

Loans to U.S.S.R. Not Banned, Sen. Johnson Admits

Mum On Cummings' Statement of USSR Being "Defaulter"

ATTACKS ENGLAND Soviet Envoy in Talk With State Dep't

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Hiram Johnson (Republican) of California, the author of the recently passed bill bearing his name, which prohibits the sale of securities of a foreign nation in default to the United States government, today agreed that his bill does not forbid loaning money "to a foreign corporation like the Amoskeag." He refused, however, to say whether he agreed or disagreed with Attorney General Homer Cummings' week-end decision holding the Soviet Union a defaulter on the debts contracted by Kerensky to assist his and the Allies' plans to keep the Russian worker and peasant in the World War trenches.

Johnson, who is running for reelection with the blessing of the Roosevelt-Farley Democratic machine and hence unwilling to embarrass the administration, avoided the fact that his bill was passed in accord with the decision of the Export-Import Bank, an institution created expressly for the purpose of financing U. S.-Soviet trade, not to lend any money to the Soviet Union until the debt situation is cleared up.

There is much talk in the capital that the Roosevelt Administration maneuvered the Cummings decision not so much to abort American-Soviet trade, something it needs badly, but to attempt to hold a club over the heads of the Soviet negotiators.

Soviet Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky discussed the matter with R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, in the latter's office.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador also visited the State Department. Neither made a statement to the press.

Chicago Politician Compelled to Seek Permit for Meeting

Workers Will Protest Police Shooting Wednesday

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 7.—Mass anger of the workers on the South Side, roused by the brutal police attack on the demonstration at Wendell Phillips High School last Friday, forced Alderman Jackson of the Third Ward to agree to request a permit for the protest demonstration Wednesday, 2 p. m.

A committee of workers representing the American Consolidated Trades Council, the Communist Party, and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights met with Jackson Saturday. He agreed to get the permit from the police for a march around the school, and also said he "would use his influence" to secure the release of the five workers arrested at last Friday's demonstration.

The Alderman tried to put the question in an entirely false light when he stated that "I will see that you get police protection." Members of the committee pointed out very sharply that no "protection" from the police was needed or wanted. All that was demanded was that the cops keep their hands off.

Preparations for the demonstration are going forward all over the South Side. Workers, realizing that only a determined struggle will make Jackson's promise mean anything, are mobilizing at preliminary mass meetings daily in Washington Park and Workers' Halls. Five hundred attended the meeting in the Park Sunday.

A final mass meeting will be held at Washington Park at noon Wednesday, two hours before the demonstration.

This demonstration is called by the American Consolidated Trades Council and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights to demand the right of Negroes on the Wendell Phillips job, and to protest the smashing of the demonstration last Wednesday when Claude Lightfoot, and four others were arrested and police fired on militant workers.

The proposed line of march, which the Alderman was forced to accept, is from 51st Street and Dearborn East on 51st to Wabash, South to Forty-ninth, and West to Dearborn, where a mass meeting will be held.

Troyanovsky Denies That Soviet Union Is Defaulter

MAY PUBLISH FACTS Cummings' Decision Heartens Soviet Foes

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Declaring that Attorney General Cummings' decision barring the Soviet Union from further loans and credits in the United States is a very serious matter, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Alexander Troyanovsky, said here today that "if our arguments were better known, no one would consider us defaulters."

The Cummings decision falsely asserted that the Soviet Union is in default of its debts because it has not paid the Kerensky and Czarist loans. Under the Johnson Bill, nations declared in "default," are prohibited from floating loans or receiving credits in the United States.

"We signed no obligation to pay these debts," said Ambassador Troyanovsky, who is visiting Bryn Mawr College as a guest of Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury and Dr. Mildred Fairchild, of the College's Department of Economy and Social Research.

"If the true facts were known, I think we would not be regarded as in default. I do not believe many of the details as to the real situation are known."

The Soviet Union has been negotiating with the Roosevelt government on the debt question since recognition, and the sudden blast issued by Cummings at the request of Secretary of State Hull did not mention a single fact in connection with these debts.

The Cummings decision was purposely made abstract and in technical legal language to keep from the American people the fact that the \$37,000,000 which the Czar and Kerensky borrowed from the United States were used, not in the interest of the Russian people, but to pay huge salaries to the Czar and his retainers, to purchase arms and ammunition from the big American munitions manufacturers, and to finance Kolchak, Denikin and other whiteguard generals who were sent to slaughter the Russian people who had thrown off the Czarist power.

"The statement of Cummings," Troyanovsky added, "is very important, and perhaps our government will decide now to publish its arguments. We did not publish them in order not to create a bitter atmosphere and to make the recent negotiations run smoother. Now that this statement has been made, I think maybe we will be glad to publish the real facts. If our arguments were better known, no one would consider us defaulters."

"The Export-Import Bank, you know, made a statement that it would not grant us credits. It said it did not want to start business with any Soviet organizations until the President decides on our mutual claims satisfactorily. After the President decides negotiations are in a satisfactory condition, the Export-Import Bank can start business."

The Cummings decision, which gives courage to all the enemies of the Soviet Union attempting to forge a united imperialist war front, came at a moment of the sharp conflicts between the United States and Japan, and when the Japanese were attempting to lead these antagonisms into the channel of a general attack against the workers' fatherland.

EIGHTY TRAPPED IN GERMAN MINE

MUELHEIM, Germany, May 7.—Eighty workers were imprisoned underground today when a short circuit set fire to a potash mine in the town of Gugginggen.

Court Doctors Use Surgery On Negro to Get Confession

NEW YORK, May 7.—How psychiatrists attached to the Court of General Sessions applied torture to a Negro to make him confess guilt, when he claimed innocence, was revealed during an investigation by the Commissioner of Hospitals today, along with other disclosures of their third-degree brutalities against prisoners. The Negro had neither money nor lawyers and the others were equally helpless.

At first, the victim was informed that unless he confessed immedi-

"The Soviet Union Has Never Defaulted"



Replying to the charge that the U.S.S.R. is in "default" on the debts contracted by the Czar, Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador, shown here with his wife, gave the lie to the statement that the Soviet Government ever failed to meet its obligations.

City Officials Balk at Permit for May 10 Rally

But Workers Continue Preparations for Anti-Nazi Meet

NEW YORK.—The Mayor was in Poughkeepsie yesterday when a delegation of eight, headed by Pauline Rogers, of the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, called at City Hall to demand a permit and the right to march through the streets of Yorkville on May 10. The police lieutenant, in polite fusion fashion, suggested that the delegation see Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the Board of Aldermen. But Deutsch, too, who has often declared his verbal opposition to Hitler, was busy, and his secretary informed them that "the best way is to send a letter."

The group was advised to see Police Commissioner O'Ryan at police headquarters, but on their arrival they were told that O'Ryan was attending a funeral in Staten Island. Finally, after much passing of the buck, as only New York boss politicians can do it, the delegation was given an audience before Deputy Police Commissioner Fowler.

In a long conference, Fowler attempted to put on the "fair and square" mantle when the delegation demanded a permit to march, to bring the workers of Yorkville into the international struggle to free Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned and tortured in the German Nazi dungeons.

"Don't you think you would just be looking for trouble by going into

Columbia Professor Issues Attack On Equal Pay for Women

NEW YORK.—Dr. Ralph J. McCaughy, of Columbia Teachers College, says he thinks men are worth higher salaries for the same work than women.

"It's 'pernicious,'" said the reactionary McCaughy, to pay as much to women teachers as to men doing the same work."

Members of the Unemployed Teachers Association and other teachers' organizations have suggested that Dr. McCaughy be isolated in a museum before he begins to issue statements demanding that women take on the Moslem veil.

Courtesy Case May Force To Endorse H.R. 7598

CASEY, Ill.—As a result of a drive around the May Day issues, the mayor and two aldermen endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). The May Day demonstration, the first ever held in this town, was held last Tuesday and resulted in the distribution of 200 copies of the Daily Worker and many copies of the Farmer's National Weekly.

CORRECTION
BENLD, Ill.—August Bartulis, elected to the city council on the united front workers' ticket, is not a member of the Communist Party as reported in the Daily Worker several days ago.

'Daily' Will Expose Nazi Propaganda in Congress Tomorrow

An article by Joseph Freeman exposing official Nazi propaganda disseminated among the members of the United States Congress will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

Freeman's article reveals the vicious lies sent out by the fascist Hitler government in an attempt to sell the "new" Germany as the "Standard Bearer in the Fight against the International Danger of Bolshevism," to congressmen and other U. S. officials.

Don't miss this expose. Order your "Daily" now!

Steel Workers, AFL Unions, Mass Meets Demand H. R. 7598

Demand Congressmen Sign Round Robin Petition

NEW YORK.—Six working class organizations and fraternal groups with a combined membership of 2,817, in Monessen, Pa., a steel center, have endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). They are the Roosevelt New Deal Federation with 2,000 members; Croatian Benefit and Educational Society with 350 members; Croatian Fraternal Union, Lodge 194, with 335 members; Slovenian National Benefit Union, Lodge 505, with 62 members; Workers Educational Club with 36 members, and I.W.O. Branch 4264 with 34 members.

A. F. of L. Unions Endorse H. R. 7598

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Local 9 in Oshkosh, Wis., and the Empire State Motion Picture Operators Union of New York, comprising some 300 members, unanimously endorsed the Workers Bill.

May Day Mass Meets Act

Workers assembled at a mass meeting in Elkhart, Ind., unanimously endorsed the bill, and voted to send a copy of the resolution to Congressman Pettinling, demanding that he sign the round robin petition to bring the bill up for vote, and support the bill in Congress.

Similarly, the workers of Ellwood City, Pa., at a May Day mass meeting, endorsed the bill and demanded that Congressman Swick sign the petition and support the Workers Bill.

A mass meeting of unemployed workers of New Britain, Conn., after unanimously voting for the Workers Bill, addressed a resolution to Congressman Kopleman, demanding that he support the bill.

Force Casey Mayor To Endorse H.R. 7598

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Vets Head for Convention At Capital May 10

Meet Opposition from Reactionary Groups Fighting Bonus

TOLEDO, May 7.—A contingent of more than 50 veterans left this morning for Washington to join in the fight for the passage of the Bonus Bill and to take part in the National Convention of Veterans to be held at Washington on May 10.

Wires were sent to the state Senator and Congressmen, demanding adequate facilities for the preparation of the convention at Washington and support of the veterans' Three-Point Program for relief, the bonus and for unemployment insurance.

CHICAGO.—More than 100 veterans left here for Washington after a parade through the streets.

The hall from which the vets left was surrounded by police and detectives, as well as dicks from the Red Squad, who sought to provoke an attack.

NEW YORK, May 7.—In a direct drive against the coming Veterans' Convention to be held at Washington on May 10, the American Veterans' Association, a group controlled by the reactionary National Economy League, today called for a mass meeting in opposition to the payment of the bonus to veterans. Supported by property-holding and banking groups, the association called for a meeting on the same day that the vets meet in Washington. They will meet in the Seventh Regiment Armory. The association is directing all its efforts to break any mass movement of the vets for the repeal of the vicious "Economy Act."

Use Fake Charge To Arrest Negro

Welsh, Militant Worker, Held in \$500 Bail

NEW YORK.—Frederick Welsh, militant chairman of the Committee Against Discrimination of C.W.A., and Unemployed Workers, was arrested yesterday on a framed-up charge of possessing policy slips. Welsh, a Negro worker, was arrested by a detective on the Allerton Ave. station while on his way to a downtown meeting.

At the Bronx County Jail where he was held in \$500 bail, Welsh said: "I was arrested on account of my activity against discrimination in the C.W.A."

As chairman of the committee Welsh has forced the Home Relief Bureau to reverse its Jim-crow policy in several instances.

Detroit Communist Party Membership Meeting Wednesday

DETROIT, May 7.—A general membership meeting of the Communist Party will be held Wednesday, eight p.m., at Finnish Hall, 8969 14th St., near McGraw.

The meeting will discuss the present situation among Detroit workers and the next steps.

Strike Largest Textile Mill; Ala. Ore Miners Keep Scabs Out of Pits

'We'll Wade Through Blood to Put Scabs to Work,' Says Thug

MICH. BAKERS OUT 1,200 Peckinhouse Men Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BESSEMER, Ala., May 7.—"We'll wade through blood neck deep to put scabs to work," said a mine company gunman here yesterday.

But attempts of the mine owners to put scabs in the mines failed utterly this morning.

Carloads of scabs guarded by deputies moved toward the struck mines last night and attempted to get in under the cover of darkness. Strikers, well aware of the sneaking tactics and strategy of the mine owners, were waiting for the strike-breakers and stopped them as they came near the pits.

Three scabs, Lightfoot, Nora and Greechey, were beaten by miners when they attempted to break through the ore strikers' picket line.

Ore mining is now at a complete standstill, following a walk-out of the miners of the Spaulding mine. The number of strikers reaches over 8,000.

At a recent strike meeting, plans were worked out for a mass march on the Terminal Coal and Iron Co. and Republic Steel mines to close them down.

White and Negro unemployed miners are out solid on the picket lines.

Detroit Bakers Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—Twenty two members of Jewish Master Bakers Association were today forced to close their shops by a strike of workers which started May 1st. The strike is led by local 78 of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers International Union (A. F. of L.).

Saturday the strikers rejected efforts of Regional Labor Board to send them back with only small gain. They are sticking fast to the original demands for a seven and a half hour day, \$10 a week wage increase for all classifications, all baking to be done by union men and recognition of May First as holiday for bakers.

1,200 Cedar Rapids Packers Strike

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 7.—Twelve hundred workers of the Wilson and Co. packers walked out on strike here yesterday in an attempt to force union recognition from the company.

News Flash

1,000 N. Y. Workers Haul Fascist Daniell Off Speaker's Stand

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 6.—A crowd of a thousand workers in Union Sq. was dispersed this afternoon by three riot squads and policemen armed with riot guns, when they became incensed over a typically fascist speech by Eugene Daniell, Harvard graduate who believed fame last year on the charge of leaving a bomb in the Stock Exchange and who constitutes the "National Independent Party."

The workers, shouting "Down with Fascism," gave Mr. Daniell a mild licking, after pulling him down from the platform. Policemen attempted to disband the meeting but were unsuccessful until reinforcements in the shape of three riot squads drove up.

Although Daniell charged that "Communists had called the cops," the police shielded him from the aroused workers.

Subscribe to the Daily Worker. One month daily or six months of the Saturday edition for 75 cents. Send your subscription to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Baltimore Seamen Thank The Daily Worker For Its Help

NEW YORK.—Eighty seamen and two longshoremen, from the delegation in Washington to fight for the right of the Baltimore seamen to handle their own relief, requested that the Daily Worker publish the following statement. The fight of the seamen is now being told in the "Daily" in the series, "Labor Rouses the Waterfront." The letter follows:

"Upon our arrival in Washington, D. C., in our march from Baltimore, we were given the utmost cooperation by Margaret Young and Seymour Waldman, the Daily Worker Washington correspondents. Scores of men were in need of immediate medical attention for their feet.

Union Leaders to Hear Stachel Speak On C.P. Convention

NEW YORK.—A meeting of all leading functionaries in the trade unions will be held tonight at the Workers Center, 2nd floor, at 7 p.m.

Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council, will make a report on the 8th Convention of the Communist Party and the immediate problems facing the trade union workers in New York City.

Party members who are trade union functionaries are excused from unit meetings to attend this meeting, by decision of the District Secretariat.

Farmers Will Push Relief Legislation

United Farm League to Develop Fight for Bill

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.—Endorsement of the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill by the Executive Council of the United Farmers League at its meeting in Minneapolis Saturday and Sunday, May 5 and 6, will immediately develop tremendous mass pressure for this bill, which has been initiated by the Communist Party.

The discussion in the Executive Council indicates clearly that the bill represents the basic interests of the impoverished section of the farm population, providing as it does for the abolition of evictions, foreclosures, seizures, attachments of the farms and property of working farmers; cancelling the huge debt and tax burdens of the working farmers; and providing immediate cash relief and production credit out of a two billion dollar fund to be raised by increased taxes on the rich.

The draft program and by-laws of the United Farmers' League, which will be presented to the First National Convention in Minneapolis, June 22 to June 25, was discussed in detail by the Executive Council and further preparations for the convention were outlined.

The complete text of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill will be featured by the Farmers Weekly in its next issue. The Weekly will begin an intensive campaign to present this draft to the impoverished farmers of the country and to force its introduction into Congress in the present session and to rally mass action to force its passage.

Paterson Printers On Picket Lines in Newspaper Strike

Daily Worker Helps, Says Striker, In Fight for Wages

PATERSON, N. J., May 6.—Above the entrance to the Paterson Evening News is a sign reading, "The Daily Worker helps." They refused to work for \$44 a week (52 weeks' employment). They also refused arbitration." The printers in Paterson's newspapers are on strike.

Two policemen are in the doorway to see that the scabs are not harmed. Two other cops keep the pickets moving.

"If they paid \$44 we would go back to work," reads one sign of a picket.

"Have you seen the write-up on your strike in the Daily Worker?" asks our Daily Worker reporter.

"It was swell!" says the picket. "We're all reading the paper."

"Publishers lie when they say they paid us \$44; we were paid as low as \$32," reads another strikers' sign.

Around the corner is the Morning Call, another paper on strike. Chas. Young, mechanical superintendent of the Bergen Record, came to scab here the other day and must have slipped on a banana peel, for his chin is all bruised. Neither of the papers have been able to get any proofreader to scab. As a result the papers are appearing full of errors. Meyer Bros., Quackenbush and Slaters' Department Stores in Paterson refused to pay for ads placed in wrong positions and full of errors. The Whitefish ad was run in two places. One ad was two days old. Eighteen pages in the News were taken from the Call. Both papers are using all sorts of fillers.

The News lost 5,000 readers in two days. The strikers are calling on all readers to support their strike.

These are the same yellow sheets that slandered the textile workers in the last national silk strike. The Paterson News is close to Mayor Hinckley.

"The National Textile Workers' Union will back up the printers till they win their demands," says Moe Brown, militant textile leader.

5,000 Out Over Head of Riviere, Leader of AFL Union

FLINT MEN BACK Sold Out By A. F. of L. Officials

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 7.—Workers of the Cotton Division of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the largest textile plant in the country, walked out on strike this morning.

It was estimated at 11 a.m. that between 3,000 and 5,000 of Amoskeag's 10,000 workers were out.

The workers are striking against a tricky decision made recently by the N.R.A. Arbitration Board in Washington, which made it appear that the workers would receive wage increases ranging from five to ten per cent.

Strikers pointed out that while some would receive the five and ten per cent wage increases, a great number would get no increase whatsoever.

Horace Riviere, organizer of the United Textile Workers' Union, true to the strikebreaking policies of the A. F. of L. leaders, declared that he was not sponsoring the strike and was doing all in his power to keep the woolen division from joining it.

A.F. of L. Heads Sell Out Another Auto Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FLINT, Mich., May 7.—American Federation of Labor leaders again appeared in a strike breaking role when they managed to get 500 wet sanders at Fisher Body plant No. 1 here to vote last night to return to work after a stoppage lasting several days. The men several days ago refused to work because of intensive speed-up.

The company, fearing that the strike would spread, locked the entire plant with the aid of Francis J. Dillon, A. F. of L. organizer, and other A. F. of L. officials. The company managed to persuade the men to agree to return to jobs with nothing granted. The strikers have asked for a conference with the plant manager.

The stoppage shows that, despite the repeated betrayals by A. F. of L. leaders, discontent continues to seethe among the auto workers. The need of building a strong rank and file opposition in the A. F. of L. locals was never greater than now.

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Scottsbor Mothers Will See Roosevelt Mothers Day, May 13

Negro Lawyer to Investigate Charges of Torture

NEW YORK—Speaking of the trip of the five Scottsboro mothers to Washington to interview the President on Mothers' Day, Joseph Brodsky, representative of the International Labor Defense in the case, said: "In the name of Osmond K. Frankel, retained as lawyer in charge of the appeal, and Joseph K. Brodsky, attorney for the International Labor Defense, we feel that this is particularly the case in which the President of the United States should exert his influence as chief executive of the United States to see that justice is done to these innocent victims of racial prejudice."

Pat Toohey to Speak In the Bronx Tonight

NEW YORK—Pat Toohey, editor of "Labor Unity," official organ of the Trade Union Unity League, will speak tonight at 8 o'clock at the auditorium of the Cooperative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East. His subject will be "Why an Independent Federation of Labor?" The lecture is under the auspices of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

School Board Bans Discussion After Hathaway Speaks

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 6.—Following a speech by Clarence Hathaway at the New Orleans Public Forum at which many Negro workers were present, the Orleans Parish School Board banned discussions of "economics and ways out of the depression" in public school buildings.

Free Speech "Rights" Denied After Editor Smashes Jim-Crow

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Loans to U.S.S.R. Not Banned, Sen. Johnson Admits

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Johnson today admitted that the United States government is not prohibited from making loans to the Soviet Union.

Beauty Operators In Strike Walkout Arrest 24 for Picketing Brooklyn Shop

NEW YORK—Twenty-four beauty operators of the Dorines Beauty Shop, Brooklyn, were arrested when they tried to form picket lines in their strike for an eight-hour day, union recognition and the right to join a union of their own choice under the leadership of the United Hairdressers and Beauticians Union, 135 W. 42nd St.

Fur Shops Strike For Wage Increase

NEW YORK—Workers of the Green Brothers and Goldstein, 345 Seventh Ave., and Uberman Bros., 226 W. 25th St., both fur shops, were declared on strike yesterday by the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, 131 W. 25th St.

Two Special Meetings of Furriers Called

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Laundry Strikers of Chicago Helped by Daily Worker Story

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—Exposure in last Saturday's Daily Worker of their action forced officials of the A. F. of L. Laundry Workers Union to find a ten dollar check sent to Saratoga Laundry strikers by Painters' Local 275 several weeks ago.

Denounce S. P. Leader Who Tries to Break the Karp Brothers Strike

NEW YORK.—"You're a strike-breaker," workers shouted at Henry Jager, Socialist Party leader, when he came last Saturday night to speak to strikers of the Karp Bros. store.

Peoria County May 1 Demands Passage of Bill H. R. 7598

PEORIA, Ill., May 4.—May Day and the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), were successfully popularized here thru the mass meeting and demonstration organized by the Peoria County Unemployment Council at Court House Square.

By Educating the workers' party, Marxium educates the vanguard of the proletariat, thus fitting it to seize power and lead the whole people towards socialism, to carry on and to organize the new order, to become the teacher, the guide, the leader of all who labor and are exploited—their teacher, guide and leader in the work of organizing their social life without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie—Lenin.

I.L.D. Demands Sheriff's Arrest in Norman Kidnaping

ILD Lakeland Organizer Attacked by Police, Patterson Says

NEW YORK.—Demand for the immediate arrest of Sheriff W. W. Chase of Lakeland, Fla. for the kidnaping and possible murder of Frank Norman, International Labor Defense organizer there, was made by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I.L.D. in letters Saturday to Governor Dave Sholtz and Mayor E. L. Mack.

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Gutters of New York



THE BLESSING
"People unwilling to defend this country in case of war should be deported. I am proud to boast that Fordham University, a Catholic university, was not the scene of any of the recent anti-war demonstrations."
THE VERY REV. ALOYSIUS J. HOGAN,
President of Fordham University.

"I Was Just an Honest Crook," Whines Insull, on Arrival

NEW YORK.—Samuel Insull, former big midwestern utilities magnate, who for the past two years has been traveling and living abroad, a ruined man with only about 10 to 20 million dollars left of his huge fortune, arrived here yesterday and was immediately escorted to a train bound for Chicago.

The old grafter, who ruined thousands upon thousands of small middle class investors, and who during his two-year exile made a habit of conveniently getting heart-attacks whenever the police got too close for his sensitive nostrils, built his huge fortune by issuing millions of dollars worth of valueless securities and stocks in connection with his vast paper holding companies of electric power companies.

But now Insull is contrite. "I have erred," he whined on his arrival. "I made mistakes, but they were honest mistakes." What Mr. Insull meant was that he thought he'd never get caught in his shady dealings.

Boilermakers, On City Officials, Cops Strike in College Town, Reject NRA

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—Sixty skilled and unskilled workers walked out of the Riverside Boiler Works on April 29. The workers have elected their own strike committee and are demanding recognition of their Industrial Metal Workers' Union, increased pay, and full payment for their work. The strike is now entering its second week. The strikers have stopped scabs sent by A. F. of L. officials from entering the plant.

Fur Shops Strike For Wage Increase

NEW YORK—Workers of the Green Brothers and Goldstein, 345 Seventh Ave., and Uberman Bros., 226 W. 25th St., both fur shops, were declared on strike yesterday by the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, 131 W. 25th St.

Laundry Strikers of Chicago Helped by Daily Worker Story

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—Exposure in last Saturday's Daily Worker of their action forced officials of the A. F. of L. Laundry Workers Union to find a ten dollar check sent to Saratoga Laundry strikers by Painters' Local 275 several weeks ago.

Denounce S. P. Leader Who Tries to Break the Karp Brothers Strike

NEW YORK.—"You're a strike-breaker," workers shouted at Henry Jager, Socialist Party leader, when he came last Saturday night to speak to strikers of the Karp Bros. store.

Peoria County May 1 Demands Passage of Bill H. R. 7598

PEORIA, Ill., May 4.—May Day and the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), were successfully popularized here thru the mass meeting and demonstration organized by the Peoria County Unemployment Council at Court House Square.

Samuel Farber Dies Of Heart Attack in Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Members of the Communist Party and of all revolutionary mass organizations in South Philadelphia, were greatly grieved at the sudden death last week of Samuel Farber, from a heart attack.

Fellow Worker Farber was a close sympathizer with the revolutionary movement and was of great help to various organizations in his capacity as manager of Gollub's on South Seventh Street. He is survived by a widow and several sons, and all members of revolutionary organizations who knew him, wish to extend comradely condolences to his family.

'Forward' Launches Attack on Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 6.—Workers of the Starrie Mill, who returned to work after a six weeks' strike, walked out again Thursday noon. This was in protest against the actions of the bosses to discriminate against the workers who were the most militant and active in the organization of the shop before the strike and during it.

Accuses Communists of "Antagonizing" Cops

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Smith Ends Stove Strike in Detroit With Betrayal

DETROIT, May 6.—The strike of one thousand workers at the Michigan Stove Company has finally been smashed. The walkout started April 9 under the leadership of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, with demands for a 20 per cent wage increase and the 36-hour, five-day week. Despite the splendid militancy of the strikers, the treacherous policies of Matthew Smith, General Secretary of the M. E. S. A. plus the terror against the strikers by armed gangsters, operating under police protection, succeeded in breaking the strike.

Head of MESA Leaves Strikers Open to Blacklist

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Workers Paid 90 Cents a Week at Forced Labor

AUSTIN, Texas.—A new measure by the government is trying to further enslave the Southern workers in the "subsistence village" system. A consolidation of transient camps and subsistence farms, such villages are under construction in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Subsistence Farms Started in Texas

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SPORTS

An Anti-War Field Day

PARTICULARLY needed in the fight against war and fascism is a strong workers' sport movement. This must be emphasized time and time again. When the imperialists contrive to plunge the world into another conflict, it will depend upon the youth, organized and class-conscious, to take an active part in the struggle against the war-mongers. Especially will it depend upon the most physically capable of the youth, the type which should naturally be enrolled in a workers' sport movement.

Yet, it is true that the work of organizing such a movement in the United States has been a difficult one. It is painful to think how insignificant our athletic organizations are, in comparison with the similar ones which grew up in Germany, for instance. This fact remains, though it must be kept in view, of course, that a body like our Labor Sports Union, whose duty it is to be the dominant factor in the forming and welding of such groups, is severely handicapped both in money and in forces with which to carry on its task.

It is obvious that thousands of workers who have not been contacted by workers' clubs and who are in the main unaware of the existence of such clubs are members of so-called social clubs. These clubs provide them with various forms of recreation besides athletics. They are even in many instances discussion clubs. With them more than one form of co-operation can be successfully achieved. On the issue of war and fascism particularly, is the ground for action. On a like issue the National Students League was able to stage a nation-wide strike and demonstration.

FROM the Council, however, comes a complaint. It has approached the Labor Sports Union and the National Students League and the International Labor Defense, but from none of these, it asserts, has it received any active co-operation. The national secretary of the Labor Sports Union, Comrade Richard Heikinen, informs me that this is not so far as his organization is concerned. But it is obvious that all these bodies must make a resolute attempt to popularize the event, not only in getting down spectators and sympathizers with its purpose, but in bringing about mass participation in the contests. Whatever help this column can give, of course, fully offered.

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Cincinnati	600 100 010-2 10 0
New York	500 001 002-3 11 1
Philadelphia	000 000 000-0 4 1
Chicago	000 001 10x-2 7 0
Boston	001 003 000-5 10 2
Pittsburgh	015 000 000-0 6 12 3
Baltimore	011 003 010-1 7 18 1
St. Louis	000 000 001-1 7 2
New York	000 010 10x-14 14 0
Baltimore	001 00003 00-8 8 2
Boston	001 003 000-5 10 2
Sorrell, Rowe and Hayworth, Cochrane	

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE	
St. Louis	000 100 000-1 5 0
Rochester	001 011 10x-6 12 1
Russell and Cronin; Michaels and Lewis	
New York	300 000 010-4 5 1
Toronto	002 020 01x-5 12 1
La Rocca, Duke and Collins; Blake and Smith	
Baltimore	000 000 010-4 5 1
Albany	000 000 010-4 5 1
Sorrell, Rowe and Hayworth, Cochrane	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
St. Louis	000 000 001-1 7 2
New York	000 010 10x-14 14 0
Baltimore	001 00003 00-8 8 2
Boston	001 003 000-5 10 2
Sorrell, Rowe and Hayworth, Cochrane	

Workers Put Bank On Trial for Jim-Crow Policy in Tenement

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, which recently attempted to evict Cyril Briggs, Negro revolutionary leader, will be put on trial today for fascist attempts to split the working class, by its tenants at 425 E. 6th St.

The mock trial, which will be open to all workers, takes place at the City-Grand Youth Club, 380 Grand Street at 8:30 this evening. Zamosa, Sadie Van Veen, F. D. Griffin and others will take part in the proceedings.

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Buffalo Aircraft Strikers Not Afraid Of Bosses 'Red Scare'

For Fighting United Front to Win the Strike; "Communists Are Most Active Strikers," Workers Point Out

By JIM WEST
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Completely rejecting the proposals of the Buffalo Regional Labor Board to go back to work and mediate their strike, 2,200 aircraft workers are gathering their forces for larger mass picket lines and greater mass support in a determined effort to win their strike for higher wages.

A tremendous ovation greeted the recommendation of the Aeronautical Workers Union Executive Committee to reject the Labor Board proposals at the meeting of the union last Friday night. Immediately upon hearing the report of the executive, a striker made a motion that the body as a whole unanimously vote to continue the strike. The motion was carried 100 per cent for continuation of the strike.

Leaflet of Marine Workers
Prior to the meeting, the Marine Workers Industrial Union distributed a leaflet warning against Labor Board arbitration and urging the strikers to stand firm for direct negotiations with the employers. The leaflet read in part:

Fellow Workers:
The Marine Workers Industrial Union is vitally interested in seeing you win your strike. We know that a victory for you will strengthen the struggles of the seamen and harbor workers.

We speak to you with the experience of 75 marine strikes in recent months led by our union in this country. Of these 75 strikes, NONE WERE LOST. In none of these strike settlements was there any such thing as "impartial" 3rd party. All of them were settled by direct negotiations with the ship owners. We have found from experience that so-called "impartial boards," like the Labor Board, etc., "accidentally or purposely" line up with the employers and AGAINST the strikers.

Aircraft workers! You have struck at a time when production was high. Conditions are in your favor. Thousands of workers are with you! To call off your strike now would be suicide.

Your best guarantee to win is to continue mass picketing! Rally more mass support! Stand firm for open direct negotiation of your elected committee with the employers.

We are behind you 100 per cent and pledge our continued support. Do not let them put another one over on you as they did with the aircraft code.

Stand firm and undivided and victory is yours! Beware of "impartial" third parties like labor boards! Unity and struggle will win every battle of the workers! This leaflet was received with great enthusiasm.

Communist Support Welcomed
The Buffalo "Trend," so-called Liberal weekly, declares that a "shadow has existed over the Aircraft Workers Union, because it has admitted Communists to its ranks," showing that once more that when you "scratch a Liberal you find a reactionary."

What are the feelings of the strikers about the Communists? Let them speak for themselves:
One striker stated: "As soon as workers go on strike, they are Communists, whether they know it or not. Believe me, the elections this year will show far different results than previous years!"

Scores of strikers, when reminded of weak sisters and the police that "Reds are in this strike," reply: "Sure they are; and what of it? Where are the Republicans and the Democrats? Look at those deputies. Last year they were getting us to vote Democrat, now they club us on the line; a lot of them are Democrat and Republican committeemen, too. The Communists are OK. They're for the workers, and workers themselves! They support the policy of a fighting united front of all workers against the employers."

Great Majority Solid
The ranks of the strikers remain undivided, despite increased attacks on the picket lines, despite company efforts to organize a group to walk back in. The strikers are proceeding to rally mass support for the demand to force the removal of the deputy who began the attack on a woman picket, mother of eleven children and wife of a striker, who was knocked into insensibility.

The Buffalo Local of the Aero Union has been active in organizing aircraft workers throughout the country, having sent field organizers to such distant places as Seattle, Wash., many months ago. The aircraft industry looks to Buffalo, and a successful strike here will strengthen the struggles and organization of aircraft workers throughout the country.

The Communist Party and Young Communist League continue their active work in the strike and a series of open air meetings to rally increased support have been arranged.

Laundry Workers Win Demands After Being On Strike Two Weeks

NEW YORK—After a two week's strike, led by the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, the Universal Shirt Laundry Co., 312 E. 95th St., signed a contract with the union.

Through the settlement, which went into effect yesterday, the workers won shorter hours (the 45-hour week), wage increases and union recognition.

Labor Rouses the Waterfront

II. THE MARINE WORKERS GAIN CONTROL OF RELIEF

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

"Scratch-House News," a single-sheet, mimeographed newspaper, appeared on the Baltimore waterfront in September, 1932. It was distributed free by the Waterfront Unemployed Council. Typical of its contents were two items in its first issue:

"ANIMALS MAIM SEAMEN
"Several seamen tried to sleep in Brother Wolfe's House of Horrors (a waterfront mission), but slumber they could not. They had no more than lay down when they were attacked by ferocious bedbugs, crums and unknown animals. Those who managed to escape unharmed went down and demanded that the Reverend boil the joint up to make it fit for human beings. A committee visited the Reverend the next day, but to no avail. So the committee went to the Board of Health with the damning evidence, including some of the hog-wash called 'stew' in a bottle. A Board of Health inspector was down to the mission before the committee got back. Wolfe explained that they were just seamen who were dissatisfied with his dump, and the inspector beat it. It appears that the bedbugs have increased in size since then. Maybe this explains where all the truckloads of grub go to, because it's not on the table and it's a cinch it don't evaporate."

"DOUBLE WORK, HALF PAY!
"The Williams Line, that makes piles of \$\$ in intercoastal trade, have devised a scheme to rob a few more nickels from the seamen. The S. S. Willmote, one of the floating prisons of this company, called up the U. S. Shipping Board for a man capable of performing the feat of doing O. S. (ordinary seaman) and messboy's work combined for the staggering sum of \$32.50 per month. They succeeded in getting a man. This shows what the shipowners want.

Instead of a two-watch system, they intend to have the seamen on a one-watch system. You sign on, go on watch, stay on watch until you sign off. One trip, one watch. On the beach, starvation, misery and death. The Dollars, Munsons, and all the shipowners will not stop at anything in their greed for profits. Seamen can make these shipowners come across with better conditions by organizing and fighting. JOIN THE MARINE WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION!"

This proletarian's pens scratched out the background of acute, immediate needs on which the heroic fight for workers' control of unemployment relief developed. It took a year and a dramatic strike to rally the unemployed seamen "on the beach," but once they mobilized, it was for a militant class struggle.

With continual collective exposure of corruption, drawing their ranks ever closer through demonstrations and strikes—this is how they won. A Marine Workers' Industrial League was organized here in 1929, and converted into a branch of the M. W. I. U. in the summer of 1930. A Waterfront Unemployment Council was organized in 1931. Membership was small. As a seaman reported, "You could talk organization, but that was all. You couldn't convince anybody the others would stick." The national strike, which was lost in 1921 under the leadership of the A. F. of L. International Seamen's Union, was still a fresh memory, and so was that of the big 1923 strike led by the I. W. W.

But the need for organized resistance became acute. After 1929, the average wages of \$62.50 per month dwindled to \$40 to \$50. On certain vessels the two-watch system supplanted the three-watch system. The Munson Line began to hold back wages. More and more seamen piled onto "the beach" as big lines merged; and rationalization and speed-up appeared all along the line, until it wasn't rare for mess-room meals to be replaced by feeding in the fog-sie. The unemployed

seamen in this port had to choose between gospel missions and Y. M. C. A. "Anchorage," in all of which the avowed rule was "Cash customers first." There was no public relief. Many of them lived on credit, or bummed meals and slept in box-cars.

Against all this "Scratch-House News" and the union's port bulletin and leaflets kept up a barrage, and last August a leaflet heralded, "Strike!—The first strike for higher wages since 1923!" The S. S. Diamond Cement was tied up. The whole crew struck for a \$10 increase. Police went aboard and arrested four and put the rest on shore. Longshoremen dropped their hooks in sympathy. A picket line formed, and unemployed seamen massed in it. Late at night the ship was tossed out into the stream. There she lay for four days. She was towed to Philadelphia, then, with a skeleton crew of professional scabs, berthed with increased wages. The effect of this was immediate. Both employed and unemployed began to come into the union and the Unemployed Council. Strikes became epidemic; Munson crews struck as regularly as they hit Baltimore.

By fall the Unemployed Council was rallying small demonstrations outside the Anchorage to raise demands for an end to conditions reported by "Scratch-House News." The paper specified enormous sums collected by welfare agencies from owning-class patrons including ship owners, and told how these were required by the charity agency's keeping down relief standards to discourage striking. It concentrated upon the acts of P. T. "Spare Parts" (Superfuous) Hardin, relief director of the Anchorage, and of Frank, nicknamed "Warden" Mitchell, secretary of the Anchorage, and ex-prison chaplain. Finally the Unemployed Council challenged Mitchell and Hardin to appear at an open street meeting to explain their use of funds in the Anchorage. They didn't come. The seamen elected a committee to go inside to see the officials. Police, regularly stationed there, were increased in number, but the committee went through and those inside massed around them. Mitchell heard the case and denounced his accusers. The committee invited all present to a meeting at their headquarters. More than 100 responded, and there began a mass campaign against the Y.M.C.A. and all its works. Seamen inside and outside the Anchorage



Federal relief officials say that they "do not know how the seamen got control of the Seamen's Relief Project in Baltimore." But the seamen know. By exposing the graft of the relief officials, by strikes and mass pressure, the seamen forced the grafting officials to resign, leaving the seamen in control. Then, for the first time, the seamen on the waterfront got decent relief. Above, the seamen's project on Thames St., Baltimore, controlled by the seamen themselves.

seamen in this port had to choose between gospel missions and Y. M. C. A. "Anchorage," in all of which the avowed rule was "Cash customers first." There was no public relief. Many of them lived on credit, or bummed meals and slept in box-cars.

Just before Thanksgiving, one of them discovered that a supply of chickens had been secured for the Anchorage; another reported he saw Mitchell take three of them from the restaurant where they were being dressed to his car. "Scratch-House News" put out an extra. The banner headline: "Hardin Common Chicken Thief!" I have not seen the paper, but I believe the seamen's statement that a John Doe warrant was issued for "The Editor of the Scratch-House News." He was never identified, for in fact he was a collective editor—the mass of seamen on the waterfront.

The waterfront was in an uproar. Mitchell couldn't walk the street without being surrounded by seamen who stood and stared at him. He gave a statement to a local newspaper, telling how "Old man Winter is no longer a bugaboo to seamen on the waterfront." The Unemployment Council called a mass meeting and read the story there. They elected a committee to see the city editor of the newspaper, and say, "Print the seamen's side of this story or we will print 10,000 leaflets exposing you." The editor printed their story.

The federal government meanwhile had responded to the nationwide demand for fulfillment of the Roosevelt campaign promise of unemployment relief by setting up a transient relief agency. It classified seamen as transients. Its funds were administered by the states. The Maryland Emergency Relief Commission chose to use its share of federal funds to buy food and shelter for seamen from the same Y. M. C. A. Anchorage; Harry Greenstein, state relief administrator, was a professional social service expert, closely associated with them for years. He rented the Anchorage's annex, named it the Seamen's Relief Project, and placed it in charge of the same "Spare-Parts" Hardin. The waterfront rang with a slogan: "Seamen's Control of Relief!"

They raised this cry at countless street meetings. They sent committees with it to the Mayor of Baltimore, the offices of the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission's offices. They organized inside the Seamen's Project. At meals their leaders would stand and point out such conditions as the lack of butter on the tables—

and out the men would walk in protest. "Scratch-House News" reported: "The new Federal Relief as administered by the Y. M. C. A. is little better than the old, except for some of the beds. The chow is still garbage."

The Anchorage's Christmas Dinner was "strictly invitational," and was attended by "dear religious and social workers' from uptown," while "one old man over 75 years of age, who has sailed before the mast and on steamships all his life, was turned away hungry by the Holy Racketeers."

At last the seamen's leaders were summoned by Greenstein to prove their charges. They produced letters to show how one was forced to pawn his watch to pay room rent to the Anchorage, and to show shipowners expressed gratitude to the Anchorage for securing crews. They gave evidence of forced labor and of numerous arrests in the Anchorage. Finally, donations from shipowners identified them with the Anchorage and this, the seamen argued, was sufficient to convince them that their own interests were opposed. A few days later the seamen decided to send a delegation to Washington to demand seamen's control, and to strike on the job at the same time. While the Committee laid their demands before Morris Lewis, Federal director of transient relief, the seamen refused to work. They assembled in the old Anchorage and waited. Lewis agreed to investigate personally. He came to Baltimore and discussed everything with officials here and the seamen, and agreed that a seamen's sub-committee should function with a "lay advisory committee."

Federal officials now say they don't know how the sub-committee came into control of the project—but the seamen know. . . .

"Hardin and the sub-committee were supposed to function together, but as soon as we began we found out he wanted us to be a buffer between him and the seamen's grievances. Besides, the 'lay advisory' committee didn't function; the doctors and lawyers on it came to one meeting and got so tired of listening to our demands that they told us to take them up direct. We went to Hardin and told him, 'Either we take over, or there'll be another strike,' and we went to Greenstein's office with the same story. They said they would consider." When we got back to the waterfront, they telephoned that Hardin was out and we were temporarily in charge."

(Tomorrow: Before and After Workers' Control)

Vote to Strike at L. I. Shoe Factory

Mass Picket Garside Plant Today

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Workers of the Garside Shoe Factory voted to strike today under the leadership of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union.

The strike will begin with a mass picket demonstration in front of the plant, at 37-06 Thirty-sixth St., at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Boot and Shoe Union leaders, who are utilizing the organization as a strike-breaking apparatus, tried to force the workers to join the organization. Upon the workers' refusal to join, they were threatened with dismissal by the bosses.

In the presence of the bosses the militant workers in the shop exposed the leaders of the Boot and Shoe as strike-breakers and racketeers. Following this the workers voted to go out on strike under the leadership of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union. They are demanding recognition of the union.

Campbell Workers Are Blacklisted As Soup Strike Ends

Manning Agreed to Discrimination Against Active Strikers; Vote on Co. Union; Locked Office and Deserted

By H. M. WICKS
PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The strike of the canner workers of the Campbell Soup Company was brought to a end on May 3 by one of the most infamous betrayals in the history of social-fascist treachery in the United States. On May 4 most of the strikers went back without organizing

Hathaway's Article On Farmers Will Be in Tomorrow's Daily

The publication of the promised article on the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill by Comrade C. A. Hathaway has been unavoidably delayed for a day. It will appear without fail in tomorrow's paper. Watch for it!

National Textile Union Calls For Fight On Layoffs For \$25.00 Minimum; With 30-Hour Week, Says Burlak

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7.—The National Textile Workers Union condemned the shut down of nine hundred silk mills, laying off 30,000 silk workers for a week, proposed by the N.R.A. silk code authority, in a statement just issued.

The statement of the N.T.W.U., signed by Ann Burlak, secretary, follows in full:

"The National Textile Workers Union condemns the proposed shut-down of the silk mills as a preparation for further attacks upon the living standards of the silk workers. The employers will utilize this shutdown as a means to enforce further wage reductions, speed-up and more machine load upon the silk workers.

"The proposal of MacMahon, U.T.W. head, for a 30 hour week and a 10 per cent increase is nothing more than a proposal for a further wage reduction to the workers. A weaver who is making \$18 for a 40-hour week will make only \$14.85 if the proposal of MacMahon were to go thru. The National Textile Workers Union takes a definite stand against any wage-cut, whether they are direct or indirect.

"We are preparing to fight any attempt of the employers to cut wages of the already low-paid silk textile workers. We favor a 30 hour week only if accompanied by a no-wage-cut clause.

"If the N.R.A. officials and the silk employers put thru a lay-off during the week of May 7th, the National Textile Workers Union is preparing to organize mass demonstrations of silk workers for 'full wages from the employers or relief from the government' for the week of unemployment. Silk workers are already living on a hand to mouth basis, and cannot afford to lose a whole week's wages. Our union further intends to raise the demands we raised at the beginning of the national silk strike.

"No less than \$25 a week for silk weavers.
"Proportional increases to all other crafts.
"At least 30 hours work per week, and 40 weeks per year.
"No more than 3 to 4 looms per weaver.
"Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598)."

At the mass meeting of strikers on the evening of May 3, Syme proposed the conditions under which the strike was to end. He said the bosses agreed to a 7 per cent increase. Inasmuch as the average wage was less than \$10 a week, this means an increase for each worker of less than a 70 cents. Within four days the workers are to vote on whether they approve a company union or the independent union which conducted the strike. Syme said the workers were to have seniority rights, but deliberately omitted to mention the discrimination agreement whereby no worker who was arrested and convicted for strike activity is to be taken back; likewise all workers who signed affidavits accusing the company thugs and scabs and police of violence are to be kept out.

Deserted Picket Headquarters

The workers, seeing the mill filling up with scabs, as a result of the refusal of the Socialist leadership to wage a militant fight, and kept in the dark regarding the discrimination, voted to go back. But when they arrived at the factory this morning and discovered that the best fighters were to be kept out, many of them went to the picket headquarters across the street from the main gate, but the place was locked, and not one of the strike leaders was in sight. Manning, the Socialist leader, could not be found.

There were about 2,000 on strike. When the betrayal was put over there were 400 scabs in the place. The scabs remained, while those who, against the orders of the Socialist leadership, waged a struggle on the picket line, were kept out.

Vote Against Company Union
In spite of the betrayal of the Socialist leaders, the workers are still determined to continue the fight and to renew the open struggle at the earliest possible moment. They are furious because of the mass discrimination approved by Manning, Syme & Co., and are demanding reinstatement of the workers now being victimized.

The Communist Party of Camden has issued a leaflet urging the workers to fight against discrimination, to vote against the company union and for the independent union, to oust the treacherous leadership and set up rank and file committees in every department and form a factory committee to carry on the fight.

From the beginning of the strike Manning and his associates in the Socialist Party leadership in Camden and Philadelphia carried on a campaign of slander and provocation against Communists and other militant fighters, even going so far as to incite the police to arrest workers distributing leaflets to the strikers, and to appear in court as police witnesses against workers. When an injunction was threatened Manning and the leadership supporting him assured the judge that all his wishes would be obeyed without an injunction. So the judge was convinced that it was not necessary to issue a formal injunction inasmuch as the Socialist leaders "defeated" injunctions by agreeing in advance to observe all provisions of any contemplated legal action.

Will Renew Strike Soon
The first day in the slave pen has shown the workers the measure of their betrayal, but from their comments at the end of the day the fight is not ended. The fight against discrimination and for union recognition is already under way and combined with the departmental struggles against speed-up, browbeating of foremen, etc., will quickly develop into renewed strike struggle under rank and file leadership.

The infamous betrayal of the canner strikers by the Socialist leadership has had a profound effect upon the strikers in the big naval ship building yard of the N. Y. Shipbuilding company, who are demanding more militant action from their leaders, who have been playing around with the labor board at Washington.

Chicago T.U.U.L. Changes Address CHICAGO, Ill.—The Trade Union Unity League has moved to 1703 West Madison Street, Room 4. All workers should take note of the new address.

The Daily Worker gives you full news about the struggle for unemployment insurance. Subscribe to the Daily Worker.

It Is Time to End Neglect of Ex-Servicemen's Struggles

Call for Solidarity With May 10 National Convention

By MILTON HOWARD

There has recently been neglect together too much neglect by the Party of the veterans movement for the adoption of the "Three-Point Program" which includes the fight for the so-called bonus.

Particularly at this time, with Congress still in session, the fight for the passage of the rank and file veterans' program becomes one of the vital links for placing the Party before a large and important section of the masses as the best defender of their daily, immediate needs.

The significance of the fact that the first major political defeat of the Roosevelt government took place precisely on the question of the veterans' compensation must not be overlooked. The present Congress, as faithful to the interests of Wall Street as any that has preceded it, nevertheless cannot now dare to ignore the powerful, insistent feeling of the rank and file veterans fighting for the repeal of the "Economy Act" and the restoration of the millions of dollars of lost compensation and hospitalization payments.

And so powerful is the present mass resentment of the Roosevelt that even the veto of Roosevelt was swept aside by it! This is not altogether as strange

as it may seem, when it is remembered (what we too often forget) that the veterans themselves constitute at least 10 per cent of the total electorate, and with their families make up at least 20 to 30 per cent of the whole voting population.

The veterans' movement, it is obvious, is of tremendous scope, reaching deep into the most varied sections of the working class population. To neglect this phase of the struggle of the American masses against the Wall Street dictatorship and its policies would be to make a serious political mistake.

Already in its resolution in September, 1932, on the Bonus March to Washington, the Central Committee warned the Party "against the general underestimation of the significance of the fight of the veterans for the bonus. . . ."

This warning still is necessary. Due to this general underestimation of the veterans' movement, we missed a rich opportunity to lead the fight at the opening of the present session of Congress.

We must not ignore the immense fighting sentiment that is smoldering among the veterans. We still have the opportunity and the task of whipping up the veterans' fight to a powerful mass movement before the present Congress adjourns some time in June. We must seize this opportunity with energy and enthusiasm. We can win important victories by effective, immediate action.

The immediate opportunity is given by the tasks placed before us by the coming veterans' convention, which will take place in Washington on May 10. Already hundreds of

vets from all parts of the country have reached Washington and have appeared in committee before Roosevelt's private secretary. At this moment hundreds of vet delegates are on their way to the convention.

The convention will get down to the achieving of the following program:

First, the passage by Congress of the "three-point" program, which includes:

- (a) Immediate cash payment of their back pay, misnamed the "bonus";
- (b) The immediate repeal of the "Economy Act";
- (c) Relief for the unemployed—Congressional action on the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598);

Relief for the farmer—action on the Farm Emergency Relief Bill. In addition, the Convention has the job of laying the ground-work for the creation of a uniform veterans relief law which will free the veteran from the control of the Veterans Administration, giving the vets the right to choose their own doctors, giving them independent methods of appeal, to present a bill with these provisions to Congress.

The building of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, the building of local Rank and File Committees of vets in the Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc., for united action on the Three-Point Program will also be major items on the agenda.

This will be one of the most important phases of the convention. In criticism of the work of the Party comrades in the veterans movement it must be said that a great weakness was the failure to consolidate in an organizational manner the upsurge among the veterans during the last Bonus March. There was a marked neglect in the building up of a strong chain of W. E. S. L. branches all over the country. The whole field of rank and file committees in the Legion, etc., around this program was not developed with persistence and energy. At

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The rank and file committee elected by the veterans now gathering at Washington to demand the passage of the Bonus Bill, and the Three-Point Program which includes the demand for H. R. 7598. The committee gained admission to the White House where they saw Roosevelt's Secretary, Louis Howe. The vets are arriving at Washington every day in preparation for the National Convention to take place on May 10.

LEFT TO RIGHT, Front—J. J. Beatty, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harold Hickerson, Chairman, New York, and H. B. Mullens, Washington, D. C. REAR—William Hinkelman, Wheeling, W. Va.; Oscar Matlock, New Orleans, and George Altman, New York.

Lessons of the Dearborn United Front Elections

Main Weakness Was the Fact That We Were Too Timid in Putting Forward the Party

By MAX SALTZMAN
(Excerpts from a speech at the 5th Convention of the C.P.U.S.A., Cleveland.)

WANT to deal first with the experiences we had in carrying through the United Front movement in the Dearborn City elections. These experiences are important not only because they took place in the old-controlled town of Dearborn, at because they will be of aid to comrades who face similar situations elsewhere.

Our United Front movement came to existence as a result of the fight for the immediate needs of the workers in the city. The fight was aimed to a political level by directing it against the Ford Motor Company.

Was it correct for us to enter the United Front in the municipal elections in Dearborn? Yes, it was correct, despite the many mistakes we made.

We must remember that we were isolated in a terror ridden company town. The United Front was a means through which the Party could be brought before the masses; to establish closer contact with the hop workers and to rally not only the workers but also the petty bourgeoisie, under our leadership, against the rule of Ford. During the campaign we were able to speak to thousands of Ford workers, in mass meetings, in the public schools, in empty lots, and in the basements of workers' homes. We printed and distributed over 150,000 pieces of literature in this town of 50,000 people. This included 25,000 copies of our election platform. We succeeded in raising over \$500 for the campaign from the impoverished workers of Dearborn. We succeeded in registering over 500 workers as active supporters of our movement, and organized them into precinct committees. We were able to organize two auto parades with over 100 cars, each, on very short notice. We were able to organize a meeting of 700 workers by word of mouth. We succeeded in involving the women very actively in the campaign. Women participated actively in distribution of leaflets, house-to-house canvassing, as watchers on election day, in arranging affairs and in other activities. We organized two children's parades which were very effective and in which hundreds of children of Ford workers participated. They made their own signs and showed tremendous initiative. The extent to which the youth supported our movement was seen in the fact that in one of our election parades, a whole detachment of C.C.C. boys, who were home on holiday, participated in our parade with banners saying: "C.C.C. boys support workers candidates against Ford."

We conquered the most solid proletarian section of Dearborn—the South End, where the Mayor, a cousin of Henry Ford dared not return after he was booted from the platform in the early part of the campaign. In this section, we secured 609 out of 1,281 votes. And these votes were in the greatest majority open Party support. In the final election, 4,000 votes, 35 per cent of the total votes cast, were secured by the United Front candidates. These, comrades, were the main positive achievements resulting from our participation in the campaign.

Comrade Browder in his speech said that to push the Party into the background is fatal. That is true. Only to the extent in which we brought the Party forward in a decisive manner were we able to record positive results. We were too

timid in bringing forward the Party line. We stepped too carefully and feared that we would lose some of the elements who were part of the United Front. We failed to see that to lose these elements would strengthen the struggle. We were somewhat overawed by our strength. We failed from the beginning to take sufficient advantage of the fact that our strength was in that we had solid contact with the rank and file members in the various organizations, whether these organizations were officially part of the United Front movement or not. We failed to consolidate our influence at the start, because we were not bold and decisive at all times. Thus it was natural that under the tremendous pressure that was brought upon us, the weaker elements, particularly the candidate for Mayor, would weaken under this pressure. Thus it was possible for the Democratic politicians to mobilize forces to try and destroy our influence and to confuse the masses through their agents in our ranks. Thus it was possible that the opportunistic view of getting elected at any cost gained ground, not only among the non-Party elements, but also among a section of our comrades. Thus it is clear the failure to bring forward the Party in a decisive manner was the main weakness of the campaign. This was true despite the fact that the section organizer, who was elected campaign manager, and who spoke at every election campaign meeting except one, always came forward as a Communist and that the Party held two public meetings under its own auspices and issued a rather good and effective leaflet answering the attacks of the Ford gang.

The second outstanding weakness was accounted for by our isolation from the shop and our not giving sufficient attention to establishing of new contacts among the shop workers—our failure to take proper steps to organize the workers in the shops in support of their economic demands and to make this an outstanding part of the campaign. Had we been able to do this, it would have stiffened the back of the campaign while at the same time utilizing the campaign to strengthen our situation inside of the shop.

The third serious weakness in the campaign was the fact that we failed to act independently through the Party and through the organizations which were under our influence in the organizing of demonstrations but instead we relied only on those steps which were taken through the united front committee.

The fourth outstanding weakness was that despite the fact that we succeeded in winning the support of the Socialist Party branch in Dearborn against the leadership and won some Socialist Party members for our Party, we did not sufficiently combat Social Democratic methods and towards the end of the campaign, we ourselves became the victims of Social Democratic election methods by relying solely upon parliamentary forms. It also reached a point where the section organizer missed an important meeting of the Section Committee under pressure of the parliamentary campaign.

We failed to take up the fight against the Jim-Crow character of Dearborn where Negroes are forbidden to live by the Ford controlled city. Had we done this, we would have contributed effectively to the fight against the illusions among the Negro masses that Ford is "the best friend of the Negro people" as Negro reformists say.

These I think are the main weaknesses in the campaign.

With the exception of the familiar songs and accredited material, writes Comrade Active, "The group assembled the plays and songs." And the group of Negro kids that did all this and gave the play seem to be from three years old to not more than ten or twelve, judging by the way Comrade Active writes.

The yell which opens the show: **SOLID SOLID ARITY HANDY HANDY CRAFTERS WE ARE AFTER GRAFTERS AND THE BOURGEOISIE!** Then Shirley and Joe-Joe, aged three and four, in red scarfs, bombast this announcement through red megaphones: "Comrades and friends! You will now see the greatest show above the earth! And the greatest act any child can perform is to be always ready for the cause of the working class. Always ready!" Then, says Comrade Active "crack the ice with the audience by involving everyone in the house in singing 'The Scarlet Banner.' Next 'Shirley and Joe-Joe follow with Chinese five-cent cut-paper novelty shakers, doing great magic act.' Songs, dances, recitals. Last stanza of one song: 'You can run over to Paris. Set up your swindles in Greece. You turn off our gas. We're the poor working class. But you can't stop us from crushing you.' This song is sung to the victrola accompaniment of 'You Can't Stop Me from Loving You.' (Red shades of Tin-Pan Alley) (More Tomorrow)

The program given consisted of many songs, recitations, dances

Central Mills Accident Due To Speed-Up Organization Is Only Way to Enforce Safety Rules

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

GARY, Ind.—Again the safety rules have been disregarded in the Central Mills, which are supervised by the greedy J. T. Griffin. When we say Central Mills, we mean rail, billet, 44-inch blooming mill and both the No. 60 and 160-inch Plate Mills.

Fellow workers, what did happen on the night of April 24 in the ingot mill? We all know how the ingots are transported from the strippers to the charging pits. When the stripper engine slows, the heat in the pits is cut off and starts to back out.

We on the transportation department have special safety rules. Going in or coming out we must blow the whistle, but the crane operators are speeded up so that most of the time they do not know what is going on below the cranes. So we on the engine were backing out at the same time the crane picked up an ingot and struck the cab of the engine on the engineer's side, so hard that the cab part of it caved in and part of it was leaning on the boiler. We do not know how the engineer got away without being killed or crippled.

The following morning someone came out from the locomotive shop to investigate, but so far nothing has been heard of it. Fellow workers, this proves how much the bosses regard the safety rules. The fact is that no matter where you work in any of these Central Mills you are constantly in danger, because you have no chance of protecting yourself or your fellow worker next to you.

The only way to have these safety rules in force and obeyed is to organize in our militant Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union of Gary.

Relief Plays Cruel Joke On Worker Sick from Hunger

From a Worker Correspondent, HAMTRAC, Mich.—Here is the kind of treatment single men get at Hamtramck Welfare.

Joe Waronowicz is sick from hunger. He went to the doctor and the doctor sent him for an x-ray because his pains were all in his stomach, so the doctor found out that the pains were all from hunger, and he prescribed for Joe Waronowicz, in addition to the \$1.75 a week he is receiving, milk, butter, and eggs. Joe took the slip to the welfare investigator, who took the slip and made him come to the welfare every day for a week, and then sent him to Seymour Hospital, telling him that he would get special meals in this place.

Well, Joe looked for that hospital a whole day, then he went to Wayne County building, and asked where Seymour Hospital was, and after a long search he was told that there was no such place in Wayne County, or even in Michigan.

This is the part of the dirty treatment we receive from Hamtramck Welfare Department.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1837 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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

Matthew Smith Carries Out AFL Policy in Ranks of MESA

Explanation Called for As to Why He Spends Union Money On His Career

By an Auto Worker Correspondent
DETROIT, Mich.—The great betrayal of the auto workers at Washington has aroused Matthew Smith, the National Secretary of the Mechanics' Educational Society of



America, to stand up and make the statement that "old man A. F. of L. is slipping into senility."

Matthew Smith, or any other person, knows that the A. F. of L. is not senile, but is very active in serving the bosses and selling out the working class.

The A. F. of L. has, by means of the new Mediation Board, made the position of Matthew Smith on the Regional Labor Board worthless!

Smith was formerly a General Motors agent or stool-pigeon, for that is actually what a "Safetyman" is when we acknowledge facts. His

Letters from Our Readers

ON THE SALVATION ARMY

New York City.

Most of the facts contained in this article were gotten through personal observation and from conversations with officials of the Army.

The Salvation Army which is a semi-official organization, has its own, as well as city representatives working in the offices.

Its sources of income are varied. Most of the funds come from contributions. The city pays the army a stipulated amount for every worker who sleeps in the houses of this organization. The city also pays for every meal served.

Out of most of the funds collected \$60,000,000 has been invested in real estate.

The Salvation Army pursues a vicious policy of exploitation. Most of the workers who are forced to sleep in the Salvation Army buildings must work from three to six days a week for this privilege, not getting any recompense.

Although much clothes is collected from the public at very small cost to the Army, very few workers get this clothing until desperately in need. Most of the food is received gratis. Although the officials are served appetizing meals on trays with clean utensils, the workers receive slops which are served on dirty rusty trays with rusty spoons and forks.

In order to maintain their jobs the officials of the Army perpetually keep the men on the bum. Although an employment office exists, this is used mainly as a medium to worsen the condition of the workers in their care.

This so-called charitable institution gives the workers living in their houses one or two days work a week, and some of them, through their Employment Bureau. In a survey made by a social worker for one of the officials of the Army, the following figures were established—conditions as to employment, as well as education.

Conditions were becoming worse than any period since 1930.

Of the thousands of applicants for jobs only 1 per cent were illiterate.

From 15 to 35 per cent received two years high school education.

Ten per cent were college graduates.

The inference which one of the officials drew from these figures was in his own words: "What's the use of an education?"

He also said that only workers who would get any assistance in the future from government agencies would be those organized in strong mass organizations.

To the Workers of the Salvation Army:

Those of you who thank the lord for the charity, remember it is not charity. All wealth which is created comes from the toil of the masses. Labor power is the only creative force, so that anything you get is rightfully yours.

Better your conditions by organizing. Set up house committees of workers and draw up grievances and demands on the officials of the Salvation Army.

Force them by mass pressure to give better food and distribute clothing to all the workers in the houses. They should be made to pay for work done on the premises.

New York City.

job was to keep safety appliances as far below insurance company and state and federal law requirements as possible, in order to save expenses to the firm. In case of accident he has to cover up for the auto bosses at the expense of the workers.

Matthew Smith is afraid to speak out in the daily boss press. Smith can make the "Daily Worker" the voice of the M.E.S.A. The M.E.S.A. is in the middle and must move to the right or the left. To the right means extinction in the A. F. of L. The time is ripe for a move to the left! In the old army parlance, "M.E.S.A.—to the left—in column: March!"

Matthew Smith has spent much M. E. S. A. money running down to Washington, D. C. for no other purpose than to build himself up in the more liberal atmosphere of Washington with a government appointment in view. The "more liberal atmosphere" has not only thrown down Matthew Smith, but has thrown down the M. E. S. A. Negotiations with Labor Boards are the bunk. The worker gets only what he is in a position to take!

The M. E. S. A. should demand a statement of Smith's expenses and exactly what union business made these expenses necessary!

There are only five wash basins at one end of the floor and eight at the other end, two blocks away. There is only one shower on the entire floor. You can picture what happens when two hundred and fifty men want to wash up after a hard day's work.

On the same floor are the ovens where the enamel is baked on the bodies. During the winter months when it is cold the windows are kept closed, and the entire floor is filled with the stink and smoke from the ovens. For two or three hours after we get out of the plant our lungs and throat are irritated and we cough continuously.

When some break occurs on the line or we run out of stock we are forced to stop work, sometimes for two or three hours. During this time we are considered "on duty" but don't receive any pay. Sometimes we come to work in the morning, work a couple of hours and then have to stop work because we are short of stock. The next day we may have to work thirteen or fourteen hours to make up for lost time in production.

The fact that the workers are organizing into Local 1 of the Federated Auto Workers is probably responsible for the fact that lately more or less regular hours have been instituted. The only way we can win better conditions on the job and eliminate this system of irregular hours is to organize into this union and to build it into a militant weapon in the hands of the workers against the bosses.

A strong union, led by rank and file committees, will be able to force the reinstatement of the 250 men who were not hired back in January when the plant resumed operations, and to put an end to the spy system and discrimination against workers who are laid off because of union activity. A strong union will force the bosses to clean up the department, install showers, lockers and wash rooms and generally better conditions on the job.

A new comrade who requested us to send "Dailies" to some of his Negro contacts which he follows up after church meetings, recently heard through friends that a relative of theirs, R. C., 55 years old, contributed to a Jewish Rabbi, from \$50 to \$100. This comrade decided that this lady ought to contribute to a good cause, and because he needed money and "Dailies" to his contacts, he went to see Mrs. R. G., determined to get a contribution. After two visits he obtained \$25.

He is now going after her friends and expects to get more contributions.

G. R. P.

Smoke Fills Department At Chevrolet

Cough for Hours After Leaving Plant at End of Day

From an Auto Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—I am a worker in the Truck Body Department in the Chevrolet assembly plant in St. Louis. There are no lockers or a decent place to change into or hang our clothes. Instead we have to hang our clothes in an exposed place on sticks, which takes up a good part of the floor space. By the time we



are ready to quit work and change into our street clothes, all of the dust and dirt has accumulated on our clothes.

There are only five wash basins at one end of the floor and eight at the other end, two blocks away. There is only one shower on the entire floor. You can picture what happens when two hundred and fifty men want to wash up after a hard day's work.

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G. R. P.

PARTY LIFE Complains That YCL Work Leaves No Time for Studies

Student Asks Better Organization of Unit Meetings: "End Too Late," He Says

"I am a Y. C. L. member who has recently been recruited into the League. Upon first joining, I was willing to give a few nights a week to activities. However, now I am expected to give every night. I realize the necessity for giving all my time to unit activity, but since I am a student I find it impossible.

"I have attended many demonstrations, and also meetings and study circles regularly. I found it impossible to give any more time and the other comrades in the unit began nagging. I even heard one remark that they didn't want such members as I, and we should all be 'kicked' out of the League. A few members have already dropped from the League and upon speaking to others I found they were the same problem as I.

"Our unit meetings also end very late. Our last meeting ended about 12 o'clock.

"I believe our unit organizers should try to see that the meetings don't end later than 10:30, and also that criticizing comrades should be more tactful. I believe that most of the members drop out of the League for the same reason as mine, and that the Y. C. L. should take active measures in seeing that the unit meetings should be shorter and that students should not be called to section meetings as soon as they find they can't devote much time to the unit activities.

"I would appreciate it very much if the editor would comment on the above and advise me whether to drop out of the League or continue to stay and just attend meetings and study circles."

A. Y. C. L. COMRADE FROM NEW YORK

Comment by Y.C.L. Bureau

To answer the last question of the Y. C. L. comrade, he should by all means remain in the League. However, in the Young Communist League as well as in

the Communist Party, a member is required to devote activity toward the building of the organization. Therefore more than attendance at unit meetings is required. That alone does not help in organizing and leading the young workers and students. It is necessary that the writer of the above letter make every effort to fit himself into the requirements of a young Communist.

Both the comrade and the comrades in the unit should understand, however, that activity in the Y. C. L. does not mean that school work must be stopped. In the first place it is necessary that the unit should make an effort to distribute the work more equally among all the comrades. The burden of activity should not fall on the shoulders of a few. Secondly, the unit should make an effort to assign work to the student comrades, which can be carried on among the students with whom he comes into contact—recruiting students for the Y. C. L.; developing anti-war work among the students; distributing the Young Worker on the campus; organizing the cafeteria and other workers who are connected with the school; developing a movement in support of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) among the students. It is our opinion that had this Y. C. L. comrade and the comrades in the unit outlined a program of Communist activity in his school, he could have found time to carry out such activities, and there would be no accusations of inactivity directed against him.

However, the writer of the above letter should strive to devote some time to activities other than those at the school. He should devote them, in the first place, to helping the League entrench itself in the factories. We should try to avoid a situation where students work only among students. Every student should feel responsible for helping to build the League in the decisive places, in the shops and factories—among the proletarian youth.

The comrade is correct, however, in complaining about the long unit meetings—they should be held promptly at eight o'clock and last no more than 2 1/2 hours, or until 10:30.

The Y. C. L. will soon hold its National Convention. It is opening up a period of pre-convention discussion of the problems facing the League. The relations of each member to his unit, as well as to the work of the individuals and the League as a whole among the masses, will be one of the questions for discussion. Bad practices should be unmasked. Good experiences should be related.

The writer of the above letter should raise his problem in the discussions of his unit and in the press.

We request that the comrade turn in his name and unit number to the Y. C. L. National Office, or arrange to come in and discuss the matter with us.

WAR PREPARATIONS

By a Worker Correspondent

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—The United Dry Dock Corporation, Marine Harbor Station employs at the present time 180 men, where there should be employed 300 to 500 men. The price is now 56, 68, 70 and 75 cents per hour. When it rains there is no work.

The government has plans to build two new cruisers under the construction of the federal rule, where they intend to employ 1,500 men for three years for 96 hours a week.

Program of "Health Magazine" and the Socialization of Medicine

(Continued)

The assertion that only the family physician can have sufficient interest in his patient and that this interest is the main guarantee for a speedy cure, can no longer be upheld. The private country or city practitioner is nothing more than a petty merchant, selling health instead of groceries and, at that, unable to sell the best available merchandise on the market. This is due to the general crisis which the capitalist system is undergoing, and paradoxical as it may seem, to the progress of the medical sciences. Modern medicine has become extraordinarily complex and much more difficult to practice than heretofore. The art of healing, on the other hand, has failed to keep pace with the advances of modern medical technique. Most of the equipment and apparatus for medical investigation, research and diagnostic technique are beyond the purchasing power and ability of the individual physician. Hence the tendency for the general practitioner to refer most of his patients to specialists. We are thus confronted with the peculiar paradox that the more scientific medicine becomes, the more unscientific and commercial must private medical practice become. In his mad rush to secure a practice, the physician is forced to stoop to unethical and sometimes to anti-social racketeering!

It has been said that there are too many medical men. We contend that this is not true. From the social aspect, from the point of view of prevention of disease, which is the only true aim of the medicine of the future, there can never be too many physicians. It is only

from the mercantile angle that a plethora of medical men can be artificially created in a certain locality. Under the present system, the economic interests of the physician and allied professions require that there should be more and more patients. More patients mean more sickness and no rule of ethics, nor oaths, Hippocrates, can change this self-evident economic fact. But the profession of medicine cannot allow the selfish attitude of other branches of the capitalist scheme to influence its true course, mar its past achievements nor hinder its still more glorious future development.

The younger generation of medical men are sickened by the idiotic contradictions of its present social conditions. They refuse to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. Instead of passively submitting to the present intolerable conditions, they are determined to adopt a creative attitude. They cannot continue watching their noble profession degenerate first into a sordid trading and now fall to the level of a racket. Social medicine, preventive medicine, state medicine, in short, socialized medicine, are beckoning! The modern physician is already acting as a state functionary in many of his duties: in the dispensary, in the clinic, in the hospital, as a health officer, etc. Instead of fighting against the new current for socialized medicine, the progressive physician should turn his face toward the future. Soviet Russia has shown that the sincere physician has nothing to fear from the new order of things. "Health" will be a window opening from the pestilential atmosphere of capitalist medicine into the future of socialized health service!

(To Be Continued)

New Machinery Is More Hunger Under Capitalism

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

MONROE, Mich.—The Newton Steel Co. last year installed two automatic catchers in the hot mill and finish department.

Before this machine was installed, two used to work there, and each one of them was making about \$9 a day, and now only one man works there, and he only earns \$4.50 a day. The company installed another similar machine this year.

The workers are beginning to revolt against the installation of these new machines, and are beginning to see through Roosevelt's promise that he would reorganize the union and force the company to pay the workers eight hours' wages for six hours of work.

Therefore the workers are coming out openly against Roosevelt's policy, in which he admitted that the workers should organize in the company unions.

Chevrolet Workers Unpaid While They Work for Stock

By an Auto Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At the Chevrolet plant here, when the stock runs out on the assembling line, the workers are required to stop without pay, sometimes one to two hours. When the new material comes, the men are again put to work to put in the full hours for the day, even if it runs into the night, and without overtime pay.

Should it occur that the material runs out in the afternoon, the men are told that the line is down and their pay stops for the day. In the winter the workers work fast so as to keep warm, for there is very little heat. When stopping for lunch they wear their overcoats in winter, for the building is not warm enough to eat in comfort.

NOTE: We publish letters from steel, metal and auto workers every Tuesday. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their working conditions and of their efforts to organize. Please get the letters to us by Friday of each week.

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

Cleveland I.W.O. Demands Council Endorse H.R. 7598

By MAX BEDACHT

The City Central Committee of our International Workers Order in Cleveland, Ohio, reports that it had sent a committee to a public hearing on the insurance bill, H. R. 7598, before the Legislative Committee of the Cleveland City Council. Some 500 workers were mobilized to attend the hearing.

In the name of the International Workers Order, Comrade Schiffer, secretary of the City Central Committee, demanded the endorsement of H. R. 7598. Comrade Schiffer pointed out that the features of this bill are an indispensable need for the workers. These major features are: (1) adequate insurance in all cases of unemployment, disability, old age, maternity, etc.; (2) no discrimination on any account against any worker; (3) the contribution of the funds by the insured workers themselves; (4) the accumulation of the necessary insurance funds out of taxes on fortunes and profits and out of the assignment to the insurance funds appropriated for unnecessary expenditures such as Army and Navy, etc.

The workers present emphasized their agreement with Comrade Schiffer's arguments in favor of H. R. Bill 7598.

Other Cities Please Copy It is important that our I.W.O. everywhere follow this example. We of the I. W. O. must take the initiative in the national united fronts we are building, that such hearings are attended and that our demands for the endorsement and passage of H. R. Bill 7598 are voiced and defended. At the same time the I. W. O. itself and independent of the united front, must be represented at such hearings. Leaflets in favor of H. R. Bill 7598 must be issued especially in connection with such hearings and inviting the workers to them. We must keep in mind that the demand for social insurance is at present the political issue of all over-shadowing importance for the masses of workers.

A report of the general office of the International Workers Order shows that during the first four months of this year 9,634 new members were recruited, and 2,073 children. Of the 9,364 regular members recruited, only 471 were recruited for the youth section.

In the Home

HELEN LUKE

"SOLIDARITY HANDICRAFTERS" ON THE ROAD TO LIFE!

Some of our readers may remember that a number of weeks ago "Comrade Active" wrote about the group of Negro youngsters whose handicraft work she was directing, the group having organized itself as the "Solidarity Handicrafters." The

and playlets, we can't completely outline it here. The main parts were: an allegory with the kids in animal costume; a shadow play done with animals cut out of cardboard, and the puppet-enacted play, "Without Sugar" by W. Lamson, revised for presentation by the Handicrafters.

"With the exception of the familiar songs and accredited material," writes Comrade Active, "The group assembled the plays and songs." And the group of Negro kids that did all this and gave the play seem to be from three years old to not more than ten or twelve, judging by the way Comrade Active writes.

The yell which opens the show: **SOLID SOLID ARITY HANDY HANDY CRAFTERS WE ARE AFTER GRAFTERS AND THE BOURGEOISIE!** Then Shirley and Joe-Joe, aged three and four, in red scarfs, bombast this announcement through red megaphones: "Comrades and friends! You will now see the greatest show above the earth! And the greatest act any child can perform is to be always ready for



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By ASHLEY PETTIS
(Batting for Mike Gold)

SINCE the appearance of the article published in Mike Gold's column in the Daily Worker, March 31, several incidents have occurred which cast new light on the attitude of various people with relation to the singing of the International at a Stokowski "Youth Concert" in Philadelphia. Although there has been much discussion of this concert, the fact that it still aroused heated controversy impels me to call attention, very briefly, to what I feel to be reactions which should receive our consideration.

Sunday, April 1, at a meeting in Philadelphia, a woman, said to be a high school teacher, took me to task for having endeavored to make a "hero" of Stokowski, when as a matter of fact (as she furiously asserted) he is only a "prima donna" conductor! In the original article I mentioned that such allegations probably would be made, as it has long been the custom to "impute base motives to unexpected deviations from conventional procedure in the acts of Stokowski."

A device, frequently used by bourgeois critics and wise-cracking columnists, has been the sweeping-aside of a man's work of a lifetime with a gesture—of course, in the form of a "cleverly" turned phrase. Such critics, having no actual experience in similar activity, are able to dispose of the accomplishment of a life time with the use of witticisms and wise-cracking generalizations, even when such achievement is based on the most sincere motives and developed with unrelenting expenditure of time and energy. Marxian ideology permits of no such baseless criticism, founded upon an incomplete consideration of salient, pertinent facts; upon an assumed knowledge of underlying motives; or "smart" and "clever" use of irrelevant phrases in order to destroy what has been built through protracted and honest effort. In this particular instance, admitting she was no musician, this Philadelphia high school teacher was able to dismiss Leopold Stokowski's life accomplishment with a mere phrase which has been used before in the same connection and will undoubtedly be used again, and with as little relevance.

STOKOWSKI was even accused of requesting that the International be sung in French in order to keep at a minimum the number of singers participating and thus keep down the enthusiasm which would have resulted from its being sung in a language familiar to the audience. But, upon comparing the original French with the available English translations, there is no reason to doubt that he requested the much more intense and expressive original because of aesthetic considerations, and that his signed statement (in my possession) is true that: "We tried to find an English translation that was close to the original French of Pottier, but all the translations we found changed the meaning, so we sang the original French version."

It is a relief to turn from the foregoing incident to the written account of a correspondent who attended the concert in question, which was sent to the Daily Worker, and which has just come to my attention. This first-hand picture is so complete and enlightening that comment would be superfluous:

"A few months ago Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, announced that the International would be played by the orchestra and sung by the audience at the next Youth concert. This announcement aroused a storm of comment, pro and con. The American Legion, D. A. R., religious organizations, and other ultra-patriotic defenders of this glorious 'land of liberty' burst forth in print condemning Mr. Stokowski and even went so far as to call him a Communist."

"One enterprising reporter of our prostituted press went so far as to interview Comrade Frank Heilmann, Org. Sec'y., and ask him if Stokowski was still a 'mister' and not yet a comrade. For weeks the debate raged on and soon reached the proportion of a rather violent 'storm in a teacup.' At last March 22nd rolled around. . . ."

"That evening I went to the Philadelphia Orchestra Concert to sing the International. The house was packed with 3,800 youth ranging from 13 years to 25. Among them were quite a number of Y. C. L.'ers and other sympathizers. When the time came to play the International, Mr. Stokowski made a few prefatory remarks. He said that 'we had sung the Star-Spangled Banner, the Marseillaise, and many members of the audience had asked that the next song be the International, and in view of this request the orchestra would play it. However, he was very sorry that he could not find a translation of the French (a voice from the amphitheatre shouts, 'that's all right, we have one') so 'all those who want to sing can do so, even the members of the orchestra.'"

"The first note of the International sounded. Immediately the Y. C. L. members and sympathizers arose. Their voices blended with the sounds of the orchestra and the whole thing left an unforgettable impression upon those who attended. At the close of the International there was a storm of applause."

"The orchestra next played the Star-Spangled Banner to counteract the International. Many members of the Y. C. L. did not rise when they played this. Was this correct? The Star-Spangled Banner was played in a trite and listless manner and evoked little applause. Oh, yes, by the way, some members of the orchestra sang the International and in view of this request the orchestra would play it."

"At the close of the Star-Spangled Banner, Mr. Stokowski said that the 'Star-Spangled Banner was originally an English song and more than that, an English drinking song.' This dig seemed to fluster many of our debs, sub-debs, and others of the 105 per cent variety, who seemed to think that Mr. Stokowski had sullied or besmirched 'our' national anthem."

"At the end of the concert, the Y.C.L.'ers gathered outside the Academy of Music and shouted slogans and sang songs. There seemed to be quite a friendly spirit and interest among a great many of the youth who listened to our songs. Before the concert, we distributed many leaflets together with the International among the audience."

Los Angeles Center Conducts Many Varied Activities

LOS ANGELES.—The neighborhood center opened at 837 East 24th St. by the Workers International Relief has become a lively center of activity in the few weeks since its opening.

A number of classes for adults are well attended. Freda Ginsberg, who studied with Kosloff, conducts a class in interpretive dancing. A class in tap dancing is led by May Brooks, stage dancer. Children from six to ten years of age are attending these classes.

Abe Pinchev, professional actor, is directing two plays, the casts of which have been chosen from Negro and white workers in the neighborhood.

Open forums are held on Sunday evenings. On April 15, Serril Gerber of the National Student League debated with Crispus Wright, colored member of the U. S. C. debating team, on the subject "Does Roosevelt's N. R. A. Benefit the Negro?" Sam Ornitz, well-known author, acted as chairman. On April 18, Ismael Florey spoke before an audience of 100 on "Why I Was Expelled from Fiske University."

Other activities of the center include a Mothers' Club, a Mothers' Clinic, conducted by Claire Warner, the originator of the mothers' clinics in Los Angeles, and regular Saturday night socials, to which all the neighborhood is invited.

Stage and Screen

"Heat Lightning" and "Wonder Bar" at Jefferson

"Heat Lightning," with Aline MacMahon, Ann Dvorak and Glenda Farrell, is now showing at the Jefferson Theatre. The same program includes "No More Women," with Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen. Thursday and Friday the program includes two films: "Wonder Bar" with Al Jolson, Ricardo Cortez and Kay Francis, and "Riptide," with Norma Shearer. "Manhattan Melodrama," with Clark Gable, William Powell and Myrna Loy, is the new film now showing at the Capitol Theatre. Jack Benny heads the stage show. The Theatre Union announces that the mid-week matinee of "Stevadore" will be played on Tuesday, at the Civic Repertory Theatre hereafter. The change has been made due to many requests from professionals.

Detroit Dance to Aid "Daily" Next Saturday

DETROIT.—The annual Concert and Dance arranged by the Daily Worker District Committee will take place on Saturday, May 12, at Finlay Hall, 5069 14th St. District Organizer Weinston will be the main speaker. The hall will be decorated by John Reed Club artists. The outstanding number on the program will be a Caucasian Mountain dance by professional dancers from Caucasasia.

"Marionettes," Soviet Film at the Acme, Fine Satire

By GEORGE LEWIS
The workers in the Soviet Union are not only learning how to use American machinery, but, in the latest picture being shown at the Acme Theatre on 14th St. in New York, they have adapted the most machine-like method of expression that Hollywood has turned out, the musical revue.

The Soviet film, "Marionettes," will surprise many people. It has a chorus of girls that go through the drill paces of musical comedy like Ziegfeld veterans. They are just as pretty, but far more attractive. They haven't got the patient, far-away expression of American chorus girls who don't know where their next meal is coming from, and who aren't told and don't care to know what the show is all about.

"Marionettes," like the American original, has a fantastic plot about a mythical kingdom, "Bufferia," with love and comedy scenes and lyrics in the Maurice Chevalier manner. People who like that sort of mechanical rigamarole will like "Marionettes." And people who don't care for this method will like "Marionettes" anyway, because there is one vital difference in the plot of "Marionettes." The plot has a meaning which is vital to the lives of every worker in every country in the world.

In the fantastic, seemingly foolish story of "Bufferia" (a buffer state on the borders of the Soviet Union) is worked out the politics and the play of forces going on at present in every country in Europe, whereby the crisis is pushing the capitalists on to armed intervention against the U. S. S. R. The fascist, the liberal, the social democrat are satirized so deftly that the pictures stick. The noise and the foolishness, and the girls' chorus fade from the memory on the way out of the theatre.

We've seen and heard them before. But the picture of the manufacturers pulling these "marionettes" by the strings, the story of the discovery of a Comintern "plot," the snivelling liberal and the scheming "humane" social democrat, and the "accidental" boom of the cannon let loose in the great Act of Provocation against the Soviet Union, these things a workers audience will not forget.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
- 7:05—Sports Reunions—Ford Frick
- 7:12—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- 7:15—WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
- 7:18—Comedy—Music
- 7:20—Chicago Open of the Hump—J. O. Rees, Secretary of Committee on Public Information and R. B. Utham, Controller of Chicago
- 7:25—WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—WEAF—Eddie and Ralph, Comedians
- 7:35—WABC—Serendipity Orchestra
- 7:45—WEAF—The Goldbergs—Sketch
- 7:50—Gracie Hayes, Songs
- 8:00—WEAF—Zouka Carter, Commentator
- 8:05—WEAF—Reisman Orchestra
- 8:10—Grove Orchestra, Frank Parker
- 8:15—WABC—Voice of Experience
- 8:20—WEAF—Wayne King Orch.
- 8:25—WABC—Minivitch Harmonica Band
- 8:30—WABC—Conrad Thibault, Harmony: Lois Bennett, Soprano; Sonny Dean, Songs; Sailer Orch.
- 8:35—WABC—Lyman Orch.
- 8:40—WEAF—Ben Bernie Orch.
- 8:45—WABC—Backstage Musicale
- 8:50—WABC—Alice Mock, Soprano; Edgar Goss, Poet; Conner Orch.
- 8:55—WABC—Mauray Paul, Commentator
- 9:00—WABC—Ruth Eiting, Songs
- 9:05—WEAF—Ed Wynn, Comedian
- 9:10—WABC—Success—Harry Saltin
- 9:15—WABC—Duchin Orch.
- 9:20—WABC—Minneapolis Symphony
- 9:25—WEAF—Opera, Eliza and Helen Jepson, Soprano; James Melton, Tenor
- 9:30—WABC—Eddy Brown, Violin
- 9:35—S. S. Van Dine, Author; Gale Page, Songs; Ray Perkins, Humor
- 9:40—WABC—Gee, Author; Stoppa and Budd, Comedians; Connie Roosevelt, Songs
- 9:45—WABC—Current Events—H. E. Reed
- 9:50—WABC—Johnston Orch.
- 9:55—WABC—Symphony Orch.: Emilio de Gogorza, Baritone
- 10:00—WABC—Conducts—Sketch
- 10:05—WABC—Harlem Serenade
- 10:10—WEAF—Leaders Quartet
- 10:15—WABC—Schubert Trio
- 10:20—WABC—Lopes Orch.

Harry Simms—A Young Revolutionist

By PREVAL GLUSMAN
HARRY HIRSH SIMMS—he was a young chap, only 19 years old. He was a self-made leader, Communist and fighter. Sincere and devoted to the class struggle, he was a self-trained revolutionist.

In 1929 Simms was sent to the district training school. This school is organized for the purpose of training new functionaries for the Y. C. L. There he absorbed all possible, about Marxism, theory and practice; about the trade unions and the methods of winning over the working youth. Harry Simms showed exceptional zeal and enthusiasm in his studies. After the training school was over, he was equipped with more knowledge, as well as the burning desire to carry on a stronger fight. He was sent to Connecticut as district organizer for the Y. C. L. That winter the workers of the Ludlow, Mass. textile mills, struck. Harry was one of the leaders of that strike. Likewise, he was active in all the other struggles of the young workers and students in that district, that were conducted during the period he was organizer. On March 6, 1930, he led a demonstration of 6,000 unemployed workers, in Waterbury, Conn. For this he was beaten up and sent to jail for six months. After he served his term in the New Haven County Jail, resumed his post as District Organizer.

In 1930, Harry came to New York to attend a meeting of leading comrades of the League. When he completed his report on the Connecticut district, he made a proposal. Namely—that he be sent to the South, to organize the Young Communist League. The comrades of the National Executive Committee of the Y. C. L. considered the proposal; he was a young worker, had had some schooling, some experience,

Behold the Dawn!

By JOSEPH VOGEL

Give me a piccolo
And blast your castanets
Hello workers!
How many miles is it to Babylon?

Hello workers of the world!
The West is the Dope speaking to you
Over a Holy Trinity hookup . . .
Things are looking down up here
Dividends have been reduced in heaven
God is eating kippered herring and pumpernickel
Making the best of a reduced income
Tighten your belts and pray!
I have received much fan mail asking
What is wealth? What is poverty?
Let us have fewer questions and more religion!
Wealth and poverty are ordained
Like salt in the rocks
What is ordained should not be questioned
My heart goes out for you!

Hello millionaires of the world!
Be kind to the unemployed
Remember, God is watching over you
God bless you!
Why cut wages 50, 60, 70 per cent?
Be kind, make it 49, 59, 69 per cent
And put a little more sauce into the soup!
Hello millionaires!
We need a new cathedral on Park Avenue
Remember, God is watching over you
God bless you!

Hello workers of the world!
This is private property—hands off!
Yours is the glory forever
Tighten your belts and pray
For a better day
Remember, no revolts, no monkey business
God is in a bad temper
From salted herring and pumpernickel
Give until it hurts
And my heart, our hearts up here
Beat for you, go out for you
Over the universe, over the earth
Over the National Broadcasting System
Hello workers of the world!
This is Plus the Dope signing off
You will now hear the Star Harp Quartet
Play a little tune entitled
A Hot Time Was Had In Hell!

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

THE Workers' School of New York marched as a body on May Day, with a lively contingent of slogan shouters, red pennants, new silk banners and placards. A special doggerel verse made up on the spot by somebody in the march was particularly popular with the Workers' School marchers. It went like this: "Don't be a boss' fool! Learn to fight at the Workers' School!"

When they passed a post-office, they got a good response from the workers there by taking up the slogan, "Fight the Economy Bill," and the revolutionary slogan from Earl Browder's speech resounded again and again with ever-fresh vigor—"Fight—for—a—Soviet—America!"

Harlem School Issues Student Paper
The Harlem Workers' School issued its first student paper recently,

a mimeographed publication called "The Harlem Worker-Student." The issue includes reports on school activities, such as forums, affairs and problems that come up in class, a short story, and an article by a student in the class in Current Negro Problems entitled "Can There Be Black Chauvinism?"

Workers' School Bulletin Out
The first Spring-Term issue of the Bulletin of the Workers' School, student publication of the Workers' School in New York, came out last week. It is a May Day issue, containing several articles on the subject of May Day. Other features are an interview with one of the leading comrades of the Party leads to a discussion on an essential problem in the movement. At the last conference of the instructors in the New York Workers' School, Comrade Stachel discussed the problems of the trade union movement.

This was a real contribution. Our instructors in the classes are often confronted with all kinds of questions. At the conference many of these questions are brought up and clarified. The next general conference of the instructors will take place Saturday, May 12, when Comrade V. J. Jerome will speak on "The Critical Analysis of the Program of the American Workers' Party." The conference is called for 2:30 p.m. All instructors are requested to be present.

Other problems of the Workers' Schools will be dealt with in subsequent articles. It is desirable that the comrades engaged in the theoretical training in the Party should write articles for this column. Send your articles to A. Markoff, 35 E. 12th St., Room 301.

The Quality of Teaching in the Workers Schools

By A. MARKOFF

ONE of the urgent problems of every school conducted by our Party is the quality of the teaching. There is no doubt that every comrade assigned to teach at the school does his very best to convey to the students the most essential principles embodied in the particular subject he deals with. Teaching of Marxism-Leninism is a highly organized, systematized form of propaganda work. It, therefore, differs from ordinary propaganda work in one essential point. The teacher, in addition to requirements of every good propagandist, i. e., a thorough

knowledge of the subject matter, must also be equipped with a minimum of the knowledge of teaching methods.

Due to the rapid growth of our schools we have been unable to devote much attention to this subject. We find, therefore, in our schools three types of instructors: one, theoretically well equipped, has a clear understanding and knowledge of the subject, but poorly equipped as far as the knowledge of pedagogy is concerned. On the other hand, we have instructors who have a fair understanding of the method of teaching, but a relatively poor grasp

Western Union Bars Protest Wire on Scottsboro Case

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO.—An attempt of the Western Union Telegraph Company to interfere with the mass campaign to free the nine Scottsboro boys was revealed here today by the Workers Laboratory Theatre of Chicago.

The W. U. T., a revolutionary theatre group, sent the following telegram to Warden Erving of Jefferson County Jail: "We demand you release Scottsboro boys from solitary confinement and permit them to receive visitors. We demand removal of Deputy Warden Dan Rogers as unfit for office because of torture of boys. We hold you and your administration responsible. Insist you grant these demands or suffer the consequences. Workers Laboratory Theatre of Chicago."

After accepting the telegram, Western Union sent the W. U. T. the following notice: "Cancel message owing to libelous nature."

The Workers Laboratory Theatre is calling upon all revolutionary cultural groups and other workers organizations to protest against this vicious suppression of mass protests.

Most of our instructors are recruited from the ranks of comrades actively engaged in the work of the Party, the Young Communist League, trade union movement, etc. This is an important prerequisite for an instructor in our schools. One who is not participating in the movement actively, one who merely studies from books, no matter how much bookish knowledge he has, is not suitable as instructor in the Workers' Schools. It is because of this that our instructors have little time for further theoretical development. How should we overcome this?

The Workers' School in New York has tried several methods which brought good results. One is the establishment of various departments, such as a department of Principles of Communism instructors, a department of Political Economy instructors, etc. Each department should meet regularly and discuss the material for the lessons. One of the instructors makes a report which is followed by discussion. Here also the method of presentation, the method of teaching is taken up. Although we have made only a beginning in this field, the results are gratifying.

A seminar in Political Economy has been established, where the subject is studied theoretically and pedagogically. This also helped much in clarifying many phases of the problems involved in the teaching of the subject.

Another important step is the general conference of all instructors. This conference can take place once in two or three weeks. At this conference one of the leading comrades of the Party leads a discussion on an essential problem in the movement. At the last conference of the instructors in the New York Workers' School, Comrade Stachel discussed the problems of the trade union movement. This was a real contribution. Our instructors in the classes are often confronted with all kinds of questions. At the conference many of these questions are brought up and clarified.

Just to make sure, Clark had a squadron of fifteen police marched up and down in front of the school with their revolvers displayed outside their coats!

A somewhat similar incident occurred in Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn, but there was a little better organization and the students defeated the attempts of the administration to break the strike.

Just before the strike hour he called two special assemblies at which he exhorted the students to "be loyal to the school and country," and not to "listen to those reds." At one of the assemblies a student, Joe Lev, rose and called on the students to join the strike.

Later, at the library where the striking students met for an orderly march out of the school, a group of R.O.T.C. boys and instructors charged the group. Some of the anti-war students were beaten and thrown into their classrooms.

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Students Study the Handbook of Struggle

By JEROME ARNOLD
STUDENTS learn from workers. The recent nation-wide anti-war strike demonstrations, the large numbers that marched in the May Day parades, show that they are studying the handbook of militant working class struggle against war and fascism and adapting the methods to the most powerful institution of capitalist propaganda—the high schools and colleges.

But if students are learning from workers, school authorities are getting some valuable tips from city officials, bosses and reformist labor misleaders. Students are using the weapons of mass meetings, petitions, demonstrations, strikes. School administrations are learning the art of demagoguery, and how to employ police brutality and scabs.

Take the recent wave of anti-war strikes and demonstrations held in hundreds of high schools and colleges throughout the country.

It was the seventeenth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War—the week set aside by the American League Against War and Fascism as "Anti-War Week." April 13 was national strike day in the schools.

Students Pour Onto Campuses
Led by the united front of the militant National Student League and the Socialist-controlled Student League for Industrial Democracy, many thousands of students poured onto their campuses in mass meetings against imperialist war. There were speakers, shouting of slogans, and placards calling for "Schools—not battlefields." "Down with R. O. T. C." "Join the working class in struggle against imperialist war," etc.

In most of the colleges in New York the demonstrations reached so many sympathizers that school authorities feared to prohibit or interfere with the strike. Some even issued statements supporting the aims, but not the methods used. Others were silent. Many sincere college professors and instructors in the more "liberal" schools actually dismissed their classes at the hour set for the strike and urged their students to join the strike.

But just as some city officials use demagoguery when they prefer police terror, other school authorities decided to employ strong arm methods in handling the anti-war strikes. This was true especially in the high schools where the vast majority of the student body are from proletarian and petty bourgeois homes.

"Strong Arm Methods"
In De Witt Clinton High School the principal, A. Mortimer Clark, decided to use both methods. First, he declared himself "in sympathy with the anti-war movement." Then he called on the students not to support the strike because it was arranged by "reds."

Just before the strike hour he called two special assemblies at which he exhorted the students to "be loyal to the school and country," and not to "listen to those reds." At one of the assemblies a student, Joe Lev, rose and called on the students to join the strike. Later, at the library where the striking students met for an orderly march out of the school, a group of R.O.T.C. boys and instructors charged the group. Some of the anti-war students were beaten and thrown into their classrooms.

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IT IS YOUR DUTY TO BREAK THIS FOUL MOVEMENT!
"This can only be accomplished by a militant opposition! Assert your rights as loyal students!"
"REFUSE TO COOPERATE!"
"SOLIDARITY!"
"Students! We need you behind us!"
"BREAK THE RED MOVEMENT!"

Dean Gottschall Charges Meeting
But the outstanding spectacle happened in City College, where a contagious madness called anti-radiolitis seems to be spreading among the school officials. Last year President Robinson was bitten by the bug and wildly waving his umbrella, charged a group of students demonstrating against the R.O.T.C. This year, on April 13, his right-hand man, Dean Gottschall, a half-pint and professed liberal, charged the strike meeting on the campus kicking, punching, pushing. This is no tribute to Gov. Franklin Roosevelt. He was flanked by a dozen or so burly detectives and R.O.T.C. lieutenants.

And just like workers' demonstrations which are never broken up by police for anti-war protesting but for "blocking traffic, injuring business," "making too much noise," etc., the Dean and the school authorities objected because the meeting "infringed a college regulation," Edwin Alexander, one of the leaders of the strike, was suspended "for cutting classes."

These "Funny" Radicals
When a student suggested to Gottschall that an R.O.T.C. officer active against the anti-war students, receive similar punishment for similar "infringement of the rules," the Dean roared with laughter. So funny, these radical students!

Yes the students are learning fast. So are the school officials. They're aping their masters, the city and industrial bosses, as well as they can. But they'll never learn the correct method of suppressing the strikes and demonstrations.

Because there is no correct method—there is no method that can successfully halt the rising wave of mass anti-military protest in the schools—nor, for that matter, in the shops and on the streets.

Unity Theatre to Move To Long Island June 1
NEW YORK.—On June 1 the Unity Theatre moves to Mineola, Long Island, for the summer. There will be about 20 in the group, and they are planning a season of intensive work on plays for production during the summer and next winter. Many young men and girls in Mineola are anxious to become members of Unity Theatre and thus start a dramatic group of their own. This definite strengthening of Unity Theatre will make it possible to strengthen plays at all the Workers Centers in Long Island, and of which there is an ever-growing number.

The repertoire will include the four short revolutionary plays, "Credo," "Death of Jehovah," "Class Collaboration" and "Broadway, 1933," which are now being presented every Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at the theatre's headquarters.

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Daily Worker

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

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper" FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPROBALLY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4 - 7 9 5 4

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y. Washington Bureau: Room 264, National Press Building, 14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Midwest Bureau: 191 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill. Telephone: Dearborn 3321.

Subscription Rates:

By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx): 1 year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents. Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00. By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1934

Socialist Workers vs. S. P. Leadership

NOTHING could illustrate with more startling clarity the growing cleavage between the sentiments of the rank and file members of the Socialist Party and the policies of their leadership than what has just happened in Bridgeport.

News has come that the central committee of the Socialist Party in Bridgeport, with the Socialist Mayor, Jasper McLevy, as one of its leading members, was finally compelled to give its pledge of support to the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 7598.

Not only was the leadership at this meeting of the Bridgeport Socialist Party forced to pledge its support, but it was subjected to a fierce barrage of indignant and angry criticism from the ranks of the Socialist Party rank and file workers. In unmistakable terms, the Socialist workers let the Socialist leaders, McLevy and Brewster, know what they thought of their open sabotage of the fight for relief and unemployment insurance.

This is a development of extraordinary importance. It reveals how false, how slenderous, is the theory that the Socialist rank and file workers are "hopelessly tied to their leaders," that these Socialist workers are all "little Norman Thomases."

The action of the Socialist workers in Bridgeport reveals that the blows of the crisis, as well as the work of the Communist Party, are having their effect in making clear to the Socialist workers themselves how hostile to any real working class struggle are the upper leaders of the Socialist Party.

The breach that exists between the Communist workers and the Socialist workers must be closed. The breach that is growing between the Socialist workers and their leaders must be widened. For it is just these leaders who bend all their efforts to restrain the working class from any real struggle against capitalism and its starvation.

Comrade Dimitroff has told us that "the fascists speculate on this split between the Socialist and Communist workers, on the wall of distrust and suspicion that the Socialist leaders have built up between them."

We must break this wall down. With comradely patience, sincerity, and friendliness we must discuss all our differences with the Socialist workers.

We must do more. We must come to them with the frankest, most comradely offers of united front action on specific issues, such as the fight for relief, for H.R. 7598, against war, and Fascism.

Bridgeport shows us how the fight for the immediate, day to day needs of the working class is the link that must be seized in order to weld the unbreakable steel of the working class United Front. It is in this common struggle, side by side, that we will be able to break down the wall that separates us from our class brothers, the Socialist workers.

Bridgeport is a symptom. Strengthen the fight to win the Socialist workers away from the influence of their leaders!

Force Congress to Act on H. R. 7598

MASS pressure must be brought to bear on all Congressmen who have not signed the round robin petition to bring the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) out of the House Committee on Labor and onto the floor of Congress for vote.

Every indication today points to the closing of the 73rd session of Congress on June 15th. Should the present Congress fail to bring the Workers' Bill (H. R. 7598) up for vote, the bill will be killed in the House Committee on Labor, which would necessitate the introduction of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill again next year under a different house resolution number, new hearings on the bill, and the beginning again of the campaign to force Congressmen to vote favorably on the bill.

Every organization of workers and poor farmers will have to intensify the mass campaign for the Workers' Bill.

Open-air meetings in each Congressional District, at which Congressmen must be exposed if they have expressed opposition to the Workers' Bill, should send resolutions to the Congressmen, demanding that they sign the round robin petition and vote favorably on the bill when it comes up on the floor of Congress.

1000 March on May Day in Toledo, O.; Force Release of 2 Workers from Auto and Other Industries Participate

TOLEDO, Ohio.—One thousand workers from the auto and other industries here marched in columns from various sections of Toledo, and assembled in Courthouse Park, in the heart of the metropolitan area, to listen to speakers from the various organizations which answered the Communist Party's call for a united front May Day demonstration. Speakers pointed out the international revolutionary significance of May Day, linking it up with the local relief situation and the growing wave of strikes. Pickets

army of unemployed, and each of which thrust the entire burden upon the shoulders of the workers and poor farmers, have been introduced in the legislatures of various states.

The so-called "model" bills, such as the Wisconsin and Ohio plans, have embodied in them, all the features of the Wagner-Lewis bill which characterize them as not giving unemployment insurance. In the Wisconsin bill, there is added a two-year residence requirement in the state, a clause which limits the minimum to \$5 a week, and payments only so long as the "reserves" shall last. In no case can the worker draw insurance for more than ten weeks in the year, and the present unemployed are totally cut off from benefits. In all events, should even this totally inadequate legislation go into effect, payments will not begin before July, 1935. The Ohio bill likewise has all the restrictions of the Wisconsin bill.

In the list of 127 fake bills which have been introduced into Congress and the legislatures of different states this year is the Cannon Bill which has the support of many Congressmen. It would provide not for the ordinary wage earner, but for workers earning in excess of \$1,000 a year, to be paid from "reserves" out of their own wages, only when a "district unemployment crisis" shall have been officially declared to exist by the assembled Senators and Representatives from that state!

The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, alone of all the legislation introduced this year, offers adequate unemployment insurance, and has the mass support of workers everywhere.

Force every Congressman to sign the round robin petition! Force every Congressman to support the Workers' Bill on the floor of Congress!

Republican Strategy and the N.R.A.

THE Republican Party is getting ready to capitalize on the opposition that is growing to the Roosevelt N.R.A. program.

This opposition comes from two sources, from the working class who have been robbed and plundered by it, and from sections of the capitalist employers who find that part of the elaborate legal structure of the N.R.A. hampers them in the unleashing of the naked, brutal drive which they now need for the maintenance of their monopoly profits.

Not that the N.R.A. hasn't given these capitalist industrial monopolists the fattest profits they have reaped since 1929. But they are now pressing on the Roosevelt government for more speed, more ruthlessness in the government's measures to beat down wages and working standards in the factories.

They feel that it is now necessary to substitute for Roosevelt's "New Deal" demagoguery a new kind of demagoguery that would more directly and consciously accelerate the Roosevelt development toward Fascism. The industrial monopolists of the Manufacturers Association and the National Chamber of Commerce, having tightened their monopoly grip on industry through the N.R.A. codes, are now eager to press forward to a further monopolization of industry without any further delay. Having strengthened their position through Roosevelt's Wall Street program, they now wish to make further gains by pressing for certain alterations in that program.

HERE is where the Republican Party comes in. Acting as one of the wings of the capitalist party rule, as one of the sections of the Wall Street dictatorship, it attempts to utilize the pressure of the biggest industrial monopolists for alterations in the N.R.A. which would speed up the whole fascistization process for its own special party purposes.

At the same time, however, it is also striving to place itself at the head of the opposition to the N.R.A. that is ripening among the masses. It is striving for its party purposes to pretend that its opposition to the N.R.A. is the same as the mass opposition!

The opposition of the masses is directed against the intense exploitation and wage cutting of the N.R.A. against the super-profits which the monopolists bring out of the hides of the workers. The "opposition" of the Republican Party is directed toward increasing the profits of the monopolists through an even intenser exploitation through the N.R.A. codes! This must be made clear to the masses in the fight against the Republican campaign.

And no doubt, the Democratic Party will pretend that the Republican Party opposition proves the social-progressive character of the Democrats! Actually, they are both faithful wings of the capitalist rule.

THE mass faith in N.R.A. is breaking down. The mass resentment against the slave codes must be organized and welded into the political struggle against Wall Street dictatorship whether at one moment headed by a Republican or a Democrat.

Right now we must get ready to stop the usual trick of the American ruling class which it always puts over with its two-party system—dangling the other before the masses when the one in power is too fully exposed as a capitalist tool.

American capitalism is now grooming the Republican Party for this time-honored historic trickery if it's Democratic servant becomes too compromised in the eyes of the masses.

The working class can fight the attacks of the capitalist employers only by relying on its own class Party, the Communist Party, against all other capitalist parties. No matter what servant it is of the Wall Street dictatorship who is in office, the drive on the living standards of the masses will go forward.

Class against class, the Wall Street parties against the working class Party—that is the only line that can be drawn by the working class in its fight against starvation and exploitation.

International and cheered long and lustily for Byers and Leffler.

As the demonstrators marched toward the jail, a deputy dashed from the sheriff's quarters and locked the gate to the jail grounds, while workers young and old boomed him.

Because of the mass pressure and solidarity of the workers of Toledo this convincingly shown to the city and county lackeys of the ruling class, Byers and Leffler were released on May 3. Both Byers and Leffler were not permitted to have any visitors and were in "solitary" for almost the entire week they were imprisoned. The arrested men were not even permitted to see their wives and children, and were given very little food.

Toledo workers adopted resolutions for passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598), immediate and unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, unconditional pardon for Mooney and Billings and the rescinding of the resolution of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (set up for carrying on trade between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.)

90,000,000 Acres Planted In U. S. S. R.

Tremendous Gain Over Sowing of Last Year Recorded

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, May 7 (By Radio).—Over 90,000,000 acres of land had been planted with crops throughout the Soviet Union by May 1st this year, reports received today show, as against 62,500,000 acres planted last year by the same time.

A number of regions have fully completed the spring sowing. The first place is taken by Moldavia, Cabardino and Balkaria which have far exceeded the plan.

An article in Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, devoted to the course of the spring sowing, which is marked by great successes, emphasizes that the achievements were gained as the result of the reorganization period in agriculture which has been completed. And as Comrade Stalin said: "Agriculture now stands firmly upon its feet."

Last year—the first year after the completion of the reorganization period—it was apparent that the period of the rapid growth of agriculture was beginning. This year the spring planting was started under the slogan of mass competition among collective workers.

Millions of people under the guidance of the Party organizations and the political section worked and still work with unprecedented enthusiasm, with a great desire to obtain a prosperous life this year at all costs.

The productive activity of the collective farming masses, their devotion to the Communist Party, and the Soviet regime, has added to the organized leadership of the Party further organization of the masses. Such is the explanation of the successful course of the sowing.

War and Fascism Opposed By United Michigan Students

Resolution Is Adopted Against Detroit Police Terror

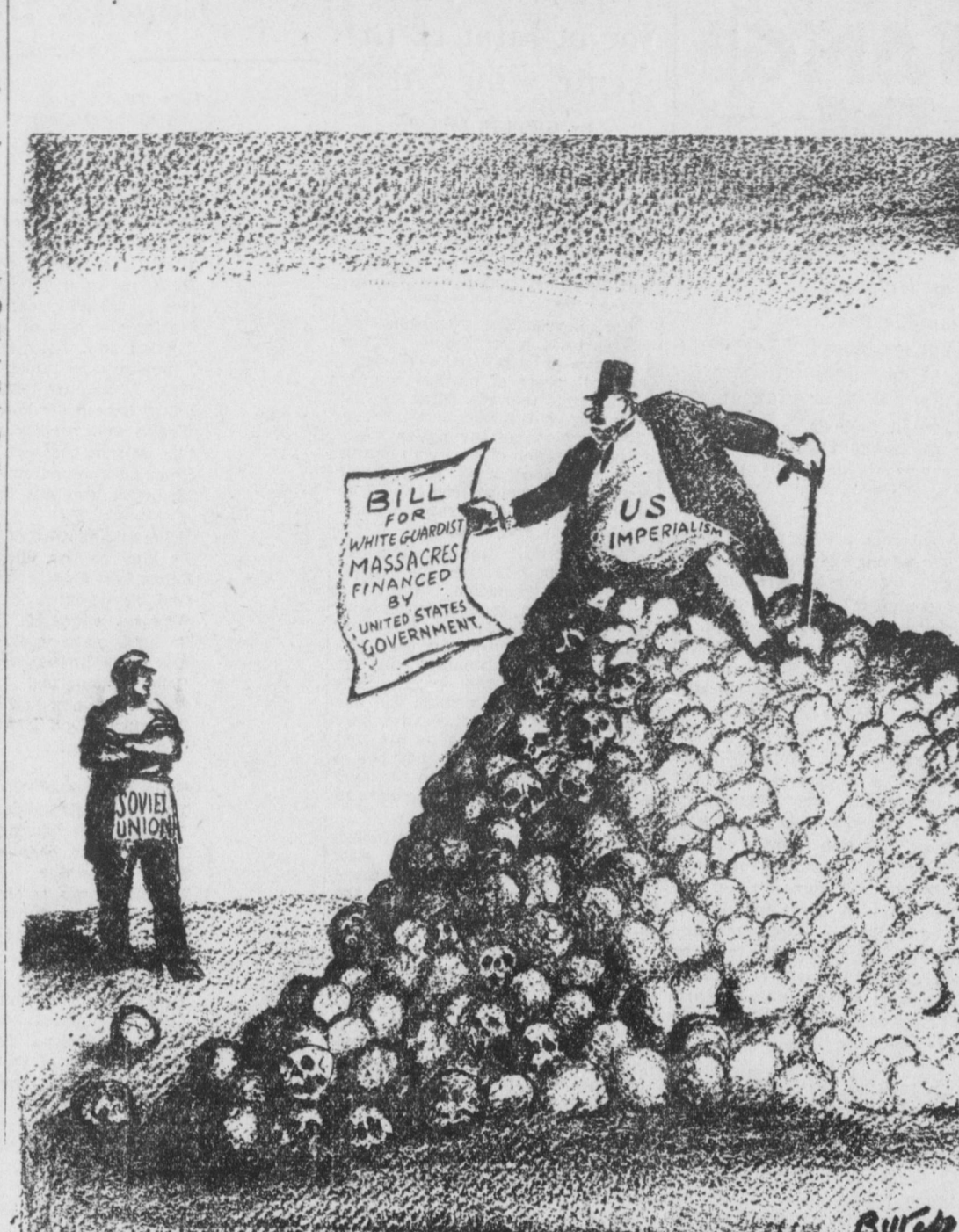
(Special to the Daily Worker) ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 7.—About one hundred and twenty-five delegates from high schools and colleges throughout the State gathered at the Michigan Anti-War Conference, held here Friday night and Saturday, adopted a program of action against war and Fascism and decided to affiliate with the American League against War and Fascism. A prominent part in the conference was played by the National Student League.

Though delegates represented various political tendencies—Socialist, liberal, pacifist, Communist, etc., with Communists definitely in the minority—they found it possible to unite in series of resolutions and in setting up organizational machinery that offers possibility of developing a powerful movement throughout Michigan high schools and colleges against war and Fascism. A Committee consisting of one delegate from each institution represented will carry on work till next conference.

The conference voted resolutions supporting the peace policy of Soviet Union, demanding abolition of R. O. T. C., against American exploitation of colonial countries and huge war expenditures under the guise of "National Recovery," against the growth of fascist tendencies in United States and attacks on Negro masses, urging building of anti-war committees in schools and colleges and opposition to manufacture and transport of munitions through strikes, demonstrations, etc.

Heated discussion took place on resolution condemning police attack on University of Michigan delegation to Detroit May Day demonstration. Several delegates under

"DEFAULTER!"



socialist influence demanded that this be withdrawn on grounds that it had nothing to do with the aims of the conference. For a while it looked as if the conference was in danger of splitting. However, militant delegates, mostly members of National Student League, pointed out that after adopting the resolution against Fascism, to evade the question of attack on the May Day delegation would mean refusing to act against manifestation of fascist tendencies directly affecting students. The resolution finally carried by more than two to one.

Exposes "Pacifism" One of the high points of the conference was a speech on "pacifist devices," made on the opening night by Prof. L. E. Cole of Oberlin College, Ohio. Cole exposed various types of pacifism, including the "Socialist" brand, and declared that only the Communist program offered an effective way of fighting war.

Cole received a tumultuous ovation. Another speaker Friday night was Philip Nash, president of Toledo University, and chairman of the Regional Labor Board in Toledo, who has been active in smashing strikes in auto parts factories. Nash's speech, under the guise of pacifism, was actually a cynical defense of American imperialism. He attacked student demonstrations against war and urged support of the imperialist League of Nations and the World Court.

Communism the Way Out Just before the conference closed Saturday evening A. B. Magill spoke in the name of the Communist Party. Magill exposed the war and fascist character of the New Deal and contrasted this with the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union. He showed the inseparability of war and fascism as twin children of capitalism and pointed out that only the Bolshevik path, revolutionary struggle for Soviet power, offers the way out for humanity and can insure lasting peace, freedom and prosperity for all. He called on the students to demonstrate against war and militarism on National Youth Day, May 30.

British Order Quotas Put On Japanese Goods In Trade War

LONDON, May 7.—Definite steps to speed the trade war between Britain and Japan were taken when Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons today that tariff measures would be applied to limit Japanese textile and other imports into British colonies.

An effort to come to an agreement on quotas, however, is being made with the objective of pushing the Japanese into United States markets in Latin America. "The government is ready at any time," said Mr. Runciman, "to give the most careful consideration to any proposals which the Japanese government may desire to bring forward."

A United Press dispatch released here says: "It also may possibly mean aggravation of Japanese-United States competition in South America, where Japan is likely to divert much of her exports because of barriers in the British colonies."

Mr. Runciman announced that the Japanese quotas sought by Britain "should as far as possible be the average of their imports from 1927 to 1931." These are considerably lower than the present amounts being exported to British colonies, and would leave a tremendous surplus to be dumped elsewhere.

The actual quotas Mr. Runciman added, would go into effect today. Increased duties on Japanese silk coming into Great Britain are also being considered, as a lever to force lower quotas on goods to the colonies.

Pressure for this action came from the Lancashire textile industry which was being completely undermined by Japanese competition in India, Africa, Malay, China and other colonial markets of Great Britain.

U. S. and Japan Fight in Other Markets While the trade war has reached an open stage between Japan and Great Britain, more serious clashes are impending between the United States and Japan over Latin America, Chinese, Philippine and other markets.

A typical example of the bitterness over trade rivalries between the United States and Japan in Latin America is given by Argentina. Japanese exports to Argentina in 1933 increased 90 per cent, and export from that country to Japan rose 130 per cent. All of these gains were made at the expense of Yankee imperialism. The Japanese purchases in Argentina, particularly, are in preparation for war against the Soviet Union.

What Hitler Brought to German Labor

By HY KRAVIF (Labor Research Association) Wages Lower Than They Have Been In 50 Years; 174,000 Are Jailed By Nazis

HERE is a brief summary of the status of the German working class after slightly over a year of Hitler-Nazi rule. It is taken from Labor Fact Book, Vol. II, by Labor Research Association, to be published in May by International Publishers.

Unemployment: Official Nazi figures for February 1934, report 3,374,000 unemployed, or 2,630,000 fewer than the year before. These figures do not include as unemployed those in so-called "voluntary" labor or work-camps, emergency and relief laborers. Nor do they cover those who have replaced political and Jewish refugees and the married women ousted from their jobs by Nazis. The actual number of unemployed in February 1934 is therefore estimated at 6,000,000.

Wages: Real wages (what workers receive in relation to the cost of living or what they can buy with their earnings) in Germany are lower today than they have been in 50 years. The total wage reduction for German workers in 1933 is estimated at 400,000,000 marks, despite official claims of increased employment. Average hourly wage rates of German workers declined 20 per cent since 1931. Furthermore, the state now deducts 27 per cent of all wages for income tax, unemployment and sickness insurance, as

compared with deductions of 13 per cent for those items in 1932. Cost of Living: In March 1934, it was reported that since April 1933, prices of prime necessities had risen 10 per cent. New York Herald-Tribune (December 3, 1933) reported that "many German food prices have shown considerable increase since Chancellor Adolf Hitler came into power." The dispatch said that price of margarine more than doubled since February 1933; that butter in Berlin rose from 2.40 marks to 3.40 marks a kilo since April 1933; that cheese rose 30 per cent and cream 25 per cent. As a result of these price increases, one statistician estimated that average real wages in September 1933, were 31 per cent lower than in 1930.

The Labor Law: The "law for the organization of national labor" was promulgated January 16, 1934, and becomes effective May 1934, although many of its provisions have already been put into practice. The law prohibits strikes, abolishes trade unions, collective bargaining, and the right to organize. It abrogates 11 laws previously in effect, laws which had been won through the pressure of German workers. A system of "leader" and "followers" in the factory is created; the work-

ers are regarded as the followers and the employers as the leaders with the right to fix wages and working conditions without consultation of workers. Only so-called "confidence councils" or company unions are to be tolerated, their leaders being appointed by the employers.

Thirteen labor trustees appointed by the government for the large industrial districts have among their duties the right to try workers who "through malicious agitation endanger labor peace within the shop, deliberately interfere with the management or make frivolous complaints to the labor trustee." They may impose fines or discharge workers for violations of the law.

Suppression of Labor and Civil Liberties: On May 2, 1933, all central and local offices of the German trade unions were captured and their officials arrested and imprisoned. Trade union and labor banks, newspapers, funds, buildings and other institutions were seized. The "German Labor Front" was created and some 8,000,000 workers were arbitrarily placed under its coercion. On March 22, 1934, an international committee, headed by Andre

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

"Our Aim the Same" Austrian Heirs A Last Refuge

THERE could be no more appropriate title for Otto Bauer's latest article than that given it in the May 5th issue of the American Socialist organ, "The New Leader." "Our aim is the same, though our methods may change." The aim of the Austrian social democratic leaders has been, by whatever method, to keep the Austrian workers chained to capitalist rule.

When the Austrian workers last February took to the barricades, while Otto Bauer was licking the boots of Dollfus, offering him a two-year fascist dictatorship and complete disarmament of the Austrian Schutzbund, the workers armed defense corps, the Social Democratic leaders realized the old methods were dead. New methods of treachery had to be devised.

The Austrian workers who followed the path of the Communist International in action on the barricades are not following that path in thought and organization. Proof of this is given in the recent statements of G. E. R. Geddes, New York Times Vienna correspondent: "Many of the Socialists, however, feel that Dr. Bauer and Dr. Deutsch, by pursuing a pacifist policy overlong, despite fascist threats, and by muddling the preparations for final resistance, have forfeited the workers' confidence and that even Dr. Bauer's belated conversion to the theory that a Socialist dictatorship before the reinstating of democracy, cannot restore it.

"These, embodying the bulk of the former Republican Defense Corps members, have joined with the Neo-Communists in a new-born 'Red front' with more radical and revolutionary aims."

SUCH conditions require, not a change of aim of the Bauers and Deutschs, but a change of methods. As an experienced political confidence man, Herr Bauer now talks about the "voluntary dictatorship of the proletariat."

"This dictatorship," he writes, "can be conquered by no means other than revolution." But the Schutzbunders, the great majority of the social democratic workers who paid by deaths, imprisonment, torture and the Dollfus dictatorship, because of Bauer's unchanging aim, remember once before when Bauer spoke about "proletarian dictatorship."

In 1918, the Austrian toiling masses were fighting for the proletarian dictatorship. They were armed, and ready to establish it. Otto Bauer tells all about this occasion in his book: "The Austrian Revolution of 1918," from which we quote the following:

"There was deep ferment in the barracks of the people's army. The people's army felt that it was the bearer of the revolution, the vanguard of the proletariat. The soldiers, with arms in hand, hoped for a victory of the proletariat. . . . Dictatorship of the proletariat! . . . All power to the Soviets! all that could be heard in the streets.

"No bourgeois government could have coped with such a task. It could have been disarmed by the distrust and contempt of the masses. It would have been overthrown in a week by a street uprising and disarmed by its own soldiers."

"On the Social Democrats could have safely handled such an unprecedentedly difficult situation, because they enjoyed the confidence of the working masses. . . . Only the Social Democrats could have guided the people's army and curbed the revolutionary adventures of the working masses. . . . The profound shake-up of the bourgeois social order was expressed in that a bourgeois government, a government without participation of the Social Democrats, had simply become unthinkable."

When the masses of Austria were ready to establish the proletarian dictatorship, wanted "all power to the Soviets!" Dr. Bauer and company, in the interest of preserving the capitalist dictatorship, won the confidence of the masses and steered capitalist rule to the safety from which it could establish its fascist dictatorship!

THE aim has not changed, but the methods must change. The masses are now moving along the path of Soviet power, and the slimy Bauer who in 1918 sided with the bourgeoisie, against the proletarian dictatorship, now becomes the advocate, in words, of the proletarian dictatorship—with plenty of lawyer-like conditions.

"We," says Otto Bauer, who disarmed the Viennese proletariat and ordered the Linz workers to submit to disarming on the very day that the Dollfus Heimwehr were shooting them down, "are the heirs of Weisell, Wallisch and Munricher. The banner of Social Democracy which fell from their lifeless hands is taken up and carried on by us." The barricade fighters of Austria and the 300 members of the Schutzbund who chose to go to the land of the victorious proletarian dictatorship are the heirs of the Austrian revolutionary heroes. The great mass of barricade fighters in Austria, whom even the New York Times correspondent says are not swallowing Otto Bauer's latest croaking about the proletarian dictatorship that he defeated in 1918, are the inheritors of the glorious tradition of the Austrian proletariat.

The last refuge of a traitor is patriotism; and the last refuge of a Social-Democratic betrayer is revolutionary phrases. But Herr Bauer, the Austrian traitor, will see, as the New Leader indelicately puts it, your "aim is the same."