forced the union leaders to accede to their demands. Immediately all of the forces of government and big business were brought into play. The strike call was postponed on April 29, giving a breathing spell for the union leaders to put into motion their sure sell-out policies.

Mr. S. J. Konechnamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers of America, showed his true colors by announcing that he would not sanction a strike pending the outcome of the controversy between the telegraph companies and their men through the War Labor Board. Then started the "run around policy" which is so much in evidence today with the National Labor Board of the N.R.A. History does repeat itself.

**Similarities—1918 and 1934**

The following steps in this situation are illuminating. Western Union refused to cease discharging the union men pending settlement. When the Labor Policy Board ruled that Western Union must not discharge union operators, it was agreed that the discharged telegraphers be reinstated with the usual reservations. However, when the Labor Policy Board finally gave out its final decision in a form of a compromise, the Western Union flatly rejected it and insisted that it would not allow unionization of its employees. (How similar this sounds to the Budd, Weirton and other cases.)

The militancy of the rank and file rose as they prepared to strike in 200 leading cities in spite of their leaders. Mr. Konechnamp, the union president, rushed to Washington to consult with the arch misleader, Samuel Gompers. The War Labor Board called President Carleton of Western Union and Mr. Konechnamp to conferences, but refused to let a discharged telegrapher or rank and file members.

**Strike Preparations Proceed**

In the meantime preparations for the strike were proceeding. The usual newspaper scares saving that government control would result from a strike were injected to break the spirit of the rank and file. In San Francisco, Western Union locked out operators for wearing union buttons. This growing militancy of the telegraphers forced union officials to set a strike date and mail out strike instructions.

This time the strike was averted by President Wilson's approval of the original recommendation of the War Labor Board which was rejected by Western Union officials. Thus by putting their faith in the justice of the president, the employees were again sold out. Shades of the recent mine and auto strike situations!

pered by the President and the War Labor Board, and in defiance of them, Carleton of the Western Union notified the employees that he was organizing a "Company Union" and called for its first convention. This company union is known as the "Association of Western Union Employees."

With the intention of disarming the workers, President Wilson pleaded with the telegraph companies dutifully to accept the decision of the War Labor Board. This in spite of all the dictatorial powers that are in the hands of a war time president. As for the A. F. of L., it showed its vacillating policy and absolute degeneracy by begging the government to take over the companies.

Then President Carleton played his trump card by showing that Postmaster General Burleson was opposed to affiliation of employees with outside unions, and therefore his "inside" company union was entirely satisfactory.

**Sam Gompers Delays Strike**

In the meantime the union leaders were trying to hold the rank and file in line while they pursued their sell-out tactics. Finally Samuel Gompers sent a plea to delay the strike, which was followed by the calling off of the strike by Mr. Konechnamp at the request of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

In spite of this vicious betrayal of the workers' interests by the government and the union leaders, thousands of employees went out on strike at Atlanta, New Orleans and other southern cities. The southern workers showed great militancy throughout the entire controversy. This was again shown when the cable and linemen of Cumberland Telephone and Telephone Company and Western Union struck in sympathy with the C.T.U. in New Orleans. The Electrical Workers Union voted for a general strike in protest against the tactics of Postmaster General Burleson.

**Telegraph Workers Again on Move**

Sabotaged by their leaders, bought by the telegraph companies with government money, the militant rank and file lost out. The company union, A.W.U.E., because the only organization of employees in the Western Union. This company union, conceived in betrayal and spawned by the class collaboration policies of the labor faker Sam Gompers, has since held the majority of telegraph workers in bondage. However the telegraph workers are again on the move.

The Association of Western Union Employees (company union) is discredited in the eyes of its members. Thousands have already resigned their memberships. The

United Committee of Action, composed of members of the three main departments, Plant, Traffic and Commercial, is aggressively diverting this discontent into proper channels. Due to the activity of this committee, the Western Union Company was forced to give a wage increase of 5 per cent beginning April 16th.

**New Union Formed**

The poorly-paid exploited messengers, who were betrayed in a magnificent strike struggle in New York City in 1919 by no other than Miss Frances Perkins, have recently organized in a rapidly growing Telegraph Messengers' Union. This union is under the guidance of the wide-awake Office Workers Union. They have already won important concessions through their militancy. An interesting shop paper is eagerly read by hundreds of messengers who look to this union for leadership. Contacts are being made in other cities and a national organization is being formed.

**RECENTLY** in Minneapolis the Postal Telegraph messengers, in a spontaneous strike which tied up the entire Postal Telegraph system, won a wage increase. In Detroit two weeks ago the Western Union messengers, in a brave strike, won recognition of their independent union and a 20 per cent wage increase. In Cleveland a strike for higher wages and better conditions is now in progress.

As for New York the tremendous growth and the great activity of the Telegraph Messengers Union resulted in the use of armed gangsters and thugs, to say nothing of numerous stool pigeons in an attempt to break up the union. The Western Union Company is now using another means to keep the exploited messengers from the T.M.U. by signing them up, en masse, into the company union (A.W.U.E.) where they will be stifled into meek submission. This too, will be overcome by the rank and file-controlled Telegraph Messengers Union.

**Need Strong Independent Union**

Since the C.T.U. of 1918, infancy is a weak shell of only 2,000 members and holds no promise of rallying the telegraph employees to struggle for their immediate needs, the various employees, including telegraphers, sense the need of a strong independent union. They rightly feel that only through such an organization will their best interests be served, especially when the anticipated merger occurs.

The United Telegraphers of America, an independent union, after a period of controversy to oust company elements, is now on its way to become the representative union of

all telegraph employees. Already the response to it is widespread and it bids fair to become a national organization.

In this situation the Communist Party is rising to meet the growing needs of the telegraph workers with its active organizational support, while the Daily Worker is again proving its value as a weapon in the hands of the workers, as the numerous letters and articles every Friday testify.

The telegraph workers are definitely on the move. Let them be given all the necessary help and guidance. Onward to a real revolutionary rank and file union of all telegraph employees!

## Farmer-Labor Supports NRA In Minnesota

**By J. CARSON**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The primary congressional and state elections are drawing near. The Farmer-Labor Party has already held its state convention, made its nominations with Olson and Shipstead leading their ticket, and adopted a highly demagogic platform to trap the workers in the coming elections. The Republicans have already opened their prediction blast against Olson and the Farmer-Labor platform and are calling upon the Democrats for a fusion ticket to defeat Olson.

What is the main issue the Republicans use against Olson and the Farmer-Labor Party? They use the "Red Scare." They brand the Farmer-Labor platform as "socialist" and "Communist." And Governor Olson does everything in his power to prove that he is a bitter enemy of Communism and that his platform is of the same character as the ideals of President Roosevelt and that of Pope Pius XI.

**Uphold Roosevelt N. R. A.**

Olson declares that the Farmer-Labor Party believes in the sincerity of President Roosevelt, admires his courage and his willingness to experiment. He declares: "We admire him (Roosevelt) most of all because of his desire to bring about a new social order. And in our (Farmer-Labor Party) platform and in our endeavors in the administration of affairs of the state government, we are upholding him and cooperating with him."

Here, in the above quotation, Olson speaks quite a bit of truth. The Farmer-Labor Party has done all in its power to put over the "New Deal" program of Roosevelt. Did not Olson himself turn over the Austin Packinghouse strikers to the N. R. A. Board, where the workers were sold out? Have not his colleagues in Minneapolis done the same to the upholsterers and to the coal and ice drivers? Has not Olson praised the N. R. A. and even the R. W. A. (forced labor) as a blessing for the workers and steps in the direction of a "new social order"?

Yes, he and the other Farmer-Labor Party leaders have done all the above. More than that, Olson is in agreement with the stoppage of the C. W. A. and the introduction of the forced labor schemes of the R. W. A., against which 25,000 Minneapolis workers stormed City Hall on April 6.

He shows this agreement by slandering the militant leaders of the April 6 demonstration, by his promise of no interference against police attacks on workers on that day; by his agreement with the smashing of the workers' rights; this is what the Roosevelt "New Deal" program provides for; this is what Olson and the Farmer-Labor Party admire.

What is the "New Social Order" that the Farmer-Labor Party platform has adopted? Olson explains that very clearly that it is the same "New Social Order" which President Roosevelt desires to bring about the same which the "New Deal" is preparing. What are the elements of this "New Deal" which Olson incorporates into his "New Social Order"? They are: Concentration of power in the hands of the President and the executive apparatus; breaking strikes through government decrees and by setting up special government Labor Boards to break strikes in the future; militarization of the youth through the C. C. camps; Hitler forced labor camps for the unemployed; drawing the A. F. of L. leaders into the N. R. A. and Labor Board's apparatus; breaking strikes through government decrees and by setting up special government Labor Boards to break strikes in the future; militarization of the youth through the C. C. camps; Hitler forced labor camps for the unemployed; drawing the A. F. of L. leaders into the N. R. A. and Labor Board's apparatus; breaking strikes through government decrees and by setting up special government Labor Boards to break strikes in the future.

## WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON, April 27.—When workers all over the world demonstrate on May Day against capitalist exploitation, they will raise their fists against capitalism's supreme exploitation—war.

Today, as in the cloudy years preceding August, 1914, the sound of piling gun on gun and the oratory of "statesmen" at "disarmament" conferences, who are doing business for the imperialists at the same old stalls, fill the air.

However, there are two great differences, the existence of the Third International, the proven and steered general staff of the world proletarian revolution, and the Soviet Union, the guide to determined workers of what is beyond the capitalist horizon.

Intense preparations by the imperialist powers to use workers as living pawns in the impending war for new and old markets are paralleled by equally intense attempts to conceal the armaments race behind a smoke-screen of disarmament chatter. The main antagonists have changed a bit, but the technique is more or less the same.

**Disarmament Talks—We Plan**

On the one hand, we see a frantic search by the capitalist powers for political and military allies, accompanied by a tremendous increase in armaments. On the other, we see a hypocritical pretense of support for "disarmament."

**From the Hague to Geneva**

Geneva, in the form of the League, took over the show previously run at the Hague—but with one important difference. The pressure of the awakening masses made it necessary to establish an elaborate permanent organization which could put on a large assortment of colorful vaudeville acts every day of the year instead of only one performance every eight years.

**Germany**

Take Germany, for instance. If Hitler, child and impresario of Germany's bankers and industrialists, is not yet accorded honor as a leading pacifist, it is not because he has not tried to steal the peace thunder of his blood-brother Mussolini. For it is a fact that some pacifists actually consider Mussolini as the greatest force for peace in Europe today, largely because for every warlike speech he has, for the past ten years or so, made two or three statesmanlike orations extravagantly adorned with allusions to abstract peace brotherhood—while at the same time militarizing the whole country and engaging in a naval race with France in preparation for a clash over African possessions. If Hitler still experiences trouble in making his peace poses sound convincing, he can take courage from the fact that at least one prominent American pacifist, Laura Buffum, of the Rockefeller-backed conservative National Council for Prevention of War has already jumped on his bandwagon and sung patriotic praises to his pacific intentions.

**United States**

Finally, what about the United States. The Roosevelt Administration's tremendous war machine, hundreds of millions for one of the greatest naval programs in history, the many millions for mechanization, motorization, authorization for building about 102 warships and 1,184 war planes at a cost estimated between \$750,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000, and the increase of the naval personnel explain the content of his "disarmament" proposals, especially as set forth in the recent Woodrow Wilson Foundation speech.

U. S. imperialism is subtly demagogic in attempting to dissipate the anti-war sentiment of the masses. Signing the Vinson Bill under a thin pacifist cloak, Roosevelt declared in a formal statement on March 27: "It has been and will be the policy of the administration to favor continued limitation of naval armaments. It is my personal hope that the naval conference to be held in 1935, will extend all existing limitations and, however, failed to explain that "all existing limitations" (the Washington and London treaties) allow the construction of the warship tonnage and war planes listed in the bill—about 102 warships and 1,184 war planes. Roosevelt pointed out that "this [the Vinson Bill] is not a law for the construction of a single additional United States warship." It is technically true that Congress must appropriate money for the construction authorized in the Vinson Bill. But politically, in addition to the fact that the Administration has already forbidden the Shipping Board to sell old ships to Japan, to prevent the latter from increasing her munitions from scrap iron, the Roosevelt machine will have little trouble in getting what money it wants.

Lastly, Roosevelt did not point out that the Vinson Bill also authorizes in general terms the replacement of all over-age ships under the naval treaties. Under this seemingly innocent clause, authority is given for rebuilding an entirely new fleet of fifteen battleships of 35,000 tons each, inasmuch as the existing battleships of the U. S. are all over 20 years old or are due to become over-age in the near future. The only time disarmament talk is sincere is when the Soviet Union speaks. It alone actually talks disarmament at what are announced as disarmament conferences.

**That's why the workers' fists will be raised on May 1st more determinedly and higher this year than before.**

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

With the powers of the Western Union company still unham-



"MOTHER" BLOOR

## A Call to Our Working Women in Shops, Fields

**By ELLA REEVE BLOOR**

Comrades:

We who remember that over 126,000 of our best young men were killed and 234,000 wounded in the last world war, will join with thousands of other women all over the world to protest in an organized, powerful International Conference, in Paris, on the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the last World War, on July 28 to 30th, there will be held a World Congress of Women Against War and Fascism.

The American League Against War and Fascism urges us to help send a strong delegation of working, farm and professional women, to unite with the women of all countries, in this struggle against all imperialist wars. The League Against War calls on all women to build anti-war committees in the factories and mills, on the farms, in the schools—wherever we live and work.

The ruling class which promotes war for profit, ruthlessly murders our sons and brothers—the finest youth of the land. One of their chiefs of staff, Major General Ely of the United States Army, has this to say of the importance of women in war:

"Women will play a greater part in future wars. Governments, including our own, have been studying the use of women in war. WOMAN POWER will, in some instances supplant man power in the next war. Utilization of women in war WILL GROW—out of a new conception of war making born during the last world war." No longer can any women hold aloof from our united struggle against war and fascism. If we just realize our power, and make other women realize what this great gath-

ering of women will mean to our future. The power of organized motherhood must defend and protect life itself. Let us rally to the call, comrades! Women of all creeds and colors! Women from all walks of life! Join together in building a gigantic International Congress in Paris, July 28 and 30.

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



# Pittsburgh District Organizer Discusses Role of the Red Press

### Calls for Doubling of Daily Worker Circulation in Vast Mine and Coal Field Areas

By JACK JOHNSTONE

EVERY new failure of the Roosevelt New Deal to satisfy the needs of the workers generates new demagoguery. The purpose of this is to attempt to further disintegrate the rising struggles of the workers. The general propaganda that unemployment is being overcome, that a general increase in wages is taking place to offset higher prices, has its temporary quieting effects on the rising struggles of the workers, to the extent that the workers are unable to pierce quickly the demagoguery of returning prosperity. This demagoguery is the central theme of every capitalist paper and is carried directly into the ranks of the workers by the Socialist and A. F. of L. bureaucracy. The workers do not fully understand that every concession they win from the New Deal program of starvation, such as the 7 hour and \$5 day for the miners, the 10 per cent increase in wages for the steel workers, etc., has been won by the struggles of the workers. These concessions represent only a drop in the bucket to what the workers could have won from the "New Deal" if the rank and file had been strong enough to throw overboard Green, Thomas, Lewis, Leonard and company and established their own fighting leadership.

### Fascist Forces Increase

One of our major weaknesses in fighting this capitalist demagoguery is an underestimation of the power of the press; of the power of mass agitation. The capitalist class are no longer able to grant the many demands now being made by almost every section of the working class without further weakening the very basis of capitalism. Many struggles of the workers for the smallest of economic demands turns into a major class battle in which all the forces of the state are openly turned against the workers.

The "right of the workers to choose their own representative and join an organization of their own choosing" is the demagogic front behind which company unions are strengthened. The forerunners of fascist unions are built. The capitalist agents, Green, Berry, Lewis, etc., behind this demagoguery are forced upon the most militant of the workers, who are more and more consciously beginning to struggle against the New Deal.

Open fascist terror is increasingly directed against the class unions, the Communist Party, and class conscious workers in the A. F. of L. unions who are fighting for a class struggle program in opposition to the class collaboration betrayals of Green and company. Lynch terror against the Negroes increases, as does National chauvinist propaganda.

### Role of the Workers' Press

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and the top group of American Imperialists understand thoroughly the changes that are taking place in the ranks of the working class, and poor farmers. Large sections of the masses are asking themselves the question, Communism or Capitalism. Therefore every method is being thought out and put into practice that will block the growing class struggle unity of the working class and their allies, the poor farmers, professionals, etc.

Against this broad organized propaganda carried forward by thousands of daily capitalist and reformist papers, etc., stands only our Party press and Party literature and the class union press. The working class press is a very powerful weapon that has strengthened the struggles of the American working class and through which many sledge hammer blows have been delivered against capitalism. But have we really seriously taken up the building of our Party press, the Daily Worker, the Party shop paper, Party neighborhood papers, the language papers, the class union papers, and the literature of the Party? In the Pittsburgh district, I can say that we have not yet been able to mobilize the entire Party for this important task. When one considers that the circulation of the Daily Worker nationally, is less than 40,000 then it can be said that our Party as a whole is not yet carrying out in practice in this field, the line and decisions of the Open Letter.

### Greetings to the Daily Worker on May 1st

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|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| P Henry       | N G        | Tom Brandon   | Thomas P        |
| John Koach    | V P Orlich | Arthur Nelson | C Flommen       |
| E Veress      | J K        | A Waldeck     | One Communist   |
| M Heimlick    |            | David Platt   | Worker          |
| M Prokapijer  |            | Leo Seltzer   | Another Com.    |
| W Shlapak     |            | Sid Marks     | Worker          |
| D Kopluk      |            | I Lefcourt    | N P Saunders    |
| J Onerskow    |            | A Siskind     | Irving Rosen    |
| P Eletz       |            | Louis Cooper  | Frank M         |
| J Novitzky    |            | Del Duca      | Flo             |
| P Lewitsky    |            | Louis Rivoll  | Unit 6, Sec. 1: |
| A W           |            | T Laebokas    | H Segen         |
| Johnson       |            | I Girolamo    | Wm Capoli       |
| M Palojaki    |            | A Brinder     | J Canchelsky    |
| S Fokinen     |            | A Guerra      | A Barsamin      |
| S Kataja      |            | John          | V Kandal        |
| J Raskin      |            | L D           | Frank Sussman   |
| Hedstrand     |            | G C           | G C             |
| J Bourrellis  |            | D G           | S F             |
| J Polinos     |            | S F           | L A B           |
| Matt          |            | L A B         | S Schneider     |
| Brown         |            | S Schneider   | F Jaeger        |
| Goodwin       |            | A Sherach     | H Schlianger    |
| Sutlovich     |            | F Schlianger  | A Friend        |
| Girenski      |            | L Pearlstein  | Fanny Mersel    |
| Frelch        |            | S Greenblatt  | Harry Baker     |
| Yurich        |            | Hary Baker    | Lens            |
| Breich        |            | O Hackenberg  | Papas           |
| Komestish     |            | Sfeh          |                 |
| Stokov        |            |               |                 |
| S Yelovich    |            |               |                 |
| John Koach    |            |               |                 |
| M M           |            |               |                 |
| A Moffot      |            |               |                 |
| Incent Yudeus |            |               |                 |

### WHEN MINERS' FAMILIES ARE EVICTED



# The New Agreement And Tasks of Rank And File Coal Miners

### Must Continue to Organize the Rank and File in Each of the Local Unions to Win Demands

By TONY MINERICH

THE new miners agreement calling for a \$5 a day scale and the seven-hour day five-day week, was intended to stop strikes, but coal strikes are taking place in all parts of the country. This is the answer of the rank and file miners to the Lewis-Operator agreement. Why is this so, and what are the problems of the Rank and File miners?

### Why the Seven-Hour Day?

The \$5 scale and the seven-hour day were given to the miners to stop them from fighting for the \$6 scale and six-hour day and five-day week. The miners made these demands on Lewis and the bosses in thousands of resolutions sent to the 33rd U.M.W.A. convention. The miners had another "break." The steel workers, railroad workers and auto workers were talking about a strike the same time as the coal miners. This made the bosses panicky.

### Local Union Elections

This fight is carried on in connection with the fight for better conditions in the mines and is connected with the election in the union. For instance, there will be election for all local union officials next June. The miners are getting ready for this, and are making sure that they will have candidates against all of the Lewis supporters in the locals. By having groups of miners organized in the locals and coming into the election in an organized way, the miners will be able to do this.

### District and National Elections

Then, during the month of December, there will be district elections in some of the districts and also elections for national officers. Already rank and file miners are talking and planning to run candidates. Also, some of the districts will have their convention these coming months; in other places the rank and file may call in their own convention—if one is not held—as the Arkansas miners did.

### Fighting Program

The rank and file miners are more and more supporting the program of the rank and file committees of all of the miners' organizations. This program calls for the \$6 a day scale, the six-hour day and the five-day week; the adoption of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, (H.R. 7598), the fight against the penalty clause and for payment of dead work, and against war and fascism.

To really carry this through, the miners are organizing and should continue to organize the rank and file in each of the local unions. These will be connected in the districts and on a national scale through the "Rank and File Coal Digger," the paper issued by the Rank and File Committee of the U.M.W.A.

### Greetings to the Daily Worker on May 1st

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|------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A Fox            | A T               | M Vardis       | E Horowitz     |
| Strep            | V                 | S Can          | B Krikee       |
| M Artemako       | L B               | J Granberg     | J Mason        |
| Pavlovich        | Chas T            | L Levin        | Jos Zenick     |
| Chris-opson      | Sam Cohen         | E Kermet       | J Guda         |
| John Zarista     | Meerberg          | S Kaufman      | M M            |
| Unit 12, Sec. 1: | Welsberg          | Rubin          | G Meprick      |
| G Zistowski      | A F               | I Schat        | R Kurylo       |
| A Podlyma        | C Nidas           | M Barkan       | A B            |
| G Golub          | M Feldman         | L Barkan       | A Kossoff      |
| Y Tisoboye       | Kaplan            | A H Nason      | L Verona       |
| J Youshkevich    | Lufitz            | N Gold         | A Pollak       |
| Mike Kozelitz    | Dime              | Edelman        | W Spiegel      |
| Mike Kubybon     | Kaplan            | Righthand      | P Ente         |
| J Jasadney       | M Katz            | Tunis          | B Goochatz     |
| M T              | Goodman           | Lesser         | Dave Marcus    |
| A F              | Turnsky           | N G            | Joe D          |
| A F              | J Simons          | O L Pinchenson | M D            |
| N G              | Leo Strauss       | M Nichols      | J L            |
| A F              | Sam Dick          | Siegel         | A Worker       |
| Unit 20, Sec. 1: | C Feidman         | H W            | A Worker       |
| N Paranzmo       | John D            | Rosen          | J Wilchinsky   |
| Sainko           | J Dewyer          | Mass           | ikMe Serbenick |
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| Alfieri          | Frank Bruno       | L B            | M M            |
| Ankayan          | Ale Rail          | A B            | P Kleinman     |
| Paul Russo       | H R               | S Kleinman     | Sherer         |
| Sally Spincelli  | E Hill            | H Platkin      | A Schnerman    |
| Unit 15, Sec. 1: | Golden            | N Levine       | S Lichtberg    |
| W Marion         | Resnick           | M Aick         | Max Tanenzapf  |
| I Shlager        | Hartman           | J Feinstein    | Joe Shoor      |
| J Eisenberg      | Nufelman          | H Brounstein   | S Gelles       |
| S K              | B C               | I Fink         | G Klein        |
| S Adelman        | G F               | J Zimberg      | H E            |
| B Bush           | F C               | N Danil        | M Konerck      |
| J G              | F M               | A Abramowitz   | Wm Zuk         |
| G H              | F O               | E Tanzar       | J Nostas       |
| S Seldin         | H E               | R Nirenberg    | N T            |
| Brooks           | R L               | M Gold         | A Nuransky     |
| Evaction         | C W               | P Bronstein    | S Rybicky      |
| Ray Rose         | V M               | D Goldstein    | W Werosunk     |
| Frankel          | J L               | B S            | K Crayka       |
| Aterbach         | W O               | D Wentz        | Dr M Levitt    |
| S Pinchewson     | Unit 13 Section 2 | Dr M Levitt    | J Wainow       |
| T Shymkoski      | T L               | E Neilan       | R Taydon       |
| N Zinnman        | P Jacobs          | Wasserman      | Leach          |
| R Apter          | B Dix             | Chong Ling     | Loo Chung      |
| I Rapaport       | B S               | L Pello        | A Weiss        |
| Eve              | S                 | A Steinberg    | L W            |
| H Ostrega        | Dst               | Nat Seldes     | N K            |
| B K              | S Fisher          | B Jordan       | B D            |
| P Pomerantz      | Unity Theatre     | Mike Ross      | B Gender       |
| I Silver         | Abe Hirsch        | A Greener      | R Golden       |
| L W.O. Branch 8: | Brooklyn          | Sam Holzman    | J Kantos       |
| Mazor            | Ella Silver       | M Bookbinder   | W Halperin     |
| Kramer           | Brooklyn          |                |                |
| Weber            | Brooklyn          |                |                |
| Silverman        | Ella Silver       |                |                |
| Yelien           | Brooklyn          |                |                |
| Abramowitz       | Brooklyn          |                |                |
| Arons            | Brooklyn          |                |                |
| Clara            | Brooklyn          |                |                |
| Levyer           | Brooklyn          |                |                |
| Harry Muchnick   | Brooklyn          |                |                |
| Sturman          | Brooklyn          |                |                |
| Repp             | Brooklyn          |                |                |

# Miner Tells of Conditions in Pennsylvania Coalfields

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

VAN VOORHIS, Pa. — A few days ago, all the miners of our mine went out on strike against the so-called Safety Caps because the helmets are giving the men bad headaches and also cause the falling out of our hair.

We struck for five days and everyone was sure that we had the company beaten; we were sure that victory was ours. On the fifth day of our strike, the organizer, Bago Damich, and the Board Member, Fred Gulik, came to our local, called a meeting and told us to immediately go back to work as it was against the United Mine Workers' of America agreement to go out on strike and that if we would go back they would see the coal company and ask them to let us work without that terrible helmet.

As good members of the U.M.W.A. we took the advice of the organizers and went back to work expecting that soon we would be freed from wearing those foolish helmets. But to the surprise of every member of our local, when on our last regular meeting, the very same organizer comes and tells us that they had taken our plea to the coal company and, that according to certain safety Laws put down by the mine inspector, every miner has to wear

the helmets to protect him from getting hurt, and because we went on strike against the will of the U.M.W.A. and we violated the agreement, we were subjected to a fine of \$1 a day for each day we struck and we were further told that the next time we should think it over twice before we decide to go on strike. So here everyone can see what benefit we get from the U.M.W.A. Instead of winning our strike, we must pay \$5 each for staying out five days.

Now, the only thing for us to do is to organize a strong opposition in our local and to convince all the miners of the strikebreaking role of the U.M.W.A. leadership and this should be easy now.

### Greetings to the Daily Worker on May 1st

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Latvian Br. I.L.D. New York   | Educational Workers League 799 Broadway New York   |
| Czechoslovak Br. I.W.O. Branch 200-3  | Freiheit Gezang Farein 106 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.   |
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| Unit 7, Section 2 Communist Party   | Hinsdale Workers Youth Club Brooklyn, N. Y.  |
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| Unit 2, Staten Island Communist Party   | J. B. MacNamara Br. International Labor Defense New York City  |
| Unit 7, Section 8 Communist Party   | "Nov. 7th" I.W.O. Branch 2518 Meets 1st and 2nd Sunday of the Month at Y. W. C., 108 W. 24th St. New York City |
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| Bulgarian-Macedonian W. E. Club New York City   | Unit 1, Section 5 Bronx, N. Y.   |
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| I.W.O., Br. 1029 Bronx, N. Y.   | Unit 1, Section 1 New York City  |
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| Joe York Pioneer Troop New York City  | Modern Thought Center 1187 Grand Ave. Bronx, N. Y.   |
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| Unit 412, Section 4 New York City   | BRANCH 134 International Workers Order N. Y. C.  |
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| Ruzaner Br. 98 International Workers Order New York City                                | Bronx Section International Labor Defense Bronx, N. Y.   |
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| Br. 88 International Workers Order Brooklyn, N. Y.                                      | Section 11, Unit 7 Communist Party   |
| United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, New York District New York City                  | Section 4, Unit 1-A Communist Party  |
| Yonkers Branch, I. W. O. Meets every other Thursday Yonkers, N. Y.                      | Section 4, Unit 1-B Communist Party  |
| Grocery, Dairy and Fruit Clerks Union, Sec. of Food Workers Indus. Union, New York City | Scandinavian Workers Club Brooklyn   |
| W. G. Cherneshevsky Br. 65 Russian National Mutual Aid Soc. New York City               | Group of Comrades at Sendoff Party for Comrade Dave Liph   |
| Followers of Trail Camp New York City   | Vladimir Wolynsker Br. 198 International Workers Order Brooklyn, New York                                      |
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| Unit 14 Singer Unit 29-A Unit 27 Unit 23 Unit 29-B Unit 25 Unit 32                      | Scandinavian Workers Club 5111 Fifth Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.  |

the helmets to protect him from getting hurt, and because we went on strike against the will of the U.M.W.A. and we violated the agreement, we were subjected to a fine of \$1 a day for each day we struck and we were further told that the next time we should think it over twice before we decide to go on strike. So here everyone can see what benefit we get from the U.M.W.A. Instead of winning our strike, we must pay \$5 each for staying out five days.

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### May Day Greetings

TO THE

# Daily Worker

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

We, the undersigned, working in the composing department, challenge the pressmen, mailing men and all others in the Daily Worker plant to equal or beat our \$117 May Day Greeting to the "Daily."

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# What Has the N.R.A. Brought to Workers In the United States?

### "All Capitalist Contradictions Are Embodied in Roosevelt's 'New Deal' Policies"

By HARRY GANNES

NEW hope lightens the dawn of Labor Day, 1933. . . That hope is inspired by the belief that the "New Deal" at Washington will result in a square deal for labor. Thus spouted William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the day chosen by the American labor leaders to place of May Day—harbinger of the revolutionary victory of the working class in the struggle against capitalism.



Harry Gannes

Mr. Green was burning incense to the N. R. A. when it was sheeking company slave-unions on the workers, driving wages down to the code coolie minimums, and smashing strikes.

Earlier Mr. Norman Thomas, outstanding leader of the Socialist Party, had anticipated J. P. Morgan's Dr. Wirt. The passage of the N. R. A. declared the Socialist, "is a genuine revolution in American economic and political life." He again repeats, in his article in the N. Y. Times, June 13, 1933, that the N. R. A. "is Roosevelt's revolutionary achievement."

"Unquestionably," he emphasizes, "labor gets valuable concessions in the act, not the least of which is the right of collective bargaining."

The Real Facts

What has the N. R. A. brought to the American workers?

It has strengthened the big trusts, increasing their profits at the expense of lowering the workers' living standards. It has given more government power to the trusts, not only directly through the Roosevelt government, but indirectly through the code authorities—the trust owners themselves.

Workers have been emmeshed in a series of codes that are smashing down their wages. Even William Green on more than one occasion was forced to admit that code wage minimums are becoming maximums.

Mr. Fjeldel, of the railroad labor executive, went further, saying living standards were reaching coolie levels.

N. R. A. Outlaws Right to Strike

The N. R. A. has been used by the government as a weapon to outlaw the workers' right to strike and to foster government control over the trade unions. It created the National Labor Board, a host of Regional Labor Boards, and lately, the National Automobile Labor Board with the sole fascist objective of making strikes illegal and impossible.

The Roosevelt "revolution," which the forces represented by Messrs. Green and Thomas so glowingly hailed, increased the number of workers plagued by company unions from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000.

In the process of its action against the workers the N. R. A. was shorn of most of its demagogic frills and promises.

Its open hearings of capital and labor turned out to be the secret sessions of Johnson and the bosses where all decisive matters were settled.

Section 7—a "that charter of labor" became the spearhead of all attacks against labor.

Two Big Strike Waves

The N. R. A. was passed in June, 1933, in the wave of growing strikes. Since that time there have been two more strike waves, each fraught with bitter yet fruitful lessons for the American workers. The first strike wave hit soon after N. R. A.'s passage. Over 1,000,000 workers took part. Coal miners, steel workers, needle trades workers, textile workers struck, filled with illusions. "They are striking for codes, for N. R. A. benefits," cried the A. F. of L. leaders, pleading with the workers to be patient. "Now is not the time to strike," echoed Norman Thomas, always in line with the basic official policy of finance capital.

In the process of these strikes many workers learned that Section

7-a was a hoax and a travesty. Ambridge steel workers had this fact brought to them by 500 armed steel trust gunmen who murdered strikers. Weirton steel workers discovered N. R. A. meant enslavement in company unions. New Mexico miners found out that N. R. A. administrators were the National Guard, with their concentration camps, and court martials. Fayette County miners learned the N. R. A. meant that to strike was "to rebel against the government" (Phil Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America). In short, as Senator Wagner reported, the N. R. A. National Labor Board was able to drive 900,000 strikers back to work.

Workers vs. N. R. A. Today

The second wave of strikes of which we are now experiencing the ebb and in some places a new tide was clearly and definitely against the N. R. A. The workers had their fill to their very necks. In auto they are struggling against company unions, and the worst conditions ever experienced in the industry.

The new wave of strikes, "the worst epidemic in our history," in the words of General Johnson, shows that the workers are coming into a head-on clash against the N. R. A. and are struggling despite the wishes and orders of the enemies within their own ranks, the A. F. of L. officials.

Millions for Munitions

The N. R. A. was a double-barreled addition to the war machine. It was divided into two sections. The first dealt with trustification, which itself speeded the imperialist conflicts, the struggle for markets and colonies. At the same time, it regimented industry for war. General Johnson, draft expert, is not an accidental war figure administering the N. R. A. The new munitions program of the N. R. A. provided \$3,000,000,000 for public works which became the original New Deal swine trough of the big munition manufacturers. Hundreds of millions went to public works or the unemployed, but to "a navy second to none" and to an army "prepared for every war emergency."

The N. R. A. is sharpening all of the contradictions of diseased capitalism. These contradictions, widened and deepened by the New Deal, have been ably summarized by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party in his main political report to the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party.

"All capitalist contradictions are embodied in Roosevelt's 'New Deal' policies. Roosevelt promises to feed the hungry by reducing the production of food. He promises the redistribution of wealth by billions of subsidies to the banks and corporations. He gives help to the forgotten man by speeding up the process of monopoly and trustification. He would increase the purchasing power of the masses through inflation, which gives them a dollar worth only 60 cents. He drives the Wall Street money-changers out of the temple of government, by giving them complete power in the administration of the government machinery of the industrial codes. He gives the workers the right of organization, by legalizing the company unions. He inaugurates a regime of economy, by shifting the tax burden to the consuming masses, cutting appropriations for wages, veterans, and social services, while increasing the war budget a billion dollars, and giving ten billions to those who already own everything. He restores the faith of the masses in democracy, by beginning the introduction of fascism. He works for international peace, by launching the sharpest trade and currency war in history."

This is what the American workers face on this May Day.

May Day, day of the rising revolutionary spring, should be a day of rallying the forces of proletarian revolution for a struggle against the N. R. A., against the New Deal, a struggle that to be victorious must travel the Road of Soviet power—to a Soviet America.

# Stalin Describes the Communist Society and What Replaces Profit Incentive

Question: In capitalist countries the chief incentive to production is furnished by the hope of private profit. This incentive is, of course, relatively absent in the U. S. S. R. What alternative displaces it and, in your opinion, how effective is it? Can it be maintained indefinitely?

Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, leader of the world revolutionary proletariat, in September, 1927, was interviewed by the first American labor delegation to visit the U.S.S.R. A series of vital questions touching on basic phases of Communism were put by the delegation to Comrade Stalin. We publish here two of the outstanding questions, those dealing with the characteristics of Communism, and what alternative incentives to production displace the profit system in the Soviet Union, with Comrade Stalin's complete answers.

REPLY: It is true that the principal motive power of capitalist economy is profit. It is true also that obtaining profit is neither the aim nor the motive power of our Socialist industry. What, then, is the motive power of our industry?

First of all, the fact that the factories and the workshops in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics belong to the whole people and not to capitalists, that the factories and workshops are managed not by the appointees of capitalists, but by representatives of the working class; the consciousness that the workers work, not for the capitalists, but for their own State, for their own class, represents an enormous driving-force in the development and perfection of our industry. It must be observed that the overwhelming majority of the factory and works' managers in Russia are working men, appointed by the Supreme Economic Council in agreement with the trade unions, and that not a single factory manager can remain at his post contrary to the will of the workers of the particular trade union. It must be observed also that in every factory and workshop there is a factory council, elected by the workers, which controls the activities of the management of the particular enterprise. Finally, it must be observed that in every industrial enterprise regular production conferences of workers are held, in which all the workers employed in the given enterprise take part, and at which the work of the manager of the enterprise is discussed and criticized; the plan of work in the factory administration is discussed, errors and defects are noted and rectified through the trade unions, through the Party, and through the organs of the Soviet administration. It is not difficult to understand, therefore, that all these circumstances radically alter the position of the workers as well as the state affairs in the various enterprises. While, under capitalism, the workers regard their factory as a prison, under the Soviet system the workers no longer regard their factory as a prison, something near and dear to them and in the development and improvement of which they are vitally interested. It is hardly necessary to prove that this new attitude of the workers toward the enterprise represents a powerful driving-force for the whole of our industry. This circumstance explains the fact that the number of worker inventors in the field of production of industry increases from day to day.

Secondly, the revenues from industry in Russia are employed not for the enrichment of individuals, but for the further expansion of industry, for the improvement of the material and cultural conditions of the working class, for reducing the price of industrial commodities necessary both for the workers and for the peasants, which again is the improvement of the material conditions of the toiling masses. A capitalist cannot employ his revenue for improving the welfare of the working class. He lives for profit; otherwise he would not be a capitalist. He obtains profit in order to invest it as surplus capital in less developed countries suffering from a shortage of capital in order to again obtain fresh and increased profit. That is how capital flows from the United States to China, to Indonesia, to South America and Europe, and from France to the French colonies, and from England to the British colonies. In the U. S. S. R. things are altogether different. For we neither conduct nor recognize colonial policy. In Russia, the revenues from industry would remain in the country and are em-

ployed for the further expansion of industry, for improving the condition of the workers, for enlarging the capacity of the home market, including also the peasant market, by reducing the price of industrial commodities. Ten per cent of the profits from industry in our country goes to a fund for improving the social conditions of the workers. A sum equal to 13 per cent of the wages paid is contributed to a sick insurance fund for the insurance of the workers (this represents 800,000,000 rubles per annum).

A certain part of the revenues (I cannot just now say exactly how much) is employed for cultural requirements, vocational training and vacations for the workers. A fairly considerable part of these revenues (again I cannot just now say exactly how much) is employed for the annual increase in the money wages of the workers. The rest of the revenues from industry are employed for the further expansion of industry, for the repair of old workshops, for the construction of new workshops, and finally for the reduction of prices of industrial commodities. The enormous significance of these circumstances for our industry consists in (a) that they facilitate the linking up of agriculture with industry and the smoothing out of the antithesis between town and country; (b) that they facilitate the increase of the capacity of the home market—



JOSEPH STALIN

urban and rural—and by that create a constantly expanding base for the further development of industry.

Finally, the nationalization of industry facilitates the conduct of industry as a whole according to plan.

Will these stimuli and motive forces of our industry be permanent factors? Can they be permanently operative factors? Yes, undoubtedly they are permanently operative stimuli and motive forces, and, the more our industry develops, the more the strength and significance of these factors will grow—From Leninism, Vol. II, by Stalin.

Question: Can you outline briefly the characteristics of the society of the future which Communism is trying to create?

REPLY: The general characteristics of Communist society are given in the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Briefly, the anatomy of Communist society may be described as follows: It is a society in which (a) there will be no private ownership of the means of production, but social, collective ownership; (b) there will be no classes or State, but workers in industry and agriculture managing their economic affairs as a free association of toilers; (c) a national economy, organized according to plan, will be based on the highest technique in both industry and agriculture; (d) there will be no antithesis between town and country, between industry and agriculture; (e) the products will be distributed according to the principle of the old French Communists: "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs"; (f) science and art will create conditions conducive to their highest development; (g) the individual, freed from bread-and-butter cares, and of necessity of cringing to the "powerful of the earth," will become really free, etc. Clearly, we are still remote from such a society.

With regard to the international conditions necessary for the complete triumph of Communist society, these will develop and grow in proportion as revolutionary crises in the capitalist countries and the working class in capitalist countries grow.

It must not be imagined that the working class in one country or in several countries will march towards Socialism, and still more to Communism, and that the capitalists of other countries will sit still with folded arms and look on with indifference. Nor must it be imagined that the working class in capitalist countries will serve to be mere spectators of the victorious development of Socialism in one or another country. As a matter of fact, the capitalists will do all in their power to crush such countries. As a matter of fact, every important step taken towards Socialism, and still more towards Communism, in any country, will be inevitably accompanied by the unrestrained efforts of the working class in capitalist countries directed towards achieving the dictatorship and Socialism in those countries. Thus, in the further progress of development of the international revolution, two world centres will be formed: the Socialist centre, attracting to itself all the countries gravitating towards Socialism, and the Capitalist centre, all serving to itself all the countries gravitating towards capitalism. The fight between these two centres for the conquest of world economy will decide the fate of capitalism and Communism throughout the whole world, for the final defeat of world capitalism means the victory of Socialism in the arena of world economy—From Leninism, Vol. II, by Stalin.

# Question of Workers' Defense Insistent As New Struggles Loom

### Key National and International Struggles Must Serve to Unite Working Class

By LOUIS COLMAN

WITH the question of the struggle for power on the order of the day, with open fascism raging in a dozen countries and the fascist trend of the American bourgeoisie becoming more apparent, questions of workers' defense assume constantly greater importance.

In every city, every county in the United States, the N. R. A. and the entire New Deal administration is attempting to drown the struggles of the workers and toiling masses in blood, to head their movement by the murder and imprisonment of their leaders. Open terror is being developed daily in every part of the country. Open organization of fascist bands to attack and terrorize the toilers and the Negro people is going on in the South, in Florida, in California, in Massachusetts, Utah. Troops, tear-gas, billetes and bullets are used everywhere.

In the struggle against this terror, which takes place first of all in the factories on the streets and countryside (where it is applied) the development of international working-class solidarity is of prime importance.

Key Struggles Unite Workers

Certain defense struggles around particular cases of national and international importance serve in this fight to consolidate and limit the defense battles along the widest front, to draw new, broader forces into the working-class movement in defense of workers' rights, in defense of the national liberation struggles of the Negro people, of the struggles of the farmers and the foreign-born.

On the international field, the celebration of May Day as a day of struggle of the proletariat brings sharply forward the worldwide fight in defense of the German and Austrian workers, ground under the heel of open fascist dictatorship. The demand for the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann, of the thousands of proletarian fighters in the prisons and concentration camps of Germany and Austria, must be raised more clearly, more loudly, and by many thousands more than ever before. The solidarity actions on behalf of these imprisoned working-class brothers must be intensified. Collections for support of their struggles, for their defense and relief, must be increased a hundred-fold.

5,000 in Cuban Dungeons

In Cuba, 5,000 political prisoners lie in President Mendicta's dungeons for the profit of American imperialists. Murder and terror walk the streets at the behest of Washington and Wall Street. As in Germany and Austria, every working-class movement, every organization of the toilers, has been outlawed. Against this repression and terror, the Cuban masses are putting up an heroic struggle. Support to this struggle must take the form of mass demonstrations before consulates, but also it must be carried into the every-day work and agitation in the shops, on the streets, and in the countryside.

Among our "own" national cases, the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, in which every issue of the national liberation struggles of the Negro people is involved, of Tom Mooney and Billings, militants of the trade union movement, and of Angelo Herndon, young organizer of the unemployed, linked together with the international struggles, form the spear-head of our defense struggles.

On this May Day, the white and Negro workers of Birmingham are demonstrating in a Jim Crow park, under the windows of Jefferson

County jail where seven of the Scottsboro boys are being tortured, demanding their release, and linking with this the demand for the freedom of Thaelmann and the German and Austrian anti-fascists, of Mooney, Billings, Herndon, the heroic sharecroppers of Tallapoosa—who from a secret meeting in the woods sent a telegram to Germany demanding the release of Dimitroff and the other Reichstag fire trial defendants.

This militant struggle against the fascist masses, the development of the working-class solidarity through mass action, through the fight for the status and rights of political prisoners as well as for their unconditional freedom—mass defense in courts—this is the basis on which this fight must be developed.

Broad Significance of Struggles

The defensive fight for Thaelmann is an offensive against fascism. The fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys is a fight against lynching, for land, bread, and freedom for the Negro people, a fight against Jim Crow, for unity of black and white toilers. The fight for Herndon is a fight for bread, the fight for the freedom of Mooney and Billings a fight for the right to organize, to strike, to picket, and against company unions. The defense struggle is the struggle for international working-class unity.

LITERALLY thousands of class-war victims are imprisoned in the United States, many of them directly because they fought for workers' rights. Many of these are imprisoned for long terms. Others are jailed and never brought to trial. Others are jailed until trial, then released by working-class mass action. In the course of the past year thousands have been sentenced to longer or shorter terms in prison, others to burn in the electric chair, to hang from the gallows of the blue eagle. Scores have been lynched and murdered. The number of legal lynchings runs high into three figures.

The fight for the lives and freedom of these imprisoned toilers is a fight for the same rights for which they fought, against the terror, unleashed by the New Deal and the N. R. A. to force them to accept starvation and oppression, of which they are the victims.

In the conduct of these struggles it is essential that the defense organization of the working-class, the International Labor Defense, be broadened and strengthened. Only by broadening and strengthening this defense arm of the American toilers, whose task it is to give leadership to these struggles, will a successful fight for the lives and freedom of our class-war prisoners be carried on.

The historical moment demands the sharpest struggle for complete democracy, against terror and oppression, against the denial of workers' rights, under the banner of the I. L. D., to draw in all strata of the population, new thousands of fighters, new forces for the struggle as a whole.

# HAYMARKET

By HARRY ALAN POTAMKIN

Sunrise to sunset bondage, that was our portion,  
We rose to refute it: eight hours of labor,  
Eight to rest from labor and eight for the pleasantries,  
solace, enlightenment, with friend or in family.  
We asked for the kettle and the lamp at evening,  
A chair in the corner, a pipe and the homage  
Of simple affection. We struck for an hour of sun:  
Six workers. . . murdered. . . by the Haverster Trust.  
Out to the Haymarket! Proclaim against murder,  
Into the mass of workers protesting,  
The burst of a bomb, four workers slain—  
By McCormick the Reaper!

Don now the robe and the periwig,  
Master of provocation, Pinkerton of prey,  
The law is the nuance of murder.  
Slander the murdered, libel the dead,  
Burden your guilt on the innocent dead,  
Sort out the men who asked for an hour of sun,  
Call them "barbarians," you who have murdered,  
Bind them, imprison men of the people,  
Send to the gallows, remember that May!

Voices well, cordial their resonance,  
Far is it heard, returning the May song,  
Memorial answer: There is no lapse,  
Only replenishment, urging new motion,  
Gathering impetus, further momentum,  
Fury well-ordered, securely ascendant,  
Green are the Haymarket graves.

Masters of provocation, Pinkertons of prey,  
O "Board of Trade men, merchant princes,  
Railroad kings and factory lords,"  
Balance your ledgers and take your rewards,  
These are the days of liquidation!

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# Chicago Workers Under the Lashes of Roosevelt New Deal

## 1,700,000 Jobless in Illinois and Indiana; Negroes Suffer Most

### More Than 50,000 Participated in Numerous Strike Struggles During Last Period

By BILL GEBERT

THE workers of Chicago, the industrial heart of the country, are suffering under the lashes of the Roosevelt N. R. A. New Deal in the fifth year of the prolonged crisis. The wages of the workers in all basic industries have been reduced to a starvation level. Under the N. R. A., in the factories, mines and workshops, men are driven by inhuman speed-up and forced to work long hours. Real wages have been slashed while prices of food are rising. The Hoover stagger system, under the New Deal, is being spread further, with its misery and starvation.

One million seven hundred thousand are unemployed in the states of Illinois and Indiana. Hunger, misery and starvation spreads to the working class neighborhoods. The Negro masses suffer the most. They are Jim-crowded, segregated and doubly oppressed and exploited. Over 35,000 single and young workers are herded into despicable flophouses in Chicago, many of them dying from poisoned food and unsanitary conditions. Young workers, boys and girls, are roaming the streets.

The budget for schools has been cut. Teachers and school employees are unpaid. Children in the schools are lacking milk, food and clothing. Working class families in the city of Chicago are forced to live in hovels and shacks while there are thousands of empty apartments and buildings in the city.

### Democratic Demagogy

The N. R. A. New Deal policy is carried in the State of Illinois by the Democratic machine of Mayor Kelly and Governor Horner, the lackeys of finance capital, the public utilities, McCormick interests, the railroad and stock yards magnates. This policy of attack upon the working class is carried out under the shamless cover of demagoguery. Governor Horner was elected under the slogan of "a great humanitarian." This "great humanitarian" is also commender-in-chief of the National Guard, which, according to its own organ "The Illinois Guardsman" (March, 1934), declares that: "Bloodshed is necessary to quell disturbances," and in the article describes how the National Guard attacked the striking Illinois miners, declaring: "Several other attacks of this nature were prevented only by the use of bayonets, with the result that several members of the mob suffered minor wounds from bayonet jabs."

While Governor Horner claims that he has no money for the hungry unemployed, for the starving children, he appropriated in 1933 a quarter of a million (\$250,000) additional funds for the National Guard, for policing the mining area, and in 1934 a million and a half dollars for improvement of the National Guard and its quarters. Mayor Kelly carries a sharp attack upon the workers, Negro people by attacks upon meetings, picket lines of strikes, etc. The State and City Federations of Labor are part and parcel of the New Deal machine. John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is a member of the strike-breaking Regional Labor Board. Victor Oleander, Secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, is a member of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

THE Socialist Party likewise gives open support to the New Deal. A prominent member of the Socialist Party, Karl Borders, is now in the Federal Government relief administration. Sam Levine, a bureaucrat in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, a member of the Socialist Party, is on the strike-breaking Regional Labor Board. The "left" variety of the Socialist Party and the Muscovites, under cover of mild opposition to the N. R. A., are giving objective support by means of vicious attacks upon the Communist Party, the only fighting revolutionary force of the working class, and which mobilizes and leads the struggle against the Roosevelt New Deal administration.

### Similar Conditions in Indiana

The characterization of the situation in the State of Indiana holds true for the State of Indiana, where Democratic Governor McNutt, former National Commander of the American Legion, carries the New Deal policy through dictatorial methods, such as arbitrary abolition of the municipal elections for one year, adjournment of the State Legislature, by sending militia against the striking miners and against the unemployed in South Bend.

The introduction of the N. R. A. codes in the industries of Illinois and Indiana brought about a decline in the weekly earnings of the workers in steel, packing, metal and manufacturing industries, notwithstanding the insignificant increase in some factories in hourly rates, gained through the pressure of the workers.

### Inflation Cuts Wages

Inflation, with its rising cost of living, has cut the wages of the entire working class and further lowered the standard of living of the toiling masses. The whole nature of the New Deal is one of lowering the living standards of the toiling masses, combined with a sharpening attack upon the working class. To what extent this is true, we will characterize by one

example. At the time this is written, the laundry workers employed by the Saratoga Laundry Service Co., 214 W. Huron St., are striking against the 12½ cents an hour scale. They are primarily Negro women, and their weekly earnings average \$7.25 a week for 55 to 60 hours work per week, that is, an average of 12½ cents an hour, working under the most brutal speed-up and unsanitary conditions. And because they dared to go on strike demanding an eight hour day and a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour, Mayor Kelly sent his police to club and arrest the women, who are thrown into jails because they revolted against the sweat-shop conditions of the N. R. A.

1,700,000 in Two States Jobless  
All the promises of Roosevelt's "employment" "creating new jobs," "nobody will starve," etc., finds in the States of Illinois and Indiana 1,700,000 men, women and youth out of work. Through closing the C. W. A. jobs, nearly 300,000 workers were thrown out of jobs. The few that will remain on so-called "relief jobs," which means forced labor, are forced to work at 30 cents an hour.

THE Roosevelt New Deal promise for "the right to organize" expressed itself in practice in our fight in the factories of forcing workers in such important plants as International Harvester, Illinois Steel, Wisconsin Steel, Stock Yards, railroads and in the metal industry, into company unions. This is carried through by terror in the shops, threats of discharging and blacklisting workers, by means of spying upon workers, for any attempt to organize into class struggle unions and in struggle for their rights and improvement of their conditions. Injunctions are being introduced as a means of breaking strikes. The unemployed workers, previous to the New Deal, won through mass militant struggles the right to their committees at the Relief Stations. Now, under the New Deal, this has been denied and has been enforced through the most vicious bloody attack upon those workers who dared to take their rights into their own hands. This terror has been carried through in Chicago through the bloodhounds of the Red Squad, particularly on the South Side against the Negro masses.

### 50,000 in Recent Strikes

It is under these conditions that the Chicago workers and workers throughout the State of Illinois are developing their struggle against the lashes and offensive of the Roosevelt New Deal as carried on in Illinois through the Kelly-Horner Democratic machine. In the last period more than 50,000 workers have been involved in numerous strike struggles. Tens of thousands of unemployed demonstrated in numerous cities; also school teachers, students and post office employees. Farmers struggled for increased prices for their products. Demonstrations against evictions and foreclosures.

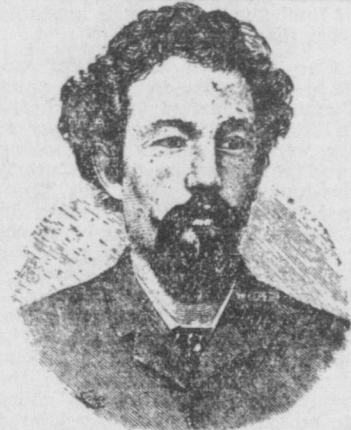
In these struggles the most outstanding was the general strike in Centralia, Illinois, which began with a strike in one department in a shoe factory for the demand of firing a slave-driving foreman who abused women and a forelady who worked with him, spread throughout the shop area in a period of three days spreading to all trades. C. W. A. projects and finally among the miners, despite the bitter opposition of the officialdom of the U. M. W. A. It was a complete general strike in this town of 12,000 population. This strike carried in it political elements and showed that in this period a strike which can begin around some small grievance, can be developed to a higher stage and further shows that workers realize that their strength lies in unity.

### Steel and Packing Strikes

In this period also we had the first partial strikes since 1919-21 in the steel and packing industries of Chicago. Many workers who participated in strikes in this period have entered the class struggle for the first time, such as the Negro women in Sopkin Dress, young workers in leather, food, needle trades, etc. The resistance to the company unions in the steel mills, particularly in the Illinois Steel in Gary, and South Chicago, where the majority of the workers in the recent elections in the company union ballots expressed their hatred against the company unions by voting "NO" on the proposed plan of "reforms of the company unions." A similar resentment against company unionism is noticeable among the railroad and metal workers. There is also a noticeable upsurge among the Illinois miners, particularly those organized in the P. M. A.

The growing demand for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) now before U. S. Congress, the growing desire for organization into trade unions among the Negro proletariat on the South Side of Chicago—these are indications that the Chicago proletariat is entering on the path of struggle and begins to realize the real meaning of the Roosevelt N. R. A. New Deal, not only as far as the worsened conditions, wages, standard of living, etc., is concerned, but there is a growing realization that the Roosevelt New Deal leads toward fascism and towards imperialist war.

### Victims of the Terror Against the Chicago Working Class in 1886



Louis Lingg, suicide or murdered.



Albert R. Parsons, hung



Michael Schwab, life imprisonment.



Adolph Fischer, hung.



George Engel, hung



Oscar W. Nebe, 15 years.



August Spies, hung.

These men led the struggle for the eight-hour workday back in the early 'eighties. It was their militant leadership which turned loose on them all the boss and state terror of the time, culminating in the Haymarket Massacre, for which Parsons, Engel,

Fischer and Spies were hung, and Lingg either driven to suicide or murdered. It was at this time that Chicago gave to the workers of the world their international day of struggle and demonstration—May Day!

## Heroes of Austria Revolt Hailed by Soviet Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

for us. We realized when we crossed the border of the Soviet Union yesterday that we had a great duty still to the tens of thousands of Austrian workers suffering under fascism—the duty to win to the proletarian dictatorship in Austria.

These Schutzbund members, almost all former members of the Social Democratic Party, answered the speech of their representatives with clenched fists, and the shout of "Red Front!"

Greetings of Soviet Proletariat  
Abulin, representing the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, gave the main speech of welcome.

"In the name of the Moscow proletariat, the proletariat of the Soviet Union, revolutionary greetings to the fighters of the Vienna barricades!" he declared. "We ac-

cept you here as guests of the proletarians of the workers' fatherland, who were proud of your struggle, and understood that we were choosing the path of proletarian revolution, showing examples of courage equal to those of the Paris Commune.

"The Moscow proletarians know that your defeat was due to the treacherous leadership of the Socialists. We are sure you will learn from the Vienna days, just as the Russian workers learned from 1905. The Soviet Union and Red Moscow proletariat understands. It has lived through such experiences, and more than any others can help you analyze and learn the lessons of the Vienna battles.

"The proletarians here will do everything possible to make you feel at home in our common fatherland, where you will help to build up socialism."

Germanetti, representing MOPR,

the Soviet section of the International Labor Defense, greeted the Austrian workers, and spoke of how temporary defeats never prevent the workers' final victory. He told of the campaign to aid the families of the victims of the Austrian fascists by the workers of the Soviet Union, and pledged continuation of the campaign.

Wolf, a worker of the Electro-Combinat, spoke for the foreign workers in the Soviet Union, declaring: "We are not strangers here. We are building socialism shoulder to shoulder with the workers of the Soviet Union, and every tractor and every machine is a blow at the capitalist system." He called on the Schutzbund workers to join in, and help overcome all remaining difficulties to socialist construction.

"We Only Did Duty to Workers"  
Rocher, leader of the barricade fighting in Floridsdorf, Vienna, and

commander of this contingent of the Schutzbund, a man of powerful physique, fine voice, and militant character, repeatedly called for and received the Red Front salute of his comrades for the Soviet workers, and for the proletarian revolution.

"We only did our duty to the working class," he declared. After the reception at the station, the Socialist workers were taken to the Third Soviet House, where they will remain as guests. As they were entering the buses, the Moscow workers who had stood in solid ranks all through the ceremonies, could restrain themselves no longer, broke their ranks and crowded around the buses, shouting, cheering, and waving greetings, to which the Schutzbunders responded with the Red Front salute.

One Schutzbund color-bearer raised his red flag above the bus as it moved off, the huge red banner floating above it.

## Greetings to the Daily Worker on May First

- A Lepsko
- I Grandy
- A L Smith
- J M Thomas
- N M Thomas
- Lee
- M B Haighes
- J Sword
- A Maki
- M Hatula
- E S Jaluman
- Philip L
- Alex Kaarti
- P Stanford
- Daniel
- H Chary
- M Alfred
- R E
- Unit 2, Sec 1
- A Bellon
- Aron Bellar
- W J Bowman
- J Kessen
- O Mindel
- R Dunesap
- Liwen
- Ezak Numan
- Tade Newman
- Joe Yappi
- Terry King
- B Morris
- Michael
- Greenberg
- Berry Shalom
- Ida Shamin
- Dimani
- Do Ben
- John Filan
- M Ekenaz
- H F
- S F
- H Lifshitz
- Alfr Phillips
- H C
- K N
- Joy Benson
- Rose Kuntz
- Meltzer
- L Primack
- F H
- Mary Joffee
- C J
- Friend
- Balf
- Solovsky
- Alex Kaznitz
- Singelberg
- Rose Demkazitz
- Julius Levine
- Ray
- R Saminsky
- H V
- M Katz
- J Miller
- David Friedman
- Weinberg
- Mandelbaum
- Kujerman
- Nat Ichik
- Weiss
- Sam Stern
- H Stone
- Greenberg
- P S
- Kelly
- H Pak
- Hahne
- E Zokels
- L and W Latines
- Rosenthal

- J and V Main
- Kasparaki
- A Bender
- S Sierzer
- S Riven
- J Rosenberg
- M Lazar
- A Reelson
- M Miller
- R Silberg
- Max Roma
- Besne
- Rose Miloff
- B Koppel
- Sol Lepper
- Y Kaplan
- L Rosen
- A Mackline
- Helen and Vic
- S Rankko
- J R
- A Mickelnai
- S Eli
- S Widstrom
- A Kashi
- M and v
- Oscar Corgan
- I Ozer
- M Lazaron
- Farber
- Shimansky
- H Mieloff
- A Friedman
- A Weissman
- Solomon
- Selezman
- Joe Miller
- Apell
- Marin
- Cass
- Leffowitz
- Frank
- Candor
- Candor
- Zafnes
- Rothstein
- Bagadon
- Rogalin
- Unit 2, Sec 15
- Rose
- Slotzer
- P Greenberg
- Joe Martin
- Barger
- S Rothman
- Sutherland
- M Naporoff
- L Alanchee
- Seiman
- B Tarr
- B Yarow
- M Rivers
- Schweitzer
- A. R. Hernandez
- L Hernandez
- O Hernandez
- Marlin Poe
- Alfonso Estades
- Edward Wicoff
- Ramon Pl. Jr.
- Mary and Dave
- Boris Leshir
- Carmine Ciano
- A Tetefsky
- M Herberman
- Bessie Brame
- M. M. Frame
- Workers from office of Boro.
- Pres., Man.

- Prosch
- Alfred Shaw.
- H Jutz
- Tom Lanich
- M & O Johnson
- Ann
- Albert
- Rubin Frelinc
- Cho Bster
- Anna Hslobsky
- Ethel Onst
- Frank Rochman
- H Padawer
- Jake Gonzales
- F Hoffman
- Natalie Liebner
- N Krinkowitz
- Tris Horowitz
- Gjouberman
- Pecher
- Woldia Wolf
- Abe Kravet
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- A Sabbatti
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- S Scheffy
- J Frame
- R Lewis
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- S Sargenstein
- Rose Frank
- J Rosenzoy
- M Breenberg
- S Krinkowitz
- G Grienfield
- M Rosen
- M Stephens
- J Mamudov
- Aaron Lewis
- M Melman
- Zalman Landres
- Ben Sher
- Rose Fishbein
- Irving Halpern
- Paul Halpern
- Louis Disher
- Dave
- Friend
- R Lewis
- A Scotchferro
- D Weinberg
- Faithful Friend
- Wellwisher
- Sympathizer
- L Lieberman
- H Fruit Market
- F Fruit Market
- N Gerlach
- F Chanaver
- Berg
- Siegel
- J Reinstein
- Al Cohn
- G Wannar
- W Rosenberg
- Joe Shindler
- Harry Tessler
- N Gootner
- G Muldavin
- Silberg
- N Korb
- A Morin
- Struch
- P Weisman
- F Rosenblum
- N Nash
- J Hankin
- M Melnickoff
- Herman Blander

- M Gopin
- S Samos
- L Simkoff
- S Levinson
- M Levinson
- W Klavlin
- Silberstein
- J Gerstel
- J Schmidt
- H Tudiuk
- Bruklynski
- W Korzrin
- J Uscyna
- M Stadnik
- W Kulbwa
- K Chakawa
- A Lobi
- E Rawaska
- Senyk
- Grosz
- Ndzdropa
- Wengrum
- Hankrut
- Taronz
- Marba
- Zuk
- Kuzenko
- A Palamatz
- Ropitrick
- R Waryok
- Tituru
- M Chusky
- M Sharko
- O Shonick
- M Shonick
- George Fedak
- Zedis
- F Cap
- David Lesack
- S Bihun
- Marie Sharko
- John Ryvack
- Navrotzko
- Eros
- M Leirhart
- A Shulman
- A. M.
- Frank Reed
- Charles Berg
- Sympathizer
- J Reamy
- J Day
- Emmet Saunders
- John Jacobsen
- Anna Jacobsen
- M Schilajn
- A Blumbin
- Fishman
- Haberman
- Cahn
- Perbew
- C Heitmann
- Don Hall
- R Haimburger
- John Nielsen
- G Samo
- Sells Worker
- J Spiegelman
- Ethel Cherry
- A Tomchuk
- Ella Weinberg
- Oscar Sutta
- S Waterhouse
- Dave Kvarf
- B Schrank
- Wm Kinberg
- M Tolcisk
- J Seidler
- R Belaus
- F Hankin
- L Glassman

## Religion and the Communist Party; A Letter and Answer

Dickson City, Pa.  
Dear Editor:  
As a new member of the Communist Party, I want enlightenment on the following question: Can a religious person be a Communist? I asked this question of a section organizer and he told me "yes, if he will carry the Party line in every respect, then he can go to church every Sunday and still be a Party member."  
Please answer this question.  
Yours for Communism,  
T. B.

the church itself. This happened in Russia. Because of the deep traditional hold of religion, we cannot make it an issue of prime importance.  
In the Party, we do not advance to leading positions those who still follow the church. This is self-explanatory. We need revolutionists who can make decisions and act in decisive moments, without any confidence in anything else to carry through the revolutionary acts of the toilers except the program of the Party, and the workers who follow it.

Editorial Note: In answer to your letter on the Communist stand on religion. We would first recommend that you read "Lenin on Religion," a pamphlet which costs 20 cents. The Communist Party is committed by its very principles to a rejection of the teachings of all religions. Marx summarized this in his famous phrase "Religion is the opium of the People." Scientific Socialism, based on dialectical materialism, cannot do otherwise.

The Party does not bar from membership in its ranks proletarians and poor farmers who are church-goers. We frankly state that our philosophy is anti-religious but do not force this position on the working class. It is in the course of Communist activity and study, that workers grow out of their religious beliefs. In a Socialist society, anti-religious teaching, combined with material improvement of the people, destroys the basis for the continuation of religion and its reactionary hold on the people.

Religion is the most firmly rooted of all teachings and cannot be uprooted merely by talk. Millions of workers will fight with us on the barricades and even punish counter-revolutionary church officials, while still believing in the teachings of

## Workers in Michigan Force Boss to Grant Wage Raise, Vacations

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—The Union Carbide Company here has been forced to grant two demands of the workers, an immediate increase of 10 per cent in wages and the right of vacations with pay. These demands were won following a meeting of the workers at the Recreation Building which was attended by the majority of the workers at the plant.  
The demand for the 10 per cent increase was first voted last December but was refused. The militancy of the workers and the threat of a strike forced the bosses to grant the increase to begin on April 1.

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# Cleveland Workers Greet NRA With Strike Wave Unparalleled Since 1919

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

MAY DAY, born in the course of great class battles and an occasion throughout the capitalist lands ever since of mobilizing the ranks of the class-conscious toilers for new battles, occurs at a time in Ohio, as elsewhere, when it can well become the occasion for mass mobilization and action to smash the oppression of the "New Deal."

When Ohio workers hear the call for May Day and respond to the many united front conferences and in tens of thousands to the parade, demonstration, meetings, and other actions on May Day itself, it will be out of a conviction that May Day unites in great strength the fight of all sections of the toiling population for the right to live. Despite the great ballyhoo given to increased production in some industries, there are still 441,000 unemployed workers in the state of Ohio. In the past few weeks, their number has been increased by over 100,000 laid-off C. W. A. workers. Those few thousand left on the temporary Federal Workers Relief schemes have had real slashes. In Cleveland, a 30 per cent relief cut for those on the relief rolls was put into effect.

### Stagger System Prevails

The employed workers are confronted with the stagger system as a more or less permanent institution which results in spreading the starvation, without having to supply relief because such workers are considered "employed." It also results in terrible nerve wrecking speed-up in many of the big shops.

On top of this all the workers suffer the results of inflation with the cost of living already increased 23 per cent. The State Legislature is working overtime trying to put across a 3 per cent sales tax. The Cleveland city government howls bankruptcy, but it does not stop its interest payments to the big bankers. It again throws this new burden of the graft ridden city government on the workers, by laying off many low-paid workers on city jobs and by cutting wages of others. It cuts down on the so-called "social services" which means that garbage in the working-class neighborhoods is not collected for five to six weeks, thus spreading disease. Street lights in the working-class streets are cut off completely. This is the "savings" of the Davis Republican machine. At the same time, interest on bonds is paid regularly; the cogs in the political machine are recommended for wage increases and new graft jobs are recommended to make room for more of the "deserving" politicians.

In addition, a declaration has just been made that 20,000 homeowners and farmers must come across with their tax and mortgage payments or lose their homes. Negro workers are still segregated in the Jim Crow Scovill territory, where conditions are much worse than elsewhere.

THE workers of Cleveland have already begun to stir. A wave of strikes and urge for organization has swept the city, unparalleled since 1919. Already more than 10,000 have struck in Cleveland and tens of thousands more have voted for strike and it has been delayed up till now either through partial granting of their demands or through the betrayal of the A. F. of L., as in the Fisher Body situation. The discontent among the unemployed has not yet taken on united form on a citywide scale, but local demonstrations and battles at relief stations are a daily occurrence. Last week, over 1,000 defied an attempted mortgage foreclosure of a homeowner. Certain elements among the bankers and the real estate sharks had a meeting and a few days later an injunction was issued the Small Home and Land Owners Federation and an independent union, the United Building Trades Workers Union. In the same week, two attorneys of the I. L. D., while defending charges against unemployed workers and homeowners, were thrown into jail on "contempt of court" charges. All this indicates the worsening conditions and the growing mass sentiment for struggle which is fast maturing, with the Communists playing an active role in arousing and organizing the workers against the continued attacks on all fronts.

**Expose Liberal Illusions**  
As the masses resent and fight against these attacks, the illusions of liberalism in which the Cleveland bourgeoisie has shrouded itself, begin to be exposed. The textile

workers on the picket line have already felt the clubs and hoofs of the Cleveland mounted police. Similarly, the laid-off C. W. A. workers who demanded their pay checks and continuation of their jobs. In this situation, the representatives of the boss class inside the ranks of the workers are brought forward boldly—the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party.

The main role of the A. F. of L., which has had the full support of the Socialist Party, has been to prevent strikes, and tie the workers to the wheel of the Roosevelt-Wagner no-strike machinery. Realizing the key importance of Fisher Body Co. and the determination of the men to strike, which had been stimulated by the activities of the Communist Party and the Auto Workers Union, the A. F. of L. threw its full forces into this plant, under the false slogan of "strike under the A. F. of L." In this way, they exploited the strike sentiment of the men, in order to betray them first by counselling delay after the strike vote was taken, then sending delegations to Washington, and finally heralding as a victory the great fraud of Roosevelt and Green, which did not grant higher wages or abolish the company union.

During these serious days at Fisher Body, these fakery, McKinney and McVinney, had sleepless nights, pleading and maneuvering with the men at the gates not to go on strike. Where the men have insisted upon strikes, the main role of the A. F. of L. has been to get the strike over, with the slightest inconveniences to the boss. Instead of placing the fight for increased wages in the forefront they have forgotten about this central demand.

IN order to try and save their face before the workers, the local A. F. of L. leaders have adopted a Socialist front. They allow the Socialist Party to use their headquarters for all meetings. Socialist speakers are brought to strike meetings. The leaders of the A. F. of L. speak with O'Neal at the Ohio Socialist Convention. In the "New Leader" of March 10, August Claessens, referring to Cleveland, states:

"Our outstanding achievement is the excellent contacts established with the trade unions. Recognizing this talent of the Socialists, it is quite natural that the enlightened leadership in these unions should welcome our assistance."

**Not Enough Communist Action**  
In such circumstances, the activities of the Communist Party have been increased, but as yet not enough. While Communists have been active in the struggle of the unemployed and homeowners, the main weakness is in leading the wave of strike struggles. It is true that the industrial unions have organized six new locals—have led successful struggles which won 10 to 15 per cent wage increases as well as union recognition in Chandler and Price, Cleveland Furniture, Chase Brass, etc. Similarly, some militant action has been conducted in some big plants under the immediate control of the A. F. of L. All this is not enough.

The Communist Party must boldly be in the forefront of all the struggles of the workers, particularly the strike struggles. It must rally thousands of non-Party workers around its slogans and fighting platform, particularly inside the A. F. of L. locals. It must broaden these struggles and show the role of the Davis government, which was elected under many demagogic slogans. Particularly it is necessary to expose the role of the Davis government with its Republican machine among the Negro politicians, and show the Negro people, in action, that the Davis machine is part of the Jim-crow lynch government, which has lynched Negroes this year, keeps the Scottsboro boys in jail, Jim-crows the Negroes in the worst houses and sections of the city, and approves of all the practices of economic, political and social inequality right in Cleveland as throughout the land.

**Fight New Deal War Plans!**  
May Day, 1934, must be a day of struggle in Cleveland. It will revive the historical tradition of 1919, when Cleveland workers, 50,000 strong, shook their mighty fist against imperialist war, under the leadership of C. E. Ruthenberg and the growing left wing of that day. May Day, 1934, will also symbolize the struggle of Cleveland workers against the growing oppression of the New Deal Government and its war plans.

# WAR PREPARATIONS IN OHIO

## Records Show Gigantic Profits During the Last World War

By Ohio Labor Research Association

In Ohio are manufactured many articles necessary for modern warfare. Among the war products are rubber tires and other rubber equipment, motor vehicles, including armored cars and tanks, steel, sheet metal for armaments, submarine engines, airplanes, parts for guns and torpedoes, instruments for airplanes, ships, and artillery, and barbed wire. Approximately 60 per cent of the industrial wage earners in the state are engaged in factories which directly or indirectly produce war materials.

Ohio surpasses every other state in the number of workers making rubber tires, foundry products, machine tools, bolts and nuts, and pumps, all of which articles are used in modern mechanized warfare. Ohio ranks second in the number employed manufacturing motor vehicles, structural steel, rubber goods, other than tires, cast iron, rolled steel, and aluminum manufacturers.

### War Plants in Large Cities

Ohio's war industries are concentrated in the largest cities of the state. Cleveland is strong in chemicals, autos, electrical machinery, blast furnaces, and other metal industries. Toledo is the largest automobile manufacturing center in the state. Cincinnati has chemical, metal, and electrical and machinery industries. Youngstown and vicinity is the stronghold of the steel industry in Ohio. Akron has most of the rubber industry of the state and the United States. Canton has

steel and metal manufacturing. Dayton is noted for iron and steel manufacturing, and electrical machinery. The southeastern counties of the state are important bituminous coal producing areas. There are war industries scattered in various smaller cities throughout the state. It should be obvious that Ohio cities will be important centers for carrying on the next war.

Profits of some of the typical war industries in Ohio increased colossally during the World War, as

shown by the accompanying table. The profits of twelve of these companies with factories in Ohio, as recorded in Moody's and Poor's Industrial Manuals, official capitalist statistical publications, went up from \$17,261,000 in 1915 to \$94,020,000 in 1916, an increase of about 445 per cent in three years. These book profits, it must be remembered, are almost always less than the actual profits, which are concealed through various manipulations of book-keeping. Even the paper profits

## War Industries Plants in Largest Cities in the State

of individual companies increased more than this average.

The American Shipbuilding Co. with shipyards in Lorain and Cleveland, reported \$176,000 profits in 1915. By 1918, the last year of the war, their profits had gone up to \$1,057,000, an increase of nearly one-hundredfold. The Allis-Chalmers Company, with a factory in Cincinnati, had a deficit of \$25,000 in 1914. By 1918 it was piling up \$9,755,000 per year. The American Rolling Mills Company, with plants in Zanesville and Middletown, Ohio, increased their profits from \$913,000 in 1915 to \$3,912,000 in 1918 or nearly a tenfold increase. In the latter year \$342 profits were rolled up on each \$100 share of preferred stock.

### Strong Unions Needed

At the same time that these huge profits were being accumulated, the workers were being speeded up to turn out war materials with which other workers could be brutally slaughtered. With no physical risks or sacrifices on their part, the bankers and industrialists extorted heavy tribute from the workers by forcing them to produce instruments of mass torture and mass murder.

It is very important that we develop strong workers' unions in the war materials industries so that the mass pressure of the organized workers can be used to hold back the deadly objectives of the capitalists. Strikes in the war industries seriously handicap the ruling class in its imperialist exploits for further robbery and destruction.

## Products of Typical Ohio War Industries During World War

Company	Location	Profits in Thousands of Dollars			
		1915	1916	1917	1918
Allis Chalmers	Cincinnati	1,078	3,165	5,309	8,755
American Rolling Mills Co.	Zanesville	913	3,313	5,048	8,912
American Ship Building Co.	Lorain	176	1,069	8,618	17,067
American Steel Foundry	Middletown	517	4,842	8,718	4,442
Bishop & Babcock	Alliance	59	520	965	459
Cleveland Welding Co.	Cleveland	650	1,103	1,759	2,067
Electric Controller & Mfg. Co.	Cleveland	189	669	454	334
Goodrich Co. (Rubber)	Akron	13,059	10,615	15,220	21,610
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Akron	5,137	7,503	14,044	15,388
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Cleveland	4,909	9,990	4,340	4,000
Ohio Brass Co.	Mansfield	253	477	989	529
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Niles	5,623	16,893	28,789	18,906
Truscon Steel Co.	Youngstown	293	1,535	1,198	645
U. S. Steel Co.	Cleveland	130,000	333,100	295,000	199,000
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	Youngstown	3,720	10,537	18,848	16,834
					32,731
Total except U. S. Steel Co.		35,457	72,381	109,469	120,918
Total except rubber Cos. & U. S. Steel Co.		17,261	54,763	80,205	94,020
Total including U. S. Steel Co.		165,450	405,500	404,400	320,000

\* Data from Poor's and Moody's Industrial Manuals for 1920 and 1921.

# Winchester Mmunition Factory Is Described in Worker's Letter

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In this city, home of one of the most important war industries in this section of the country, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., the effects of the Blue Eagle may be easily seen everywhere. Winchester has in some cases raised the workers' hourly pay, cut down on the working hours; but with one look at the food prices tided here, as well as other necessities, it is easy to see that the N.R.A. has meant a good sized wage cut for workers in this city. A huge war order, in the cartridge department, of over 50,000,000 50-caliber steel-slugged anti-aircraft bullets, makes this department take on an appearance of war time activity, as three shifts work day and night on this order.

The unsanitary conditions in Winchester are such that they are the commonest complaint in workers' minds. Cockroaches that get into your clothes, as well as in the sinks, drinking water and lunches, are one of the filthiest pests around here. As one of the workers said in a letter to the Winchester Worker, issued by the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, "We don't mind the cockroaches so much, but why don't they bring their own lunches?"

Along with the cockroaches the company spies, which are equally as abundant as the filthy bugs, keep a close watch on Winchester workers, and run to report any violation of the strict Winchester rules. But, much to the bosses' sorrow, they have not been able to find out who

brings the Winchester Worker around the shop, and who gives the union all its information about the various departments in the shop.

### Company Union Plan

The company union plan in Winchester has the workers all fed up, for their so-called "representatives" on the Council have their hands tied when they are meeting with the bosses, and can't even open their mouths. More than this, the reports of the Council meetings are not even posted, and the workers are completely in the dark as to what goes on. One thing they know surely: nothing taken up by this company union is for their benefit.

The tremendous speed-up in this shop was responsible for one woman having a miscarriage right on the job. This was reported to the union and is being investigated now. At the present time there is much sympathy for the Winchester shop paper and it is extremely well received by the workers who realize it speaks for them.

### A. F. of L. Puts Finger In

The American Federation of Labor has been attempting lately to gain a foothold here, and the union is reacting to this latest move in its next bulletin. Following the exposure of A. F. of L. gangster methods in the Painters' Union here, where militant rank and files were beaten up, it is not expected that the A. F. of L. will meet with much success in its attempt, but the S.M.W.I.U. will continue to fight their labor-taking program.

**THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING CLASS WOMEN**  
Greet the Daily Worker  
ON THE OCCASION of its special edition of the May Day issue, and pledges to root the Daily Worker amongst the working class women in the neighborhoods. We have done our utmost to mobilize our organization and working class women to make the May Day demonstration a mighty protest against the Roosevelt hunger program and against war and fascism.

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# "Revolution Is Only Solution, But I Am Against It"—DePriest

(Continued from Page 1)

N. R. A., he replied "Well, that's hard to say."

The resolution which DePriest introduced to provide investigation merely of the "authority" under which Negroes are excluded from public restaurants in the capitol building, he realized was "just a wedge." I asked what he intended to do about Jim-crowing throughout the District of Columbia. He said:

"I hadn't thought of it. I cross one bridge at a time. I don't know that I would have thought of this if it hadn't been brought to my attention."

"Controlled Lynching" Of lynching, he thought "there should be some control." Control, apparently, rather than abolition of lynching.

He was aware that his Republican party "isn't what it ought to be for the Negroes by a jugful." I asked why he runs on its ticket. "Oh," he laughed again, "your Party, the Communist Party, isn't strong enough to send anyone to Congress yet."

"Are you aware that Jim-crowing and lynching are by-products of the double oppression of Negro workers, of the fact that Negroes are exploited even more than white workers by those who own the jobs today as the masters owned the slaves before the Civil War," I asked.

"That may have a good deal to do with it," he replied. "It's an outgrowth of the slave situation."

"What do you think about the program of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights to abolish this situation? What about the League's?"

"Is that one of your Red outfits?" he interrupted.

"It's not a Communist organization."

"Well, it's first cousin to the Reds, but I'll say it has some virtue. So far as Negroes are concerned, it has a good deal of virtue. You see, I try to keep an open mind on these things—I'm almost as radical as you are."

There was a note, distinctly, of ingratitude here.

"There's a lot of difference between sitting there and saying you agree and acting," I said.

"I know that too," he laughed. In the appearance and bearing of this self-described bank director and real estate operator there is nothing to even hint that he started out as a house painter. He wears the quiet, expensive clothes of his bank-directing role. His snowy hair is trained across his forehead in a precisely flowing statesman's lock. He has a shrewd blue eye. He talks very fast.

He has been in Chicago politics since 1924—commissioner of Cook County, first Negro member of the city council, alderman, delegate to three national Republican conventions. The Journal of Negro History, a thoroughly non-revolutionary publication, recently reported his long association with Mayor William H. Thompson, Len Small and the rest of the Republican politicians who bought the Negro votes from Negro "leaders" for decades, and his indictment, a proceeding dropped two days before DePriest was seated in the House.

"His detractors," the Journal cautiously continues, "have represented DePriest as practically forcing the mayor (Thompson) to repay him (with the nomination for Congress) for certain services involving 'black and tan' resorts, vice-rings, 'protection,' collections and other matters in which the two are said to have been associated. . . . Despite the unfavorable political reputation of the man, his induction into the office of Congressman constituted another milestone, etc."

It is a fact that Negroes throughout the country looked to DePriest for a champion; he was the first Negro sent to Congress for decades, following the reconstruction days and the withdrawal of Negro voting rights promised in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. But when I asked him what he had done or would do to validate those promises, he said: "Why, the only way that it could be done would be through an enforcing act—and that would be a long, hard problem, unless some revolutionary outfit accomplished it."

I asked again what he had done, introduced proposing to furnish pensions of \$30 a month to former slaves more than 75 years of age; a bill proposing to provide a change of venue in trials where (white) Federal courts decided the place of trial, "prejudiced" the trial; and the resolution calling for investigation of the "authority." All three are reactionary measures which could only emphasize DePriest's acceptance of inferiority for other members of his people than himself.

"I know there's terrific discrimination against Negroes throughout the country," he told me, "though I myself am not in contact with it."

Does Not Care for Social Equality He told the House, in making for consideration of his resolution: "I do not give a damn about it (social equality for Negroes). This resolution calls for investigation only." And he apologized for the fact that many Howard University Negro students marched to the restaurant to protest against the exclusion of Negroes. He said: "I might say that I am very sorry that those boys came down here from that university. If they had consulted me

I would have told them to stay away."

But to the Communist newspaper correspondent, DePriest expanded: "Discrimination are driving the Negroes toward the Reds. The Communists have very fertile ground to work in today. . . . If the Negro doesn't get justice from the two parties, he'll seek another party, and maybe it'll be the Communist Party."

"And you, of course, don't approve of that."

He laughed again, his face just a fat politician's: "I haven't said that I approved." Then he added solemnly, "there's a lot of things about the Communists I don't approve of—their religious teachings, and their regimenting people and industry."

"Particularly, regimenting industry—forcing the landlords in the Black Belt to give up the land to Negroes, and taking control of production out of the hands of industrialists and putting it into the hands of a Workers' Government," I offered.

"I don't believe in Government control of industry, he insisted, refusing to distinguish between a capitalist and a workers' government. He said also, "Of course, I know the people are more and more determined to take control for themselves. They call it mob psychology. Maybe it's an intelligent movement. I don't attempt to say."

"How long do you expect Negro workers to trust the Republican Party, which you say isn't all it should be for them 'by a jugful'?"

"Well, it takes more than one or two generations to change a country."

"You know countries have changed practically overnight?"

"I know that too," he replied. "But that's revolution, and I'm against revolution. I don't think people ought to kill each other off."

"You know there was no killing off in the Soviet revolution, compared to the 'killing off' in the World War?"

"I know that too," he repeated. "And I'll say there's a lot of wrong among the Negroes all over this country, particularly among the young. What percentage of Negroes are there in the Communist Party's membership?"

I handed him a copy of the L. S. N. R.'s bill for civil rights for Negroes—a bill to punish lynching by execution and to establish full legal equality for Negroes and asked what he thought of it.

"I hadn't seen it," he responded. "But I'd have to be for it, because it's for what I'm for."

"Would you introduce such a bill?"

"Now," he said, "what's the use of introducing anything like that now?"

The most recent of the important endorsements are those of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers National Convention, and the Iowa District 13 of the United Mine Workers of America.

The state A. F. of L. bodies of Montana, Colorado and Iowa, the

## The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill—H.R. 7598

Resolved, that a system of federal government unemployment insurance be immediately established by an Act of Congress and made immediately effective, guaranteeing the average wages in the respective industries and territories in the United States. The unemployment insurance shall not be less than \$10.00 weekly for adult workers, \$3.00 for each dependent, to all workers wholly unemployed through no fault of their own, for the entire period of unemployment; and be it further

Resolved, that for all workers, no discrimination; that unemployment insurance be paid to every unemployed worker, adult and youth, whether industrial or agricultural, office employees, and all other categories of wage, labor, native or foreign-born, citizen or non-citizen, white and Negro, men and women, and without discrimination against race, color, age, or political opinion. No worker shall be deprived of unemployment insurance because of refusal to take the place of strikers or to work for less than union rates of pay; and be it further

Resolved, that insurance shall be provided at the expense of the employers and the government; that the full funds for unemployment insurance shall be raised by the government from funds now set aside for war preparations and by taxation upon incomes over \$5,000 a year. In no instance shall there be any contributions levied upon the workers in any form whatsoever for this insurance; and be it further

Resolved, that the unemployment insurance fund shall be administered and controlled by the workers through unemployment insurance commissions composed of rank and file members of workers' organizations. That unemployment insurance commissions be empowered to establish free employment exchanges for the registration of the workers, the payment of unemployment insurance, the hearing of contested claims for unemployment insurance and appeals from awards made; and be it further

Resolved, that social insurance be paid to workers to the amount of not less than \$10.00 weekly for adult workers, \$3.00 for each dependent, to compensate for loss of wages through sickness, accident, old age, maternity, etc.; and be it further

Resolved, that part-time workers shall receive the difference between their wages and the unemployment insurance benefit. No worker shall be disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance because he refuses to work at wages below what he was formerly receiving or below the prevailing trade union rates in that vicinity, nor shall he or she be disqualified for refusing to work because of strike, or unsafe or unhealthful conditions, nor where hours are longer than the usual trade union standards in the particular trade or locality; and be it further

Resolved, that an employee shall not be required to accept employment if the establishment where employment is offered is at an unreasonable distance from his or her home.

## Organizations Endorsing House Bill H.R. 7598

NEW YORK.—Over 2,000 A. F. of L. unions have endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), many through endorsement by Central Trades Councils, and hundreds of others by direct endorsement by the unions directly. Many others have endorsed the City Councils, and the endorsement has not yet reached the Daily Worker.

Central Labor Unions of a score of cities, including Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Iowa, Schenectady, N. Y., Reading, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Salt Lake City, with hundreds of affiliated local unions have added their names to the mounting list of endorsements.

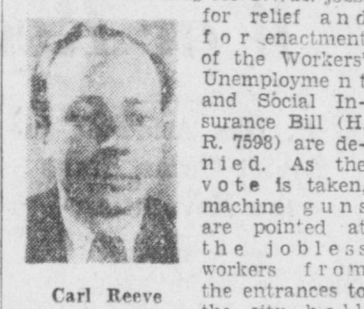
The mass demands of the jobless have forced the City Councils in 40 cities to endorse the bill. These endorsements include important industrial centers as Rockford, Ill., Canton, Ohio, Minneapolis, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Des Moines, Iowa, Toledo, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., and mining cities such as Virdein, Bend, Caseyville, Ill., and Swissvale, Pa.

# Jobless Face Tear Gas, Guns, Jail, in Past Year of Sweeping Struggles for Work and Bread

## Campaign for HR 7598 Reached the Broad Masses in Unions

By CARL REEVE

ACID smoke floats up from shattered tear gas bombs, flung to the streets at the feet of 25,000 demonstrating unemployed and C. W. A. workers. This is the answer of the city government of Minneapolis to the demands of the unemployed. The besieged city council takes a vote. The demands for C.W.A. jobs, for relief and for enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) are denigrated. As the vote is taken, machine guns are pointed at the jobless workers from the entrances to the city hall.



Carl Reeve

Tear gas bombs are thrown. Police clubs swing right and left. But the demonstrating thousands fling back. The tear gas bombs are thrown back into city hall windows by the workers. Bricks and coal shatter windows. The police attack is repulsed. Eight policemen get near the fire hydrants. Some refuse to squirt water on the workers. The city council takes another vote. All of the demands are granted. Thirty-seven are arrested, but under the pressure of the masses the charges are reduced to disorderly conduct. Later the unemployed fought in courtroom and on the streets and force the city government to keep these promises.

Demagogic Worn Thin This is the culmination of the Roosevelt policy of false promises to the unemployed. The starving 16,000,000 unemployed workers demanded jobs and cash relief. They were given N.R.A., P.W.A., C.W.A., and now W. R. A. and F. E. R. A. All of these have meant empty promises, and continued starvation for the unemployed. P.W.A. gave \$172,000,000 to the railroads alone, millions more to war funds, but did not give the workers jobs or relief. N.R.A. did not even check unemployment. C.W.A. jobs, forced from Roosevelt by the growing mass demands of the workers, gave relief to a section of the jobless, and millions in graft to "New Deal" politicians, and then the C. W. A. was quickly liquidated.

Throughout the country, the fight to wrest C.W.A. jobs and relief from the Roosevelt Hunger Deal, as the promises of Roosevelt wore thin, spread like wild fire. Strikes against C.W.A. wage cuts involved many thousands of workers, in New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and many other states. In Chicago, 15,000 jobless marched through the loop demanding jobs and relief, and won substantial concessions. In New York City, 8,000 packed City Hall Madison Square Garden, while collar and manual laborer alike, in a united front demanded jobs. In Dayton, Ten-

## Minneapolis Workers Played Big Part in Jobless Struggles

speaks for "unemployment insurance" in general, and plots against the Workers' Bill. The Musteite and S. P. leaders in Pittsburgh and Ohio try to split the workers' solidarity for the demands of the unemployed. In Chicago the jobless progress toward unity in spite of the Socialist misleader Karl Borders, now a Roosevelt employee.

But these fascist attacks, eased in by the social-fascist agents of the "New Deal," fail to break the growing strength of the united front of the workers. On February 4th there convened in Washington the National Convention Against Unemployment, with approximately 1,000 delegates from all districts of the United States. This convention was a milestone in the struggle of the unemployed workers. It marked the growth of the mass demand for jobs, for relief and for real unemployment insurance.

Simultaneous with the calling of this convention, there was introduced into the United States Congress for the first time, the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, now known as H. R. 7598. The Workers' Bill was introduced into Congress by Ernest Lundeen, because of the mass pressure exerted on him by the rank and file of his own party (the Farmer Labor Party) and the workers of Minneapolis.

In two months following the convention, 123 A. F. of L. local unions demanded that Congress pass the bill. Central labor unions of the A. F. of L. such as St. Louis, Philadelphia, Newark, Providence, with 700 local unions affiliated, demanded action by Congress to pass the bill. City councils, faced by the demands of the mass, endorsed H. R. 7598—Minneapolis, Toledo, Canton, Jamestown, N. Y., Milwaukee, and city governments of textile, coal, steel and railroad towns, went on record for its passage. Hundreds of thousands of workers, through their unions, in mass meetings, in Unemployed Council and fraternal organization meetings, demanded passage of the Workers' Bill.

Mass Struggles Led by Party All of these struggles have been led by the Communist Party. The Communist Party first put forward the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) and from the first has led the campaign for its enactment, the fight to wrest security from the Hunger Deal of President Roosevelt. In the work of the Unemployment Councils and the Relief Workers Unions, the Communist Party has played a leading role.

The Communist Party has constantly exposed the social-fascists, the Greens and Thomases, and their covered attacks on the unemployed. The fraudulent Wagner "reserves" bill, which evades granting of unemployment insurance under cover of the name "unemployment insurance," the new "work relief" program of Roosevelt, which has drastically cut down the amount of cash relief to the workers and freed 2,000,000 from C.W.A. jobs; the slow starvation policy of the Hunger Deal of Roosevelt in decreasing relief and refusing to grant unemployment insurance—all have been unmasked by the Communist Party and its official organ, the Daily Worker.

On the basis of mass struggle, on the basis of the broadest united front founded on a fighting class struggle policy, the growing mass movement of the unemployed sweeps forward, mobilizes to defeat the increased fascist attacks, to confound all social-fascist and renegade traitors to win further concessions for the starving unemployed. In this fight, the May 1 demonstrations themselves this year play a large role. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers are demonstrating May First side by side with the employed. From these demonstrations the fight of the unemployed will receive new impetus, the fight to force Congress to act on the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, will enlist broader workers' support, and the united front of the workers—employed as well as unemployed—against unemployment, will forge ahead to new levels.

Eyes Toward Soviet Union The unemployed workers, this May First, have their eyes trained on the Soviet Union, the only country in the world where unemployment has been abolished. The lesson of the establishment by the workers and farmers of Russia of a workers' government strikes forcibly a home to the 16,000,000 unemployed on this May First. The workers' government of the Soviet Union, having abolished the capitalist system, and driven out the bankers' government, has abolished unemployment. Every worker in the Soviet Union has security against hunger, sickness and old age, while here 16,000,000 starve. We draw the lessons from this striking contrast in this year's revolutionary May First demonstrations. Unemployment cannot be abolished while capitalism exists. The capitalist system breeds hunger, disease, fascism and war. The Communist Party, in its National Convention, fixed the pathway to the abolition of unemployment in the United States—the abolition of capitalism itself—the working class way out of the crisis, the waging of the fight for the abolition of the capitalist state, ruled by finance capital, and the setting up of the Soviet

## BOOKS

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## WHAT'S ON

Manhattan

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PARTY and ENTERTAINMENT at Hungarian Workers Home, 330 E. 51st St. Refreshments and entertainment. 7:30-11:30 P. M. Adm. 25c.

CONCERT and LECTURE, Artists Union, 17 W. 18th St., Robert Rosanoff, Pianist; Charles Lichter, Violinist; S. R. Solomon, Lecturer. 8:30 P. M.

DANCE and FROLIC, 812 Broadway. Audiences Curtain & Drapery Workers Union. Hat Check 25c.

Bronx

MAY DAY PARTY, 1545 Westchester Ave. 8:30 P. M. C.O.N.Y.-Monroe N.S.L. Snappy band, Hat check 25c.

ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE at 2075 Clinton Ave. Audiences Sec. 13, Adm. 25c. Good program.

BANQUET at Prospect Workers Center. Special arranged program and dance. Prizes to Shock Brigades will be given. 11:57 Southern Boulevard.

FORDHAM PROGRESSIVE CLUB, 7 W. Burnside Ave. Dance, party, M. Bodenheim will read his poetry. Magician and other attractions. Dancing till dawn. Adm. 25c.

SACCO-VANZETTI BR. I.L.D. House Party at Robinson's, 1346 Elder Ave. Entertainment, refreshments. Good comradeship. Adm. free.

DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT at 1401 Jerome Ave. (E. of 170th St. Adm. free. Audiences Mt. Eden Youth Br. F.S.U. CONCERT and DANCE, 866 E. Tremont Ave. Party Club. Good program followed by dancing.

SPORT FROLIC and Raffle of cameras. 11:30 P. M. 184 holds May Day mobilization rally and entertainment, 108 East 14th St., Room 202, 8 P. M. Interesting program. Adm. free.

UNITY THEATRE, 24-25 East 23rd St. presents "Credo," "Class Collaboration," "Death of Jehovah" and "Broadway 1933." 8 P. M.

IRISH WORKERS SOCIAL. West Side Workers Club, 324 W. 70th St. 8 P. M. Program of Irish Songs and Dances. Audiences: Irish Workers Club.

SYMPOSIUM on May Day at Tom Moore Br. I.L.D., 323 E. 12th St., 3 P. M. Adm. free. Discussion.

JUGOSLAV WORKERS CLUB "Petko Miletic" mass mobilization meeting for May Day. 334 42nd St., 7:30 P. M. All Yugoslav workers are urged to come.

MAY DAY SOCIAL RALLY at Mt. Eden Workers Center, 28 E. 174th St., 6:30 P. M. Concert—dancing—refreshments—short talk. Workers Lab. Theatre. No admission charge.

MOVIE "Thieves" and Charlie Chaplin "Knockout" at Tremont Progressive Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., 8:30 P. M.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL—Ball and Concert. Williamsburg Workers Club, 43 Manhattan Ave.

MAY DAY—Concert and Dance. Boro Park Cultural Center, 1280 68th St., 8:30 P. M. Prominent speakers—refreshments.

CONCERT and DANCING to celebrate installation of Jacob Dainoff Br. 207 I. W. O. at 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, Adm. 25c.

DANCE and Entertainment, Ukrainian Dancers, Aldo Sestetti, Laive Hall, 429 Lorimer St., cor. Ten Eyck St., Elynn Boro Park, Section 4, Contribution 25c. Refreshments. Good time assured.

CELEBRATE 12th Anniversary of Y.C.C. at 1641 Clay Ave., Bronx, Apt. 10, 8:30 P. M. Y.C.C. Unit 3 Section 5. Dancing, entertainment. Good time assured.

DANCE, 227 E. 98th St., 9th St. Block Assembly, Adm. 15c. Refreshments.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL—Ball and Concert. Thompson St. Youth Builders Br.-47, Stearns from "Peace on Earth." Skits, Dancing, Good time guaranteed. Adm. 15c.

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7:00 P. M. Competition for W.M.L. Banner—Daily Worker Chorus—Finnish Chorus and Lithuanian Chorus—Italian Chorus—Finnish Chorus and Ukrainian Chorus.

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# MAY FIRST, 1929, IN BERLIN

By ANNA SCHULTZ

NO MAY FIRST is so engraved with letters of blood in the hearts of the German proletariat as May First, 1929. Long before May First, the workers in the factories and labor exchanges had determined that this May first at last must be carried through under the slogan of the "united front" of struggle against the ever sharpening terrorist trend of the democratic coalition government. Many workers were ready to adopt the slogan: "Unity of the Proletariat for Struggle," which had been raised by the Communist Party.

In the factories the workers adopted resolutions and demanded a united fighting demonstration on May First under the slogans of the Communists. May First committees were formed in all parts of Berlin. Daily discussions took place at the labor exchanges with the Social-Democratic officials who were working there, and who called the police to disperse the spontaneous demonstrations of the unemployed.

In some factories, as for instance, the General Electric Plant at Brunnenstrasse, (this is the Red Wedding of Berlin), some departments went on strike against the unheard-of treatment of the unemployed, and at the same time demanded that the unemployed be given work.

The proletariat of Berlin celebrated May First every year under the Red banner of the United Front. The demonstrations of the Communist Party mobilized the majority of the revolutionary proletariat. It had become a tradition that in Berlin the demonstration on May Day under the banner of the Communist Party of Germany was held at Lustgarten. It had become a tradition that the Social-Democrats did not have a demonstration on this day, but only called upon its voters and members to take a walk to the Treptow Park and participate in the dancing and beer drinking in the evening. But this year the demand of the masses of the workers for a united fighting demonstration was so strong that the Social-Democratic leaders were forced to consider seriously what they could do in order to prevent a united fighting demonstration of Communist and social-democratic workers. And they used one of the most dastardly means in order to carry this through.

ALTHOUGH many weeks before a permit for the Lustgarten demonstration had been asked for from the Berlin police chief, the Social-Democrat Zorgiebel—although already hundreds of resolutions had been adopted in the factories, calling for a united May First demonstration, the infamous Socialist chief of police declared, a week before May First, that "the demonstration of the Communist Party of Germany on May First at Lustgarten is prohibited because the Social-Democratic Party has already of Berlin had only one slogan: "Joint demonstration of Communist and Social-Democratic workers would endanger the safety of the State."

A storm of protests swept through the Berlin factories. Shop meetings, unemployed meetings, meetings of women and young workers spontaneously took place in large numbers and expressed the sharpest protest and indignation over the action of the chief of police. The workers of Berlin had only one slogan: "Join demonstration—United Front!" But the Social-Democratic leaders, Wells, Stamper, Severing and Zorgiebel, declared: "Safety of the State of democracy is endangered by such a united demonstration."

Those gentlemen knew very well what it meant if the workers succeeded in getting together and marching in one united front. They knew very well that the hundreds of thousands of workers would acquire new courage and determination, and would realize that they are a strong and invincible army if they marched in a united front, not only in the street, but in the factories—and strike—a mass strike. Zorgiebel did not listen to the rank and file of the workers. He told a delegation of Social-Democratic workers that they were misled by the Communists, and had them thrown out. But throughout Berlin the message went from mouth to mouth, from house to house, from factory to factory. Neither Blumack nor Janussek were able to take May First away from them. How could Zorgiebel, who calls himself a democrat, prohibit us from marching, asked the workers. We will march anyway, despite him, in a united front on May First to the Lustgarten.

MAY FIRST came. Zorgiebel stuck to his prohibition of the demonstration. Yes, even more. He got help from his colleague Severing, at that time Minister of the Interior of Prussia, by mobilizing the army "for peace and order," so that the rich could sleep quietly on that night. This was what Zorgiebel mobilized the whole police and parts of the army for.

The morning of May First, 1929, arrived. The workers met in the halls of the tenement houses, in small restaurants, apartments, and in front of the churches. On Wednesday everything was peculiarly quiet on that morning of May First between 7 and 8 o'clock. "Is it quiet before the storm?" the policemen probably asked themselves, policemen who were standing there in double formation every one hundred yards. Yes, that is what it was.

At 8:30 a.m. a loud whistle suddenly sounded from all sides. From the houses, restaurants and side streets workers came to the streets, men, women, youth, children and girls. I was at that time living in a small room on Reinickendorfer Street in Wedding. And in this street, which leads from Brunnen Street to Frederick Street Station and to Lustgarten, a demonstration formed itself, consisting of many thousands. The Red Wedding was marching. The capitalist press wrote about this demonstration: "When one saw the determined faces of these men and women who went into the streets, iron discipline, despite the prohibition, one could not help but think that whoever put

themselves in the way of the eyes of these people would be marched over, cost what it might."

YES, the proletariat of Red Wedding fought for the street. The police were at the first moment so surprised over the large number of workers who were marching, that they let them march, but they prohibited the singing of revolutionary songs. Since we were not allowed to sing, everybody began to whistle the "Internationale." This too was prohibited. So we began to hum another tune. The police officer became so enraged over our discipline, that he shouted at our comrades marching in front that he would have them put up against a wall and shot down if they would not disperse at once. But nobody answered. We kept on marching. No provocation gave these waiting beasts any opportunity to disperse us. "Then suddenly a cry, somebody shouted: "The police are shooting. They are barricading on Koelsine Strasse." The police began to attack us with sabers, pistols and rifles. But even then they were not able to prevent any of us from breaking through to Koelsine Strasse. Ten or twenty times we were dispersed and reformed our lines.

I was marching with the youth. In the first line we had four girls. We marched into the small side street about twenty yards. Suddenly a row of cops pitched in front of us and took aim at us with rifles. Somebody shouted: "Over the Top." We began to run directly at the police line and broke through it. The police fired shot at the ground. When they saw these girls were not afraid of these murderers, they shot right at us. Next to me a young girl of about 21 years of age suddenly cried out, but she did not stop. Less than a hundred yards afterwards she stopped and told me that she was shot through the lung. We brought her to a doctor who was a sympathizer. She was saved because the bullet did not go through her lungs.

We returned to the street. We heard the rat-tat-tat of the machine guns and rifles. We heard the cries of wounded comrades. A woman came into the house with her three children and cried: "They killed my man. He is not a Communist, help."

help." We saw this woman break down—one of the 33 killed on May First, 1929.

Men, women, youngsters and girls had built barricades in Koelsine Strasse. The cobble stones had been broken up and tables and chairs, mattresses, bags of coal, small push carts on which vegetables and cigarettes were usually sold, had been used for the barricades. A whole day and night the workers of Koelsine Strasse defended themselves. A fire brigade had put water into the apartments, and at the same time heavy machine guns were constantly shooting at the houses. But Koelsine Strasse could not be taken.

THE night came and the police had still not taken Koelsine Street. But a storm of indignation swept through Berlin. The battle continued for a day and a half. In the meantime the Social-Democratic union leaders had made it known that they were strong enough to prevent mass strikes or could smother them, and this was the reason why Koelsine street was finally conquered.

We shall never forget this May First. Thirty-three workers were murdered by the Social-Democrat, Zorgiebel. But this Koelsine Strasse, in the Red Wedding of Berlin, continues to struggle courageously and unflinchingly under the masters of Hitler. Of this I want to give one example. When Minister of Propaganda, Goebbels, manufactured his Horst Wessel film, it was taken in Koelsine Street, in which the popula-

tion was supposed to help show how the red mob terrorized, with revolvers and stones, the peacefully demonstrating Nazis. But the workers living in Koelsine Street would not take the cobble stones and flour pots of cardboard which had been given them, but they took everything heavy that they had in their houses—coal and real good cobblestones, very real flower pot they had, etc., and threw them at the brown beasts marching through their street for the film.

Yes, this street is even today one of those on which the capitalist Sauerwein says in his travel description about Hitler Germany: "There are streets in Berlin from which, if looks kill, not a single Nazi would come out of alive."

Yes, we shall never forget that May First, 1929. Never shall we forget that the Socialist Zorgiebel had 33 workers murdered on that day. And if Hitler has already murdered 3,000 German workers, we do not say that the 33 are the lesser evil, for we must learn to understand that without the bloody Socialist Zorgiebel and his Party, there would not be any Fascism today. May First, 1934, is throughout the whole world a day of struggle against war and fascism. Workers of the whole world learn from the test through which the German working class had to go: only a united working class, only a working class which takes the road of revolutionary struggle, can fight against imperialism war and insure peace; can overthrow Hitler fascism.

Remember, that without the splitting tactics of the German Social-Democrats, continued for tens of years, and without their services to the German bourgeoisie, Hitler could never have come to power. Look at the country of the dictatorship of the proletariat! Under Lenin's banner, under Hammer and Sickle, 160,000,000 people arose and are today victoriously marching toward Socialism.

Let us unite and jointly struggle against war and fascism; for the defense of the lives of our children, of our brothers and sisters, for the defense of our fatherland, the Soviet Union!

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AMERICA—TODAY!  
Drawings by William Siegel

# The S. P. Celebrates May Day to Cover Betrayals of Workers Entire Year

By ROSE WORTIS

WITHIN a few days workers of New York City will gather to celebrate May 1st through a mass parade and demonstration in Union Square and a mass meeting organized by the Communist Party in Madison Square Garden. May 1, 1934, has a greater significance to the labor movement than ever before.

The workers of New York City, those organized under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity Council, the independent unions, and those in the A. F. of L., must give serious thought as to how and with whom they are going to celebrate May 1, have through demonstration live up to the true meaning and purpose of May 1 as a day of international solidarity and international struggle against our class enemies, the capitalists and those who are aligned with capitalism.

May 1 was established by the international revolutionary movement as a day of international solidarity in which the working class and its forces for a more determined struggle against capitalism. May 1 therefore belongs to the revolutionary movement, which utilizes this day of international demonstration in order to strengthen the struggle against capitalism and to express its solidarity with the workers of the one country, the Soviet Union, where capitalism has been overthrown through the revolutionary uprising of the working class.

THE Socialist Party has long abandoned the idea of a revolutionary struggle against capitalism and in its day to day work has shamefully betrayed every thing that May Day stands for. In the past year, particularly the Socialist Party of the United States and its supporters in the trade unions, just like the social democratic party of Germany and the entire Second International, have a record of the most shameful betrayals of the working class.

In this article we want to review the activities of the Socialist Party and the socialist trade union bureaucrats in the day to day struggles of the American workers.

When the capitalist class of this country, at the rising tide of struggle of the workers against the wholesale wage cuts, mass unemployment and the lowering of the standards of living, came forward with the N. R. A. as an instrument to break the rising tide of struggle, the Socialist Party leaders, just like their brothers of Germany, aligned themselves with the Roosevelt government and declared the N. R. A. a new charter of labor. The union bureaucrats in the socialist controlled unions, such as the I. L. G. W. U., openly declared that with the enactment of the N. R. A. there would be no further need of strikes, that the government would do the trick.

As a result of this treachery, gains made by the dressmakers in the N. R. A. were practically wiped out. Today 20,000 dressmakers are locked out of the shops, while their union, under the leadership of the Socialists, Dubinsky and Hochman, and their ally, Zimmerman, is maneuvering with the jobbers to drive the workers back to the shop under the old sweatshop conditions.

In the shoe industry that followed the enactment of the N. R. A., the Socialist Party and the trade union bureaucrats have played the most treacherous role, equal to the treachery of their colleagues in Germany, in Austria. In the needle trades, the "Forward" and the Socialist Party prevented the unification of the workers, carried on a vicious attack against the militant elements in the Industrial Union which called on the workers not to depend on the N. R. A. but to fight militantly for their union conditions.

IN THE recent strike in the shoe industry, where 10,000 workers for a period of 17 and 18 weeks were fighting the bitter open shoppers, the Socialist Party through its press and its leaders openly lined up with the bosses and helped the bosses to build up a seabag agency, the Boot and Shoe, which is controlled by the bosses as an instrument to bring back the open shop conditions and to rob the shoe workers of the gains made as a result of their bitter struggle.

industry was an open shop industry, namely the right to the job, as well as other conditions.

In the furniture trade the splendid strike which involved practically the entire industry was sold out by the socialist leader Tietze, and today the upholsterers are slaving under miserable conditions and with the consent of the union, the bosses are taking back even the slight gains which they were forced to give to the workers in the past strike.

In the printing trade Zauser, one of the shining lights of the Socialist Party, has betrayed the interests of the workers by openly permitting the bosses to undermine the seven hour, 89 scale which the workers had won as a result of their struggle.

THESE are but a few examples of the treacherous role played by the Socialist Party and socialist-controlled unions in the day to day struggles of the workers against the bosses.

The most outstanding of these betrayals, however, the Socialist Party has carried through in the recent strikes of the taxi drivers. For the first time in many years 40,000 taxi drivers went out on strike against the most miserable and inhuman conditions. The Socialist Party, in the person of Panken, Levy and Micky Most, the true agents of the bosses, have been instrumental in betraying this strike which is of outstanding importance in the history of the strike struggles in New York City. Today the same Panken and Levy are attempting to split the union of the taxi drivers and in that way helping the big fleet owners to utilize the split to force the company union on the taxi drivers.

The betrayal of the Socialist Party was limited not only to serving the interests of the bosses during periods of strikes, but in every phase of the class struggle. The Socialist Party and the unions under its control have fostered, encouraged and helped to build up the most scandalous racketeering in the trade unions. Every attempt on the part of the workers, whether it is in the Waiters Union, in the Laundry, Building, Clerks, in the Moving Pictures or any other union, to rid themselves of these racketeers who lived on the workers, the racketeers always found their greatest supporters in the Socialist Party and "Forward" who gave their money, their press and their blessing to the racketeers.

AS against this record of the blackest treachery, the militant forces inside and outside of the A. F. of L., under the leadership of the Communist Party, will come out in the tens of thousands to celebrate May 1, to take courage in the achievements under the leadership of the fighting unions and the Communist Party. We will come together in thousands to solidify our forces, strengthen the bond of unity between all workers, and to take up with greater energy and enthusiasm the tasks of strengthening and building the militant T. U. U. L. the militant independent unions, the fighting oppositions in the A. F. of L., to build a united front of the unemployed and employed workers. To build the Communist Party under whose inspiring leadership and guidance the militant forces in the American labor movement have been able to expose and in many instances to defeat the innumerable of the Roosevelt administration, and win important concessions from the bosses and to build rank and file unions controlled by the workers as instruments to carry on the struggle for the immediate improvement in their conditions; to prepare themselves for the final struggle for the overthrow of the bankrupt capitalist system.

As a result of the experiences of the workers of New York City with the Socialist Party and A. F. of L. leaders in the past struggles, many of the workers are turning to the militant forces for leadership. Despite the poisonous propaganda of the bosses and the Socialist Party, who in every struggle are raising the red scare in order to defeat the workers, tens of thousands of workers, among them native American born workers, new sections of the working class not involved in struggles until now, are turning to the Communist Party and to the militant unions for leadership.

Workers of the Trade Unions: Let us work with greater energy and enthusiasm to make May 1 the biggest and most inspiring mass demonstration of the fighting forces of the American working class. Let us make May 1 a demonstration that will help to inspire and encourage us in the coming decisive battles of the American working class with their class enemies, the bosses and their allies, the Socialist Party and the renegades of all shades who have become part and parcel of the treacherous officialdom of the A. F. of L.

# MAY DAY AT MAGNITOGORSK

By ANDREW J. STEIGER

MAGNITOGORSK in bold relief is charted by a mountain, a blast furnace, and workers. A metallurgist could estimate the quality of magnetic ore in its mountain; an engineer would evaluate the technical excellence of the blast furnace, which is smelting the mountain of ore; but a visiting traveler singles out the workers, the builders and operators of the ore-crushers, blast furnaces, rolling mill, railroad yards, coke plant and socialist city. This is especially true if one visits Magnitogorsk on May Day, the International Holiday of Labor.

Triumphant Evening  
The celebration of May Day First, the evening before May Day First, a time of sober reflections, exchange of compliments, awarding of honors for work well done. By 5 p.m. the workers of Magnitogorsk are gathered in the circular auditorium of the Circus. Lusty voiced young pioneers, on one side of the circus ring sing out the "Song of the Drummer." The baritone voices of German foreign workers, standing with upraised fist, answer them from the opposite side, singing the "Rote Front." Speeches begin, but somehow, content is unimportant; while the ceremony of the celebration impresses the workers and engrosses the visitors, Representatives of the Society of Old Bolsheviks present a banner to the Magnitogorsk group of Young Communists (Komsomols).

Comrade Sverdlov tells the Komsomols: "We cannot build slowly and easily in the present day; we must build quickly, insanely fast."

In no other country can one see peaceful parades of workers, marching men and women, where mere size, mere bulk of living bodies is so impressive. We visitors, stand on the Grand Stand with the Party leaders and the plant managers. Along the unpaved road on the right hillside, a marching line comes swinging down, a line of people two and a half kilometers long. In the bright morning sunshine, they march and sing, men, women, children; pregnant women, women with babes in arms, youth; rarely does

one see an old or crippled person. All are young, with flushed and eager faces, with healthy, muscled bodies, dressed in bright garments and sport costumes. They march from the left across the center of the square. They come from all directions, along unpaved roads whose mud is hard-stamped by the pounding of many feet. They file by the Grand Stand in a line four abreast, in a steady stream for one hour and a quarter, a line of 90,000 persons. Over one-half the population of Magnitogorsk, an assembly of the labor force which operates this great blast furnace, this mechanical tool for smelting one-third the pig iron cast in the Ural.

Many Groups Take Part  
Looking steadily into the moving stream of persons passing by in front of the Grand Stand, one sees banners flare up, sees the mass of people break down to individuals, still separate groups of workers are identified and hailed by those on the reviewing stand. The physical culturists in blue jerseys and dark trunks pass by with springing steps or pedaling bicycles. Next, the Metal Workers appear, those workers who are rushing the rolling mill section to completion. A rousing cheer is raised for them. Then come the workers who built a dam more than a kilometer long and ten meters high, taking only 465 days to do it or less by three months of the time given them to do it. The dam forms a lake 25 kilometers long; when building it, these men, working knee-deep in mud and water, and when the temperature went as low as 35 below zero, poured concrete into the dam foundations which had been heated by steam pressure.

A group of assembly file past, the welders who, hanging onto icy scaffolds and facing a bitter winter wind that tore in from the open steppe, welded the joints for the blast furnace gas lines. Some of them had slipped off and died on the march today; they were killed outright on the scrap iron clutter about the construction. Another one of those absent today had fallen off the scaffold unnoticed by the night shift and froze to death before aid reached him in the morning. The section hands file past, builders of railroads, and in their midst are the Mongolian, oval faces of the Khirghizes, nomads of the steppes of the Ural, and of Kazakstan, tribesmen of Ghenghis Khan, brought in the enthusiasm of socialist construction, drifted to Magnitogorsk and now flow past in this demonstration of the power of the workers government.

Foreign Workers March  
Here come the American, German, Polish, Italian workers and specialists, who likewise were absorbed in the construction which goes on here and everywhere in the Soviet Union. The First Aid Ambulance goes by, representatives of medical science stamping out filth and vermin, the breeders of typhus, that dread disease which raked the population of the Socialist City. Although there is a circus here with camels and hand-wagons, the children are not following it. The children are ahead, they lead the parade, they form perhaps one-third of all those marching, they come from nurseries, kindergartens, seven year schools, factory workshop schools, Technicums, etc.

Going by the Grand Stand, they proudly lift their banners, on which are inscribed their school records, exhibited for the inspection of Comrade Tarakanova of the City Committee of the Communist Party. He shouts from the Grand Stand, "BE PREPARED." A roar of strident voices from the marching line an-

swers back: "ALWAYS READY!" Watching this demonstration which lacks all suggestion of cheap exhibitionism, with ears tuned to the strains of brass bands and the steady beat of marching feet, one catches notes struck off the holiday key. A locomotive whistles on the mountain to the left; a train load of crushed ore is ready to descend to the blast furnace. The ore-crushers rumble faintly in the distance; they dig into the mountain of magnetic ore estimated to last for 40 to 70 years. The blowing of gas pipes and the signals of the slip hoist, mingle with the beat of marching workers' feet. The blast furnace, a colt in years, is snorting and blowing, charging into the mountain of ore; it has a generation to smelt iron, to pig iron, and fabricated steel. One feels the throbb of tremendous forces let loose on this prairie-like parade ground. The ore will be smelted by the power of the toiling masses who march by in this seemingly inexhaustible stream of humanity.

The Demonstration  
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# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

"WHAT is the meaning of May Day?" a child asked me. It isn't easy to answer a child's questions. You can't hide behind all those long abstract words with which grown-ups try to impress and fool each other. You have to be as real as the weather, as solid as a load of bricks.

Kids want the facts. And here are some facts about May Day, kids:

It is one day in this world when in every country the poor people come together for their own holiday.

The churches have their different holidays. Every nation has its own holidays. But May Day is a new kind of holiday, for it unites people of every church, race and country.

All over this rolling globe you can be sure millions of people are celebrating May Day.

In China, in Japan, in India, as well as in Germany, France and England, people who speak different languages and have different customs become one big army of friends.

They sing the same songs and share the same feelings. If you had a very rapid aeroplane, and could travel from one part of the world to the other in a few minutes, you would feel at home in a thousand different places on May Day.

You might not understand the different languages, but you would know these people were singing the same songs and feeling the same hopes.

## They Make the Wheels Go Round

WHO are these people? They are the workers and farmers of the world. They are the people who make the wheels go round, but are kept in slavery. They produce everything that we wear and eat and enjoy, but themselves they must starve, they and their children.

The world is a strange place where these people who do the work are the slaves of those who do not work. It is hard to explain why this has come to be. It is part of the past, really, when all of us were monkeys in the trees. The human race has been growing, just as a child grows from its baby days into manhood. You can understand this, and you must also understand that human beings are not yet over their animal babyhood. All this slavery and cruelty is something that remains from the dark past.

But May Day is the holiday of the future. It is like a birthday which marks the growing-up of humanity.

On this day the millions of workers and farmers get together and celebrate the future, when there will be no war, or poverty, or race hatred.

May Day is a holiday on which these millions come together and say that they will fight to establish such a world, for it never will come of itself.

The rich people don't want a world like that. That's why they fight against May Day, and often shoot down and arrest the people who celebrate May Day.

The rich people want the world to remain as it is, even though so many millions of people are out of jobs today, and another great war is on the way, in which more millions will be murdered.

The rich people care more for their money than they do for the human race. Many of them will have to be removed out of the way before we can have a beautiful world. They are greedy monkeys, and quite harmful to those who would like to see humanity grow up.

Have you heard of Hitler, children? This is the kind of man-killing ape who would like to keep the world in slavery, hate and darkness.

All the Hitlers have tried for many years to kill May Day. But they have never been able to, and they never will. Man will conquer the ape.

## Fighting for Pieces of Gold

THERE is no reason, children, why there should be war between the nations, or why one man should try to have more money than another man.

The earth has riches enough for all. We have invented machines, too, that do the work of thousands of men, and that can pile up enough riches for everyone.

But the capitalist apes cannot think very clearly, and haven't yet discovered this. So they still fight against each other for pieces of gold, and when they have a big pile of it, they sit on top of it, and guard it with guns. That's what life means to them.

We who celebrate May Day are human enough to understand that there is enough wealth for everyone, and that nobody need fight for bread any longer. We can have a world of brothers, instead of a world of enemies. We can stop worrying about food and jobs, and have a wonderful time.

There are two places in the world where we who are Communists have been able to carry out this idea. This is in the Soviet Union (Russia), and in Soviet China.

May Day will be celebrated there, too, but it will not be the same as in America.

Here the capitalist police will surround us with machine-guns, armored motorcycles, tear-gas bombs, and the like.

The apes fear us. They don't want us to teach others about the future. They don't want us to tell the starving people that there is enough food for all.

But in the Soviet countries everybody will celebrate, and if there are people with guns marching, those guns will not be turned against us, but against the dangerous apes of the past.

In the Soviet lands there are no rich, and there are no poor. Nobody has to worry about a job. Things aren't perfect yet, because the apes still try to destroy these new human lands, but even now people have gotten to feel so much better than under capitalism, that May Day is like a great bright sea of joy. It makes everyone happy. They sing and parade, and celebrate the fact that they have climbed as far as they have from the ape—and that they are still climbing.

## Holiday of the Workers

Yes, May Day is the holiday of the workers of the world. Kids, never forget this. Every capitalist and church holiday is either a celebration of hate for somebody, or it is a celebration of the past.

But May Day is a holiday of world brotherhood, and a holiday that celebrates the future.

The apes can never kill it. In prisons and on ships, on farms and in factories all over the world, workers will celebrate this holiday, even if they have to do it secretly.

Things may look dark for us at times, but we know that just as children grow into men, just so the world must change, too. The apes cannot stop this growth, any more than they can stop the sun from rising. They can kill people who march on May Day, but not May Day.

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## Foreign Writers, Artists Who Ask About Cultural Work in United States



Leon Moussinac, French revolutionary novelist, critic and director; in center, poster by the German revolutionary artist, Alex Kell, which shared first prize in a Moscow Lenin poster competition; at right, L. Griffel, Hungarian revolutionary artist. Moussinac and Griffel are both in Moscow at the present

## "What Are the Revolutionary Writers And Artists of the U. S. Doing?"

By WALT CARMON

FOREIGN writers and artists keep a watchful eye on what is being done in the United States—particularly by the John Reed Clubs. They also hope for the establishment of closer relations to become better acquainted and benefit by common experiences.

Leon Moussinac, noted writer, director, critic and playwright, is an example.

"Why," he asks, "don't we know more about the achievements of American writers and artists?"

"Oh," he adds, "we know that the 'New Masses' is a weekly now, and that half a dozen new publications have sprung up in the U. S. in the last year — 'Partisan Review,' 'Left Front,' 'Anvil,' 'Partisan'—maybe you have more?"

"But why," he asks, "why don't we know more about all this—and especially your writers?"

(This kind of interview is easy—he sits at the next desk editing the French edition of "International Literature" and I'm on the English-number.)

"Well—whom do you know?" I ask.

"Dos Passos, of course—in addition to Dreiser and Anderson. Then," he thinks a moment, "Mike Gold, Langston Hughes..." and he couldn't name any more.

I mentioned a half dozen others but that didn't help. They are not known to the revolutionary circles of France.

Moussinac, (and he speaks also for the A.E.A.R., the French Association of Revolutionary Writers and Artists of France) does not know American revolutionary writers and he begs for information.

Moussinac appeals to the American John Reed Clubs and their publications to form closer contact with the A.E.A.R. and its publication, "The Communist," issued in Paris, under the editorship of Louis Aragon, noted poet, and Paul Nizan, novelist.

**Meet Moussinac**

Lack of contact between French and American cultural groups I am sure has also made American workers unaware of Moussinac. And he's decidedly worth knowing.

Here is a French revolutionary playwright, director, critic, novelist, who holds a respected position among all circles in France.

He has written for "Humanite" and "Monde." He has also written books and pamphlets on the theatre, literature, the cinema and even furniture. His two books on the cinema have been translated into a number of languages including the Japanese.

Moussinac has also directed Dos Passos' American play, "Airways,

Inc." in Paris. He is author of "La Tete La Premiere" (Head Foremost) which has received the attention of leading French critics. (A part of this novel under the title "Vive La Republique!" appeared in "International Literature" No. 4) And he has just completed in Moscow, "Prohibited Demonstration," a new novel on the eight days in Paris preceding the Sacco-Vanzetti execution. A Frenchman, Moussinac has not been disconnected with the struggle in America. In Moscow Moussinac is regarded most highly. But Moussinac knows little of the American revolutionary cultural movement. Let's remedy that. And let's get acquainted with the revolutionary writer Leon Moussinac.

**The Artists**

This holds true of not only the writers but the artists as well.

The Hungarian revolutionary artist, A. Griffel will speak for that. Griffel is a worker. He was never burdened with the art hokum of any "school." Son of the working class, his first art training was among revolutionary circles. His first and only art schooling was made possible by the Hungarian revolution. He got four months of it only. Curiously (and an example of the wide influence of revolutionary art) his first inspiration were the drawings of the American artist, Robert Minor. This was in Budapest back in 1919.

Since then Griffel has gone a long way. After the revolution was drowned in blood by the Horthy regime, Griffel made drawings for the underground groups. He spent a year in prison for that. Then he went to Vienna, Berlin, and in 1927, to Moscow.

Like Moussinac, Griffel and other Hungarian artists want to know what American artists are doing. And the German artist, Alex Kell (secretary of the Revolutionary Artists of Germany) and Helios Gomez, Spanish artists, voice the same desire.

In fact, among all revolutionary cultural workers the same question is asked almost daily.

It may be of interest to American revolutionary writers and artists to know that every bit of their work which appears in the Daily Worker and the New Masses, or in any other American revolutionary publication, is carefully translated or reproduced and broadcast to more sections of the world than they ever would hope to dream of.

This should inspire our writers and artists to more and better work. Their present activities are being watched very closely. Their work is reprinted. Marxian critics are analyzing it. In turn, our press must feature the revolutionary cultural progress being made in other sections of the world. Much of it is of tremendous interest and importance for us.

## From A Scottsboro Mother

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Friend and Fellow Workers:

I want to give thanks to the working class both white and black that belong to our great world wide movement the I. L. D. for the good work that you all have done for the freedom of my son and others that I have been reading about for more than two years. I can't say any more than that because I did not know anything about the I. L. D. until my son, Cleon was framed up. But I can gladly say today I am very well acquainted with it and glad I am. Maybe I will be a little help to the movement. I never has been able to tell anyone just how I do feel towards the movement. But I will say this. I am with the I. L. D. as long as I live because I made a promise to one of the comrades that I would fight for my son's life side by side. And I meant that the comrade was Dave Doran. (Dave Doran, of the Y. C. L.—Ed. Note) He was the first one that came to my home in Monroe, Ga. He told me if you

all mothers will stick to the I. L. D. we can save your son and they has did that so far. I know that because I talk with my son, Cleon three weeks ago and if the I. L. D. had not fought so hard they would have been dead. Soon will be three years and to think some old Mrs. Hucks from Birmingham have the nerve to visit the jail and ask the boys to let the N. A. A. C. P. help them. She says we can't do anything for you unless you all say so.

I will tell the world I am not willing for them to speak about my son unless they join hand with the I. L. D. Now if they agree with us as we first ask them to do it o.k. with me for them to work with us. If not, to hell with the N. A. A. C. P. because anybody nowadays don't feel that the world should be together. They don't need to be in the world.

MRS. VIOLA MONTGOMERY.

P. S. If this government was any good it would not stand for so many lynchings and so much other dirty work to go on.

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FIRST N.Y. SHOWING  
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GOOD SEATS 25¢ AT ALL TIMES!  
Also Now Being Shown at Maxine Theatre Chicago  
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SECOND AVE. THEATRE  
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Tonight, Saturday  
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Evening, April 28, 29

**MAXIM GORKY'S Social Master Drama**  
**Yegor Bulichev**  
Sunday Matinee April 29th  
**Sholom Aleichem's Happy Comedy**  
**Ristokraten**

Tickets: 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 at Box Office of the Theatre

## Literature on the Origin of May Day by Marxist Writers

BECAUSE May Day arouses the workers of the world to transform their smallest or biggest struggles into one great political demonstration of labor, clearly it is essential that the occasion must be used to train and sharpen the mind of the working class so that its struggles may ever rise to greater heights of political consciousness.

This is the function of the revolutionary press and its literature, and this was the function that Marx and Engels carried out so brilliantly in one of the greatest pieces of revolutionary working-class literature—the Communist Manifesto.

The Manifesto was no lofty pronouncement intended to be enjoyed by a sectarian few. Born of the fierce political struggles that rocked the continent in 1848, its revolutionary character was reiterated by Engels in a preface to the German edition of 1890. The eight-hour day movement, which like May Day itself, was started in the United States, was then occupying the attention of the working class. In his preface Engels wrote:

"As I write these lines, the proletariat of Europe and of America is holding a review of its forces; it is mobilized for the first time as one army, marching forward under one flag, and fighting for one immediate aim: an eight-hour working day. . . . This spectacle we are now witnessing will make the capitalists and landowners of all lands realize that today the proletarians of all lands are, in very truth, united."

Inevitably the working class, which has gone beyond the state of skirmishes with the capitalists and landowners of all lands, and is now near the final onslaught—the spreading of the November Revolution and Soviet Power throughout the world, has richer treasures of Marxist theory to guide its struggles. In America particularly the working class is adding to its arsenal of revolutionary theory. Through the series of Marxist Classics, for example (these are published by International Publishers), the working class attack on capital is sharpened and politicalized.

These Marxist classics will be enriched by further Marxist writings long before next May Day, International Publishers announce. Its spring list includes such works as Herr Duhring's Revolution in Science (Anti-Duhring), by Engels; Letters to Kugelmann, by Marx; the Housing Question, by Engels; "Left-Wing" Communism, the masterly analysis of Communist strategy by Lenin, long out of print.

Pamphlet literature hastens theoretical development which must receive an impetus from the May Day demonstration. Through the series, "History of the Working Class," the May First marcher will be enabled to relate his struggles of today with the background of proletarian history. Through the handy Marxist Study Course in Political Economy the worker may understand why his class interests are opposed to the rule of banker and boss and why, from his day-to-day struggle with the ruling class, he must develop the fight into a political struggle for power.

A brief survey of indispensable literature, whose serious study should be part of preparations for the greater May Day to come, would include Stalin Reports, described by Earl Browder as a "Handbook of Bolshevism"; The History of May Day, by Alexander Trachtenberg; Life and Teachings of Lenin, by Palme Dutt and Diastical Materialism, by V. Adoratsky (both these latter will be ready in a few weeks); The Foundation of the Third International, by Lenin, a ten-cent pamphlet expected off the press in a few days; and Lenin's The Proletarian Revolution and Kautsky the Renegade.

## MAY FIRST!

By JOHANNES BECHER

May First!  
This is no holiday,  
No atonement day—no day of prayer,  
No day to sweat at crowded meeting-places,  
Listening to the old meaningless Sunday-phrases  
That fall on deaf ears any way.  
No day for celebration,  
Promenading in one's ragged garments  
After a miserable working-week,  
Airing the body still pervaded with the stink of the working-places.

May First!  
Day of struggle,  
Military revision day of the world proletariat,  
March day of the working masses in all five parts of the earth.

May First!  
Day of struggle!  
Let us be ready;  
Let us be steel-strong!  
Close our ranks!  
Our minds be permeated with one thought—  
Fight!  
Our heart-beats re-echo but one word—  
Fight!

May First!  
Ever at the threshold of new life like you,  
Struggling.  
In victory or defeat,  
But step by step onward bent,  
Lighting with our spirit humanity on her march,  
Like your sun's radiance through the vastness of space—  
By your light  
That floods with fire-gleams the depths of the earth,  
That wakes anew the old longings,  
Dreams and hopes of humanity—  
By your fires  
May First,  
By your penetrating fires  
That shine a message of gladness to every creature on earth—  
We pledge:

Ceaslessly we will labor  
With all the strength of our body,  
With every thought of our brain,  
With our heart-beats we will loudly waken you, who are still slumbering in chains,  
We'll unleash the long-pent storm within us  
And sweep this madness from the earth.  
Then this day born in strife and exploitation  
Will be symbol of jubilation for all the toilers of the earth!  
We will not rest till then,  
Not cease our labors!  
This we promise.

(Adapted from the German by Chana Richter)

## AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents  
**BEGINNING MONDAY EVENING at 8:20 SHARP-**  
**JIGSAW**  
A Comedy by DAWN POWELL  
with ERNEST TRUOX and SPRING BYINGTON  
**ETHEL BARRYMORE** Theatre, 47th St., West of Broadway  
Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

**EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY**  
**AH, WILDERNESS!**  
with GEORGE M. COHAN  
**GUILD THEATRE** 52nd St., West of Broadway, Evenings 8:20  
Matinee: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

**MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play**  
**MARY OF SCOTLAND**  
with HELEN HAYES  
with PHILIP MERIVALE and HELEN MENKEN  
**ALVIN THEATRE** 52nd St., West of Broadway, Evenings 8:20  
Matinee: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

**stevedore**  
by PAUL PETERS and GEORGE SKLAR  
Thrilling drama of Negro and white workers on the docks of New Orleans  
**CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE**, 105 W 14 St.  
Eves. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45  
TICKETS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE  
30c-15c-10c-75c-\$1.00 & \$1.50. No Tax  
For information on benefits Phone Wat. 9-2451

**GLADYS COOPER** **ADRIENNE ALLEN** **RAYMOND MASSEY**  
**THE SHINING HOUR**  
**BOOTH THEATRE**, W. 45th St., Eves. 8:40  
Matinee: Thursday & Saturday 2:40

Two Great Soviet Features!  
"Superior to famous 'Road to Life'"  
—N. Y. TIMES.  
AMKINO'S film masterpiece  
**BROKEN SHOES**  
The workers' children join in the struggle against Nazis  
Produced by Mejrabomfilm in The Soviet Union (English Dialogue Titles)  
**ACME THEATRE** 14th STREET & UNION SQUARE  
MIDNITE SHOW Every Saturday 2nd WEEK

**SOVIET NEWS**  
Extraordinary!  
SEE George Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanev acquitted in the Leipzig trial, arrive in Moscow—writing greetings to the Russian people—DIMITROFF meets PROKOFEV, hero of first stratosphere flight—THE RED ARMY PARADES on Red Square in honor of 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—Naval Training at the Frunze Military Institute—etc., etc., etc.  
**ACME THEATRE** 14th STREET & UNION SQUARE  
MIDNITE SHOW Every Saturday 2nd WEEK