

MILLIONS IN MAY DAY ACTIONS

Soviet Union's Millions Celebrate Firm Socialist Peace

Voroshilov's May 1 Message Warns of Growing War Danger

USSR in Report to Working People of the World

By Sender Garlin (Special to the Daily Worker) RED SQUARE, MOSCOW, May 1 (By Cable).—Moscow was the happiest capital in the entire world today as more than a million and a half workers, Red Army men, students, youth and children demonstrated in the gayest May Day in the history of this vast country.

RECEIVE SALUTE



JOSEPH STALIN

International Holiday of Proletarian Solidarity Hailed By Leader

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, May 1.—"The Red Army, as always, remains the most stable support of peace" but "any attempt of the enemy to attack the Land of Socialism will immediately be repulsed by it," declared Klementi E. Voroshilov, Soviet Commissar of Defense, in a May Day declaration to the Red Army.

AUTO UNION RESOLUTION BACKS CIO

Constitution Reframed at Convention in South Bend

By George Morris (Special to the Daily Worker) SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 1.—Though having marked time since last Monday the convention of the Auto Workers Union today passed a large number of resolutions and decisions that make it the outstanding progressive convention in recent labor history.

AS 300,000 MARCHED IN NEW YORK'S MAY DAY



Uniting in marching ranks, New York trade unions, Socialists and Communists 300,000 strong, staged the most impressive May Day in American history. Above is shown the start of one of the many contingents in the line of march.

UNIONS LEAD HUGE SECTIONS OF PARADE

A. F. of L. Locals March with Communists and Socialists

With red the dominant color and unity the chief slogan, New York labor yesterday staged the most impressive May First demonstration in the city's history. Fully 400,000 workers downed tools, it was estimated, while 300,000 trade unionists and members of the Communist and Socialist parties and other organizations marched in a parade which began before noon and did not cease until after dusk.

Long before ten o'clock—the time set for the beginning of the demonstration—the reviewing stands, on both sides of the Red Square, were filled with foreign workers' delegations, Stakhanovites, diplomatic corps and military attaches of various countries, and numerous foreign correspondents.

Barely two minutes before ten o'clock, Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin, Kaganovitch and other leaders of the government and Party, walked out of the Kremlin gate and took up positions back of the parapet at the top of Lenin's mausoleum.

Twice a year—on May 1 and Nov. 7—there is the stirring scene—that of Voroshilov reviewing the assembled troops of the Red Army and taking the impressive salute from each column. After taking the salute from the soldiers this May Day, Voroshilov ascended the tribune and read the solemn Red Army pledge as the men repeated the words after him in unison.

Then the review of the defense forces began. Foreign observers agreed that it was the most impressive display in the history of the Soviet Union, revealing the latest equipment vital for defense purposes.

With the bright Moscow sun gleaming on their bayonets, and the bands playing the familiar revolutionary marches in brisk tempo, the soldiers were followed by hundreds of thousands of factory workers who poured into the Red Square.

The military parade reached a triumphant crescendo when an aeroplane armada roared overhead. Flying in perfect formation, the planes cleared the golden spires of the Kremlin by what appeared to be only a few feet.

Promptly at twelve o'clock, Moscow's population began to pour into the Square. This section of the parade was preceded by a mass chorus of 90,000 people, one of the most impressive sights this correspondent ever witnessed.

Then for hours came the workers from factories—men and women, students in higher schools, institutes and universities, and tens of thousands of Pioneers, and pupils in the Moscow schools.

Parading through Red Square in columns of 80, the surging mass enveloped in a sea of flags, banners, placards, hundreds of them containing photographs of the outstanding leaders of the Soviet government and the Communist Party, of the Soviet Union, as well as portraits of Ernst Thaelmann and George Dimitroff.



KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV

Fascist Drive Is Slowed

LONDON, May 1.—Though Emperor Haile Selassie declared that Addis Ababa would not be made a field of carnage, and despite the fact that the Fascist press in Italy has been promising the capture of the Ethiopian capital as a May Day "surprise" to the Italian press, the heroic defenders of Ethiopia have been able to slow up the Fascist march to Addis Ababa by a veritable Verdun-line just outside of the Fascists' objective.

Latest cables from Rome state that the Fascist war office is warning correspondents against "too great haste in reporting the capture

"The toilers of humanity now know full well that only the land of the Soviets is their real country; that only the Soviet Union knows no unemployment, poverty and starvation, no capitalist exploitation and national strife.

"Therefore the eyes of the proletarians and the oppressed peoples of the world will on this day with still greater attention and hope turn towards us, towards the land of free creative labor and socialism, towards the country of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The criminal activity of the instigators of war today becomes more intensive, even more open and provocative. At any moment there can break out on mankind a new world war, which will be even more monstrous, even more ravaging, even more bloody than the war about which half of mankind knows only from books, which the toilers of the whole world cannot forget, have not the right to forget.

"The Red Army as always, remains the most stable support of peace. "Day after day it is strengthening its fighting powers, mastering new fighting technique, steadily perfecting its military, political and technical knowledge, persistently striving to achieve the constant cultural growth of its splendid fighters, commanders and political workers.

"The Stakhanovites have inscribed and continue to inscribe marvelous pages in the history of their mighty Red Army.

"But it is with even greater attention, with even greater vigilance that it watches the boundaries of its fatherland and any attempt to the enemy to attack the Land of Socialism will immediately be repulsed by it."

For industrial unions went on record for industrial unions in all mass production industries. A third resolution that the union fight for full jurisdiction of all workers in auto field at the next convention of A. F. L. A fourth resolution extended invitation to all independent unions to affiliate with the A. F. L. with full equal rights.

A resolution calling for a general strike during the 1937 production season if employers do not show willingness to agree to collective bargaining, was placed in the hands of the executive board. One resolution went on record for militant policy of struggle and pointed out that only locals that followed strike policy remain strong and therefore repudiated the past policy of class collaboration.

One of the outstanding achievements of today's session was an all-embracing working over of the old unsatisfactory constitution which did not have the approval of any previous convention.

The most important victory for the progressives was a resolution reaffirming that the A. W. U. will unite workers "regardless of religion, race, creed, color, political affiliation or nationality." This is commonly understood, automatically ruled out yesterday's resolution which sought to bar Communists, but after heated debate it was referred to constitution committee.

The Constitution Committee's proposal was adopted unanimously. A section of last year's constitution barring non-citizens from membership in the union was repealed. The

Army Pilot Killed KINGMAN, Ariz., May 1 (UP).—The sheriff's office said an army plane crashed at the airport and burned today, killing the pilot.

Poles March Despite Nazis

Polish May Day Double Size of Last Year's Demonstrations

WARSAW, Poland, May 1.—Clashes took place in many of the demonstrations of Socialists and Communists in this strike and unemployed demonstration—scarred country as Fascists tried to break up May First marches. Several German Nazi students were taken to a hospital in Warsaw, one of them in a serious condition, after a clash with husky escorts of a Socialist procession.

In Lodz, workers smashed the windows in the editorial office of a Fascist newspaper.

Elsewhere there was comparative quiet. More than half of the business places and factories throughout Poland were closed today. In Warsaw a virtual general strike gripped the city. Instead of trying to prohibit the parades, the government, in fact, withdrew the police and allowed the workers to march, realizing the determined mood of the toilers. The parades throughout the country were double the size of last year, capitalist correspondents reported.

Labor's Great Day Marked by Unity

Slogans for a Labor Party, Against War and Fascism Dominate Largest Outpouring of Trade Unionists in the United States

By Harry Raymond It was the greatest, largest, most colorful and impressive labor demonstration ever seen in these United States. This was the opinion of the vast thousands who stood four and five deep on tiptoe on Fifth Avenue to watch New York's United May Day parade swing by to tunes of hundreds of blaring bands.

This was the opinion of the men and women who stopped work in hundreds of towering office buildings to watch and wave greetings to more than 300,000 marchers on the wide street below.

Even the cops, who were stationed every few feet along the route of march and were not in too good a humor because their leaves had been cancelled for the day, calculated that the parade was the biggest labor outpouring they had ever seen.

Most Significant But it was more than that. The May Day parade this year was the most significant of all the May Day parades since the first one held in Chicago in 1886.

This May Day saw a healing of the split in labor's ranks which for years has hampered the workingman's struggle against capitalism. I am sure it will bring joy to the

Anti-war and anti-fascist placards and vivid flags depicting the horrors of Hitler and Mussolini rule dotted the huge demonstration that wound its way through the busiest sections of the city to historic Union Square on the fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of May First as an American labor holiday.

Labor unions—dressmakers, furriers, painters, seamen, machinists, taxi drivers, cafeteria workers, bakers—featured the parade, giving it a pronounced trade union character from the very beginning.

Independent political action, the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party, was the demand heard from the lips of the unionists a thousand times during the great procession.

Swinging into Union Square promptly at 11:15 a. m., the first contingent of the parade was met by the crashing chorus of the "International" from 10,000 workers gathered to meet them. Amicus Most, executive secretary of the United Labor May Day Committee, led the march, followed by a color guard of a dozen war veterans and nurses in uniform bearing a huge American flag.

While the upword contingent of the parade which had gathered in the garment district, was winding into Union Square, the whole area immediately south of Washington Square was choked with workers' groups assembled in the downtown contingent.

Seamen March Seamen in dungarees featured the downtown section. Many of them have been on strike for weeks. Joseph Curran, leader of the seamen's strike, estimated that more than a thousand sailors would march, all of them, he emphasized, "with a union book of the International Seamen's Union."

Hitting directly at corruption in the Department of Commerce's steamboat inspection service, the seamen carried a coffin on which were small ships named "Mohawk," "Morro Castle," and "Iowa." The coffin was labeled: "Ship Owners' Safety at Sea."

The crew of the S. S. Harpoon marched as a body with its own banner.

Local 22 Is Cheered Fifteen thousand members of Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were the first union contingent—and the largest—to hit the square. A corps of 50 bicyclists, dressed in white sweaters and berets, preceded the colorful ranks of the dress loom.

A worker, dressed as Hitler, including moustache, brown uniform and all right arm upraised in Fascist salute and left hand bearing what appeared to be the severed head of a woman, drew tremendous boos from the huge throng.

Girls of Local 22 athletic division, resplendent in white sweaters and skirts, followed by the baseball and basketball teams of the local in uniform, drew a storm of applause. The dance, mandolin divisions preceded the rest of Local 22 membership.

A full hour was consumed before the members of the first local passed the reviewing stand.

The Furriers Swinging into Union Square behind their own band came 5,000 members of the Furriers Joint Council, led by Ben Gold. With his appears in the waiting crowds roared an ovation.

The Furriers' band wore black caps, black shirts and red arm bands. A feature of this march

Seamen's Officials: For or Against the Membership?

AN EDITORIAL

THE proposed agreement of Judge Black to terminate the present seamen's strike on the Atlantic Coast which was submitted to the striking seamen and to the I.S.U. officials comes as a result of the united, militant struggle of the seamen and the correct policy they pursued throughout the strike.

In this connection, undoubtedly an important role was played by the exposure of the rotten conditions existing on the ships made by the delegates in the meeting with Secretaries Roper and Perkins. Furthermore, there can be no doubt that the smashing blow given by the militant longshoremen of San Francisco against the provocative efforts of the shipowners is decisive in bringing the shipowners, the government, and the I. S. U. officials to the realization that the militant struggles of the marine workers throughout the country and on the Atlantic Coast cannot be crushed.

This strike of the seamen in the Atlantic port has already dramatized the demands for improved conditions for the seamen throughout the country and particularly the demand of the Eastern seamen for an agreement equal at least to the terms won on the Pacific. It has exposed to the whole labor movement the high-handed, underhanded methods which have been used by the top officials of the I.S.U. against the seamen. In this connection we must note the significance of one point in the tentative agreement which calls for a referendum within 45 days upon the terms of the contract forced upon the seamen by their officials without consultation with or approval of the membership. This in itself is an admission of the justification of the

strike of the seamen in the Atlantic ports on the part of those who have entered into this agreement, namely, the I.S.U. officials, and it is the best answer to the charges of mutiny emanating from the office of Secretary Roper, and the charge of "outlaw strike" made by the officials.

THE striking seamen in ratifying the tentative strike settlement agreement in the most democratic fashion after a thorough discussion are only backing up the proposals many times rejected by the top officials of the I.S.U. No one now can question the sincerity of the following proposals made on March 25th, to the District Committee by the striking seamen.

"The fact that ten ships (on March 25) are out on strike shows definitely the opinions of the majority of the membership on these ships.

"However, we do not claim that our opinions represent the opinions of the entire membership, because to date, the entire membership has been deprived of any opportunity to make decisions on the proposed agreement, the question of ending our strike and all other questions involved. We believe in rule of the majority. We propose:

"Submit the question of accepting the proposed agreement to coast-wide vote of the entire membership. And have the decisions arrived at in such a vote be binding on all members and officials.

ready stated our willingness to abide by such a vote even if the vote should be for accepting the agreement and against strike action."

JUST as it was the continuation of the militant struggle of the seamen, based on a correct policy, with solidarity shown by the marine workers throughout the country and large sections of the labor movement generally, that is responsible for the present proposals—even more so is it now necessary for the striking seamen to continue on the basis of this policy and for the entire labor movement to express its support for the strike settlement agreement and to demand its ratification by the I.S.U. officials.

The seamen, by the ratification of this strike settlement agreement, have proven beyond a shadow of doubt that their fight was a fight for the seamen, that in this fight they have carried out a policy in the best interests of the I.S.U. for the building and strengthening of the organization; that only the course followed by the strikers can win improved conditions for the seamen and can build a strong union, democratically controlled by the membership.

If any confusion has been created in the ranks of the labor movement because the officials of the International Seamen's Union charged that this strike was an "outlaw strike," the events now happening should clarify the matter.

this tentative strike settlement agreement, the entire responsibility falls on their shoulders for any obstacles that hinder the speedy and satisfactory solution of the strike, and for all inner conflicts that have strengthened and are strengthening the hands of the shipowners.

WE URGE all seamen in all ports, on all ships, whether through their local union or ship's committee, to meet and to make their voices felt by sending resolutions and telegrams to the district officials, demanding the immediate ratification of this proposed tentative agreement.

We call upon all labor organizations, particularly in New York—to adopt resolutions and to send copies to the District Officials of the I.S.U. and the Central Trades & Labor Council, urging that all steps be taken for the ratification of this agreement.

We feel certain that if such a militant stand is shown by the united organization, supported by the labor movement, the shipowners can be brought to terms, all strikers reinstated without discrimination, and that additional concessions can be gained towards the Pacific Coast agreement on the Atlantic.

All workers' organizations, all supporters of the labor movement, must continue to give their full support to the strike committee which now more than ever must intensify its work, must strengthen its position. For this purpose, funds are urgently needed. All communications, all funds should be directed to:

Membership Strike Committee, 164 Eleventh Avenue, New York City.

"This is the way to establish unity in our ranks. This is how to arrive at a decision that will be binding on the entire membership. We will al-

(Continued on Page 2)

Seamen Back Curran Action At Conference

ISU Strikers Vote To Accept Proposals—March in Parade

With shouts of wrath that roared the jammed Manhattan Lyceum Thursday night, 3,000 striking seamen, all "card men," affirmed leader Joseph Curran's proposals to "Vote to accept the arbitration proposals to show that we are not irresponsible elements as our high-handed union officials call us—but take a second vote to declare a general strike in the Port of New York for Monday at two o'clock."

The striking seamen had assembled at the hall with the intention of calling off their strike on the basis of a tentative agreement arrived at last Wednesday when Curran, representing the strikers, met with David Grange and other representatives of the executive board of the International Seamen Union, before Supreme Court Justice William Harmon Black, who acted as arbitrator.

The oral agreement arrived at Wednesday, which called for a national union poll on the 1936 agreement with the shipping companies, the placing of the strikers back on their ships, and no expulsions from the union, would have ultimately resulted in a victory for the rank-and-file of the union, it was believed.

The membership has opposed the 1936 agreement, signed by a handful of executive members of the union, without taking a confirming vote by the seamen union members. Late Thursday afternoon, Ivan Hunter, Chicago executive board member of the I. S. U., telegraphed Grange to repudiate the tentative agreement, it being, he declared, "a plot to destroy the I. S. U. and substitute a Communist controlled organization in its place."

Joseph Curran, fighting leader of the seamen, received a rousing ovation when he opened the meeting and made a thorough review of the strike since it began. Curran informed the assembled seamen that he had information from reliable sources that the shipping companies called the officials of the I. S. U. into a private meeting yesterday and told them that if they signed the pact with the strikers, that they would make public every bit of information regarding secret deals they have had with the officials of the I. S. U. in the past.

A committee of the strikers, led by Curran, conferred yesterday with Supreme Court Justice Black in his chambers. The outcome of the conference was not known.

Both groups of the union are scheduled to appear before Justice Black again Monday morning at ten o'clock, to report on the actions of their respective groups on the oral agreement.

Plan Spread of Strike Strikers declare that if by Monday, the reactionary union leaders do not finally sign the agreement, they will call a general port strike in this city starting at two o'clock in the afternoon.

In view of the possibility of the strike continuing, the strike committee again issued a plea for food and cash donations for the strikers' relief kitchen, located at 155 Tenth Avenue.

Painters Start Campaign To Build Union Membership

Weinstock Announces New Drive to Begin Next Week

A drive to unionize all the painters in Manhattan and the Bronx will begin early next week, Louis Weinstock, recently elected secretary-treasurer of District Council No. 9, which embraces that area, announced today, declaring that the conditions under which non-union painters in the area worked were "outrageous."

Weinstock cited Gimbel's Department Store, where painters worked 122 hours a month for a wage of \$85 a month, as an example of the unbearable conditions in the industry.

"We're out to clean up this mess once and for all," the union leader declared. "The low wage paid, by the employers is dragging down the living standard of all the men. Only complete unionization can bring order and insure a living wage for the painter."

New Singers Plan Revolutionary Music Concert

The New Singers, Lan Adomian, conductor, will present for the first time in America at their Spring Concert on Sunday evening a number of choruses by world-famous revolutionary composers. Many of these compositions have won much acclaim in other countries.

One of these compositions to be given its American premiere is "The Street Song" by Davidenko, who died on May 1, 1934. This composition is scored for tenor solo, chorus and accordion, and is very well known in the Soviet Union, having been heard at many street festivals and demonstrations.

Compositions by Hanns Eisler, including the "Mother" cantata, will also be heard, as will works by the American composers, Sigmund Romberg, Adomian North, Robinson and Schaefer.

Locked-Out Unionists Spike Fashion Show Planned By Ohrbach

On learning that Ohrbach's Department Store, notorious in labor circles for its high-handed lock-out of union members of the Department Store Employees' Union, was scheduled to hold a "fashion show" under the auspices of the Textile High School at Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, a committee of locked-out workers protested to the school superintendent, William H. Dewey yesterday, and succeeded in having the show called off.

Ohrbach's Store, union members declared, intended to use the "fashion show" as a means of combatting the picketing and its resulting damage to their business.

Students of the Textile High School were scheduled to act as models, using the store's hats and clothes.

Bankers and Realtors Beat Wages Down, Says Leader

non-union jobs in the city have been worked out, union leaders declared, and the cooperation of other A. F. of L. unions in the building trades has been assured through conferences with the heads of the unions concerned.

Union leaders are particularly aroused by the situation in the Board of Education where union painters are compelled to work for \$5 or \$6 a day, despite the prevailing rate of pay clause supposed to be in effect on all public works.

A written protest against this practice of the Board of Education was made recently by Weinstock to Mayor La Guardia. The Mayor agreed to discuss this matter at a conference with Weinstock to be held in the near future.

Amter Answers Ridder Charge Of Wrecking Principles of WPA, Communist Shows

Israel Amter, Communist Party organizer for the New York District, yesterday charged that Victor Ridder, WPA administrator, had violated the declared principles of WPA inasmuch as he has discriminated against employes for political reasons.

The Communist organizer assailed Mr. Ridder's allegation that the Communist Party was out to "wreck WPA" and pointed out that it is the policy of the party to fight for expansion of work relief.

Amter's charges were made in a letter to the WPA administrator which said in part: "1. The factual foundation for your public statement, that it is the policy of the Communist Party to 'wreck the WPA' and that therefore, workers on WPA who may be members of the Communist Party will be dismissed. The New York District of the Communist Party has and will continue to struggle for adequate unemployment relief and for the extension of work relief to union wages to all unemployed workers, pending the adoption of such federal or state unemployment insurance measures that will provide social security to the people of our city and state."

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S. S. Harpoon's Crew Strike at Pier 64

S.S. Liberty Crew Sends Telegram Approving Proposals for Settling Strike of Rank and File in New York

The entire deck, engine and steward departments of the S.S. Harpoon, Shepard Line, hailing from San Pedro on the West Coast, struck at her dock here, pier 64 in the North River, yesterday.

Members of the striking crew stated that the strike is not in connection with the present waterfront walk-out here, but in sympathy with the East Coast strikers.

The Harpoon seamen struck a short period for their demands and then decided to return to the ship, pending further action when the ship arrives at her West Coast port.

All of the crew of the ship are members of the militant Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

On hearing the news of the proposed agreement between the two groups of the International Seamen's Union to bring the present strike to a conclusion, the crew of the S.S. Liberty, on docking in this port yesterday, held a meeting and sent the following telegram to vice-president David Grange of the union:

"Crew of S.S. Liberty approves proposals for settling New York port strike stop we call district committee of the union to ratify this proposed settlement stop failure to ratify will result in strike action. The crew then reported to ship and sailed her to Boston.

At the same time that the Liberty seamen took this action, another appeal was sent out for food donations for the strikers' relief kitchen at 155 Tenth Avenue.

Organize the resistance of the workers against wage cuts, for wage increases! Give maximum support to every strike of workers for better conditions!

Liberties Union Attacks Laws On Flag Salute

Challenges Constitutionality of Compulsory Statutes

Compulsory flag salute laws for public school children were attacked recently by the Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union as "mechanical rituals" of doubtful constitutionality in a survey sent to educational organizations and publications throughout the country.

The most shocking of the recent cases under flag salute laws has arisen in Massachusetts, the one state to enact a law of this sort last year. At Northampton, three young children were ordered separated from their family and committed to a county juvenile institution for "delinquency" in refusing on religious grounds to salute the flag.

The constitutionality of the flag salute laws which has as yet never been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States was questioned by the Union's attorneys on grounds of religious freedom and the guarantees of personal liberty in the Fourteenth Amendment.

Writers Unite In Protesting College Firing

The League of American Writers, whose members include Waldo Frank, Malcolm Cowley, Archibald MacLeish, Genevieve Taggard and others, yesterday sent a strongly-worded letter of protest to President Frederick B. Robinson and members of the Board of Higher Education at City College against their failure to reappoint Mr. Morris Schappes to the English Department on the grounds of "incompetence in his profession."

The reason given by City College administration "is in flagrant violation of everything we have learned of Mr. Schappes in investigating his qualifications for membership and of every contact we have had with him since his election," the letter states.

The letter sent by Edwin Berry Burgum, secretary of the League, and signed by members of the executive committee, including Archibald MacLeish, Waldo Frank, Kenneth Burke, Henry Hart, Edwin Seaver, Rolfe Humphries, Malcolm Cowley, Genevieve Taggard, Josephine Herbst, Leonard Ehrlich, Louis Kronenberger and other prominent writers states in part:

"The League of American Writers has learned with surprise and concern that one of its members, Mr. Morris Schappes, has recently been refused reappointment to the English Department of City College. The reason given, 'incompetence in his profession,' is in flagrant violation of everything we have learned of Mr. Schappes in investigating his qualifications for membership and of every contact we have had with him since his election. It seems to us preposterous to put Mr. Schappes's dismissal on the grounds of incompetence."

Unionists Defy Realty Board's Betrayal Attempt

A declaration of defiance yesterday from the officials of Building Service Employees Union Local 32-B met the appeal of the Realty Advisory Board that office and loft building owners refuse to obey the Silex award.

"We shall insist on the award being upheld," said President Bambrick of the union. He did not indicate what steps might be taken to enforce it.

The Realty Advisory Board circulated all its members with an opinion by its counsel, Walter Gordon Merritt, noted open-shop advocate, to the effect that the wages set by Silex for the particularly difficult elevator jobs are "illegal" and that Silex has "exceeded his authority." These higher minimum wages were \$24 to \$28 a week, depending on the size of the buildings. The Realty Advisory Board advises that no owner pay more than \$22, the rate set for the easiest class of building, and that suit be brought in the Supreme Court of New York to have these portions of the award set aside.

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New Party Section Plans Banquet, Celebration

Section 29 of the Communist Party will celebrate its organization with a banquet in Hemington Hall, 214 East Second Street, near Avenue B, at 7 P.M. tomorrow.

The growth of the Communist Party among New York workers has made it necessary to organize this new section.

MAY DAY CONGRATULATIONS
from the
NEW MANAGEMENT
of
NEW CHINA CAFETERIA

348 BROADWAY - NEAR 14TH ST.
This Cafeteria is now reopening under the NEW MANAGEMENT OF EXPERT CHINESE RESTAURATEURS
Clean, healthful and tasty food of both American and Chinese varieties will now be served again at reasonable prices.
We use only grade-A meats, fresh vegetables, fresh eggs and pure salad oil for all cooking purposes. No greasy fats.
UNION SHOP

ANNOUNCING!
The Co-Operative Dining Room
In open for business as a first-class No-Tip Service
RESTAURANT and SELF SERVICE CAFETERIA
The Kitchen is Supervised by RAIAT
2700 BRONX PARK EAST

LAZARUS SHOES
CORRECT FITTING
RED CROSS SHOES
516 Claremont Parkway Near 3rd Avenue

CHOP SUEY INN
258 W. 46th St. (bet. 8th Ave. and Broadway). LO. 5-3628
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
(The Only Chinese Workers Institution in New York)
COMPLETE LUNCHEON
Served from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Served at All Hours
Open From 11 A.M. to 3 A.M. (Also Sunday)
COMRADES! TRY REAL CHINESE FOOD

JADE MOUNTAIN RESTAURANT
291 SECOND AVENUE bet. 12th and 13th Streets

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Amplifiers To Rent or Sale
FOR outdoor and indoor meetings; also for dances. S. J. White, SU. 7-0207

Army-Navy Stores
HUDSON-105 Third Ave., cor. 13. Work clothes. Leather coats. Wind-breakers.

Artists' Materials
BLITZ Paints, 22 Greenwich Ave. TO. 6-4580. Good supply—Free delivery.

Barbers
WORKERS Center Barber Shop, 30 E. 13th St., first floor. 4 Barbers.

Chiropodist-Podiatrist
FOOT sufferers! See A. Shapiro, P.O. G. 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th. AL. 4-4432.

Clothing
J. COHEN sells better clothing for less money. Our \$15.50 range has no equal. A trial will convince you. 217 W. 14th St., bet. 7th and 8th Aves.

BLUMBERG & BLOCK, 100 Canal Street, clothing for men, boys, clothing and stouts a specialty at popular prices.

NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing, 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard.

Dentists
DR. I. F. REIKIN, 1106 Second Ave., bet. 58th-59th Sts. VO. 8-2290. 9 A.M. - 8 P.M. daily.

DR. SAMUEL S. SENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 81 W. 84th St., cor. Columbus Ave. SO. 4-0209. Hours daily—9 to 5:30.

DR. S. SHIFFERSON, Surgeon-Dentist, 352 E. 14th St., cor. First Ave. GR. 5-8242.

Folding Chairs
LARGE Stock of New and Used Folding Chairs, cheap. Kalmus, 35 W. 26th St.

Readers of this paper will find this a helpful guide to convenient and economical shopping. Please mention the paper when buying from these advertisers.

MANHATTAN

Furniture
STUDIO Couch Divans, all sizes \$5.95. Gate leg tables, Windsor chairs \$1.50. Loads of reconditioned furniture. Interbit Furniture Co., 383 Sixth Ave.

14th St. Furniture Exchange
Manufacturers' Samples, Bedrooms, Living Rooms, Dining Rooms, Imported Rugs \$5 up. Studio Couches \$5 up. Breakfast Sets, Secretaries, Odd Pieces. Complete line Maple Furniture. 5 Union Square W. (8'way bus-14th St.)

Grocery and Dairy
SUPREME DAIRY, 261 First Avenue, bet. 15th & 16th. Buter, Cheese & Eggs.

Hardware
GOTTLEBERG'S Expert Locksmith, 119 3rd Ave., bet. 13th & 14th St. TO. 4-4547.

Jeweler
SAUL C. SCHWOWITZ "Your Jeweler," Now at 838 8th Ave. Watch Repairing.

Laundries
MODEL Hand Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing, 310 Second Ave. GR. 5-6189.

What Do You Do With Your Laundry Bills?
We Give You New Linen for Ours ORIGINAL LAUNDRY - AL. 4-4695

Mattresses
CENTRAL Mattress Co., Manufacturers Mattresses also made over. \$1.75. 226 E. 105th St. L.R. 4-2254.

Mimeographing
ENGLISH and Yiddish. Cooper-Tshokoff, 32 Union Square. ST. 9-8241.

Moving & Trucking
JACK GONZALEZ, Moving, Trucking, Lanes and Short Distances. 314 E. 13th St. GR. 7-5457.

Oculists & Opticians
COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS, 1 Union Sq. W. (cor. 14th St.), Rm. 804. GR. 7-1347. Official Optician to I.W.O. and A. F. of L. Unions Union Shop.

Optometrists
DR. M. I. KAPLOW, Optometrist, 175 2nd Ave. at 11th St. EYES EXAMINED.

DR. A. SHUYER, Optometrist, Eyes examined, 31 Union Sq. W. cor. 14th St. AL. 4-1660. Washington Ave. cor. 172nd St. Bronx. JE. 4-9999. Comradely work.

DR. SAMUEL J. WELSH, Opt. Specialist, 314 W. 42nd St. ME. 3-2726.

Paints
R. BERMAN, 42 Catherine St. Sherwin & Williams Paints & Artists' Materials.

Physicians
S. A. CHERNOFF, M.D., 223 2nd Ave., cor. 14th St. 6-7571. Rm. 10-8. Sun. 11-2. Women Doctor in attendance.

Printing
LIBERAL PRESS, Inc., 80 Fourth Ave. SPVING 1-1810.

Radio Service
SETS and Service - 351 Radio, 358 St. Nicholas Ave. near 123rd St. UN. 4-7292.

PARAMOUNT, 207 E. 88th St. PL. 3-2874. Amplifiers & Radio, Sales & Service.

Restaurants
JAPANESE-CHINESE and American dishes - New Oriental Tea Garden is Workers' Cooperative, 228 W. 4 St. nr. 7th Ave. SIEGEL'S Kosher Rest., 124 W. 28th St. Lunch 35c. Dinner & Supper, 50c-60c.

KAVKAZ Open Air Garden, 312 E. 14th St. TO. 6-1132. Most excellent shashlik.

CHINESE VILLAGE, 141 W. 33rd St. Chinese & American lunch 35c. dinner 50c.

SOLLINS, 216 E. 14th St. 1 flight up. Seven-course dinner 55c. Lunch 35c. 45c.

NEW STARLIGHT Restaurant, 55 Irving Place, bet. 17th & 18th Sts. Dinner 55c. Comradely atmosphere. Union Shop.

MAY'S BAR & GRILL, since 1905, 827-29 Broadway, bet. 17th & 13th Sts.

Silks & Woollens
A. & S. HERSHENSON, 101 Heater St. DR. 4-0177. Bet. Allen & Eldridge Sts.

Trucking Service
TRUNK Delivery Service Automobiles, Trucks Storage 50c a month. Harlem Motor Express, Local & Long Distance Moving. 1 W. 125th St. Harlem 7-3489. A. E. Hannula, prop.

Typewriters
ALL MAKES, new and rebuilt. J. A. Albright & Co., 832 Broadway. AL. 4-4823.

Watch Repairing
FOR good watch & clock repairing—P. Zwilch, 423 Lexington Ave. at 53rd.

Wines and Liquors
PREMAN'S 176 Fifth Ave. at 22nd St. ST. 9-7328-8318. Special offers to work-ers' organizations. Free delivery.

UNION SQUARE LIQUOR CORP., 948 Broadway near 14th. Wines & liquors. AL. 4-6794.

Brooklyn

Baby Carriages
SAUL'S, 31 Graham Ave., cor. Cook St. Jewell's Furniture, Discount.

Children's Years
FROM infants to 14 years. ROYER'S Baby Bazaar, 1462 Pitkin Ave., near Chester.

Chiropodist-Podiatrist
FOOT-AILMENTS treated, low fees, 1125 Eastern Pk., cor. Utica. PR. 3-3805.

Cut Rate Drugs
RECOVERERS I.W.O., 447 Stone Ave., 20% off prescriptions—mention ad.

Haberdashery
ZIMFELD'S MEN'S SHOP
1089 Rutland Road

YANKEE HABERDASHERS, INC.
1373 Pitkin Ave., cor. Herl St.

Insurance
HAROLD GREENSPAN, 137 Montague St. TR. 4-1231. Comradely treatment.

Laundries
VERMONT, Wet Wash for 3/4c a lb. Union Shop, 437 Vermont St., near Blake.

Luncheonettes
RITE LUNCHEONETTE
1778 Pitkin Ave., near Stone Ave.

Optometrists
J. BRERLITER, optometrist, 325 Butler Ave. Eyes Examined. I.W.O. member.

SAMUEL ROGOVIN, 1682 Kings Highway (Brighton Sub.), Eyes examined—glasses fitted.

Shoes
IRVING'S, shoes for the entire family, 35 Belmont Ave., cor. Cadogan.

Bronx

Cafeteria
WHERE YOU can meet your Comrade. Meetings Cafeteria, 705 Allerton Ave.

Chiropodist
HENRY H. HEMMIS, Pod. G., 510 Claremont Pkway. Hrs. 10-9, Sunday 10-1. JE. 8-1411.

NATHAN FINK, Pod.G., 3411 Jerome Ave. opposite 208th St.

STAGE AND SCREEN

The new Soviet film, "We Are From Kronstadt," is now being presented at the Cameo Theatre. The picture tells the story of the heroic defense of Red Petrograd against the White Army of General Yudenitch, showing for the first time the part that the Baltic Sea Fleet played in the Civil War of 1919. The scenario was written by V. Vishnevsky, and the film was directed by E. Deigan.

Stage Notes: The Group Theatre, during their twelve-week season at the Pine Brook Club, Nichols, Conn., will rehearse three new plays which they intend to present next season. The new Clifford Odets play "Silent Partner" will be the first. It is to be followed by "Enchanted Maze" by Paul Green, and "Marching Song" by John Howard Lawson.

Goering Rule Of Nazi Banks Points to War Threats

MOSCOW, May 1.—Hitler's recent appointment of General Hermann Goering as "economic dictator" of Germany signifies that henceforth the whole economy of the Reich will be under the control of the former Nazi leader. Goering's appointment represents a Nazi faction disaffected with Economic Minister Hjalmar Schacht's "cautious" financing of Nazi armaments.

NEW SOVIET FILM

The above is a scene from the latest Soviet picture, "We Are From Kronstadt," now at the Cameo. The picture tells the story of the heroic defense of Red Petrograd against the White Army of General Yudenitch, showing for the first time the part that the Baltic Sea Fleet played in the Civil War of 1919.

Peace League Asks Members To Attend Affair

The Trade Union Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism urges all its member organizations to support the mass meeting and entertainment which the Labor Chest of the American Federation of Labor is staging tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden, to further its fight against the forces of fascism in Europe.

AMUSEMENTS

BITTER STREAM: "Every worker will love it and burn with its passion and power, learn from it and feel it to the marrow." SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S "10 DAYS That Shook the World" and "JOAN OF ARC"

WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT: "Greatest Soviet Film Ever Made - Eisenstein." "The New Gulliver" by Y.M.H.A. Lexington Ave. at 52nd St.

The analysis of the latest shifting of forces within the ruling class in Germany by the appointment of Goering in Ivestia follows: "Why was the appointment of a special post of director of raw materials and foreign payments created when the controlling functions had already been given to Minister of Economics Schacht and Finance Minister Schwerin-Krosigk by many decrees?"

Eye-Witness Tells Of Gas Attacks

Rockland Palace bulged with people and enthusiasm last night as J. A. Rogers, only Negro war correspondent and only war correspondent behind the Ethiopian lines, told what he had seen of Ethiopia's determination to fight Italian fascism, even if Addis Ababa fell.

Support the Frazier-Lundeen Bill for unemployment and social insurance. MASS SENTIMENT IS AGAINST CHANGING NAME OF CAMP NITGEDAIGET. The Board of Directors of Camp Nitgedaiget, famous proletarian summer and winter resort at Beacon, N. Y.

CO-RESPONDENT UNKNOWN: J. Renne, Peggy Conklin, Claudia Morgan. MADISON SQ. GARDEN: LAST TIMES TODAY

TOMORW (SUN.) NIGHT: "A New Theatre Night" "Bitter Stream" Company in "From Little Acorns"

Berg Bill Defeated: ALBANY, May 1 (UP)—The Berg bill requiring semi-annual inspection of automobiles was defeated by the Senate today, twenty-three to twenty-four.

WHAT'S ON Saturday Manhattan: CELEBRATING successful May Day w/ Spaghetti party. Real dance band and refreshments at 202 E. 25th St.

Now Open HILLTOP LODGE on Sylvan Lake: (Formerly Camp Beekman) P.O. Hopewell Junction, New York

The THEATRE COLLECTIVE: "You Can't Change Human Nature" By Philip Stevenson. "Private Hicks" By Albert Maltz

TONIGHT at 8:30 THE New Singers: LAN ADOMIAN, Conductor. Spring Concert at New School Auditorium

Thought New Post His: "The idea of creating the post of special dictator to conduct all expenditures and financial operations in the Third Reich belongs to Schacht. He expected to be this dictator. The appointment of Goering shows that Schacht has been defeated and that his opponents have conquered."

Brooklyn: GALA Amateur Night Prizes with Melon dancers. Dance to mandolins at Grand Manor, 125 Butler Ave.

CAMP KINDERLAND: HOPEWELL JUNCTION NEW YORK. VACATION RATES: For children of the International Workers Order Schools and of members of the I.W.O.

HAY! HEY? YES — HAY! AND STRAW — AND BARNYARD ATTIRE AT Old Fashioned Barn Dance: Come and Dance to the Tune of 7-Piece "Pennsylvania" Hick Orchestra

WPA Municipal Theatre Leases Second Avenue House for Productions: The WPA Federal Municipal Theatre, which hitherto has been presenting dramas, operas, vaudeville shows and comedies in community houses throughout the city, announced that it had leased its first permanent theatre, the Public Theatre, Second Avenue and Fourth Street, for its future productions.

Sunday: MOCK marriage, hilarious fun, refreshments, dancing. Subscription for 1936. COCKTAIL party—installation of new members.

Registration Notices: NEW YORK SCHOOL of Labor Defense Room 405, 112 E. 19th St. Register now for Spring Term, starting Friday, May 8.

CELEBRATE the 6th ANNIVERSARY of the CHINESE VANGUARD: Support the only Chinese language paper fighting for the interests of the Chinese toilers and the unity of all Chinese people against Japanese Imperialism!

N. Y. DISTRICT INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE Dinner and Dance: GUESTS OF HONOR MICHAEL WALSH, Retiring District Secretary, FRANK SPECTOR, Secretary—N. Y. Dist. I. L. D.

Brooklyn: GALA Amateur Night Prizes with Melon dancers. Dance to mandolins at Grand Manor, 125 Butler Ave. DANCE to a good band, refreshments, entertainment at 300 Stone Ave.

How Pleasant! What could be more than having your SUNDAY WORKER delivered to your door. Join the host of pleased readers who take advantage of our "To Your Door" Delivery Service.

Camp Nitgedaiget: On-the-Hudson, Saugan, N. Y. Hotel Accommodations—All Sports Special Day First Program Saturday Night \$15 per week — \$2.75 per day

Brooklyn: "BLOOD ON THE MOON" stirring anti-fascist drama by Paul and Claire Hilton. See it this Sunday night, May 3rd, with the Brooklyn Heights I.L.D. at Little Theatre, 123 St. Felix St.

The Nature Friends Spring Festival: SATURDAY, MAY 2nd at 3 P. M. MANHATTAN LYCEUM 66 East 4th Street

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY! SUNDAY WORKER 66 East 15th Street New York City. Please deliver the SUNDAY WORKER to my home. I will pay the Carrier the regular price of 2c per copy.

Youth Meeting In Colorado Stresses Unity

1,400 Delegates Attending YWCA Convention See War Danger

(Special to the Daily Worker)
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 1.—Many of the most urgent problems of youth are being raised at the annual convention of the Young Women's Christian Association, which opened here on April 29 with 1,400 delegates attending the general assembly. Included were fifty students, 150 business and professional girls and seventy-five industrial girls.

The issues of race discrimination and of adequate social security legislation were sharply raised at the professional and business assembly. The chief problem raised at the industrial assembly was the unemployment of household employees.

An evening panel discussion, led by Rhoda McCulloch, revealed unanimity among the participants that the four major problems of youth today are economic insecurity, race discrimination, war and Fascist tendencies.

Nine girls took part in the panel representing different sections of American girls including industrial girls, students, Negroes, "never-yet-employed" group, girl reserves, young married women, second generation girls and farm girls.

In closing the panel discussion on the problems of youth, Miss McCulloch stated: "This panel discussion is the back-drop against which all actions of the convention must be taken."

Mrs. Frederick M. Paist, president of the National Board, placed the Y.W.C.A. constituency at 2,000,000. In her keynote address, she stressed the need for unity of spirit among diverse opinions represented at the convention.

Blockade Opposed By Beet Workers In Colorado Union

DENVER, Col., May 1.—Union beet sugar workers have condemned Gov. Edwin C. Johnson's blockade along Colorado's southern border, which had been allegedly put into effect for their "protection."

In a striking display of solidarity, members of the union, meeting in Greeley last night to elect their first group of officers, adopted a resolution protesting against the blockade as an unfair discrimination against Spanish-American workers.

During the past three months, nine federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been established in this state among the beet workers. Gov. Johnson, seeing in the growth of this movement a good opportunity for political capital, declared martial law on the southern border with a view to blocking any entry by Spanish-American workers into the State. He declared that this would aid the beet workers now in Colorado. Militia have been posted along the border to prevent the entry of Mexican workers.

Commonwealth College Leads United Front In Arkansas May Day

MENA, Ark., May 1.—The first great May Day celebration of this small town in Arkansas has been arranged by the united front committee of Commonwealth College, Farmer-Labor School, in collaboration with a host of local organizations.

Assurances of participation have been received from the Townsend Club, the American Federation of Teachers, the Carpenters' Union, the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, the Workers' Alliance and the Socialist Party.

The open air meeting, to be held in Jansen Park, will include various addresses by Farmers' and workers' representatives, musical features and chalk talks.

Invitations for a special celebration at Commonwealth College, to include sports, workers' songs and skits, have been sent out to the farmers of the neighborhood.

Morgan Says Poor Pay

It's the poor who pay and pay! That assertion, often made by labor groups, has finally been verified by the J. P. Morgan-controlled Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. A survey made by the bank showed that a typical family of four persons having an annual income of \$2,500 pays out \$183-73 per cent of it through sales and indirect taxes. Morgan, it is recalled, for several years paid no taxes by registering losses on stock sales to himself and his family.

WHAT'S ON

CHICAGO, Ill.

Symposium—"Is the United States Threatened by Fascism?" at White-Crocker Hotel, May 8. Speakers: Dr. Preston Bradley, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Attorney Maurice Sugar. Assn. AWP.

Smouldering fire in the East—a lecture by Wm. Galensky, Sunday, May 3, 8 P.M. at 330 South Wells St., Room 610. Audience: Friends of the Chicago Workers' School. Adm. 50c.

"THREE WOMEN"

Series Tribute to Women of the Revolution

SONOTONE Theatre, 66 E. Van Buren

MOONEY, BILLINGS MAY DAY GREETINGS

Tom Mooney
Molders' Defense Committee

Warren K. Billings

County Jail #1
 San Francisco, Calif.
 April 28, 1936

Warmest militant Trade Union Greeting of Proletarian Solidarity to the class conscious workers on this fiftieth anniversary of International Labor Day from this tomb of the living dead where we have been buried alive for the past 30 years because of our militant loyalty and devotion to the TOILERS.

Don't forget those brave soldiers of the working class who have fallen on the industrial battlefields or taken prisoners in the class war.

Long live International Labor Day, the symbol of proletarian solidarity throughout the world.

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, militant working class fighters imprisoned 30 years in a frame-up for their activities in trade unions, send their greetings to the workers of America through the Daily Worker.

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings

THIS COMMITTEE IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT FUNDS FOR THE DEFENSE OF TOM MOONEY

Neutrality Not Enough, Student Editorials Show

College students are opposed to the present neutrality law and the Nye-Maverick Bill as isolationist, and believe that peace for America is impossible without world-wide peace, according to the "Nation" and the Foreign Policy Association which has just announced the result of a nationwide editorial contest for college students on the subject "Will Neutrality Keep Us Out of War?"

An overwhelming majority of the students competing stood for greater international cooperation and most of them appear to favor American participation in the League of Nations, the entries from 115 colleges in 38 states revealed.

The first prize of \$50 was awarded to Marion Josephine Donnelly, a senior in the Economics Department at the University of California at Los Angeles, whose editorial concludes with the following clear-cut statement of position:

Donnelly Editorial

"If a majority can be made to see that American peace is a snare and a delusion in a world in which there is no peace, if we can clearly see the indivisible character of our economic environment, then inevitably we must admit the necessity for organizing our world for peace.

"The responsibility of our national leaders in making us see this, in forcing us to realize that no puny device of 'maintaining a strict neutrality' will save us from war when it breaks, is almost incalculable. Let them exercise their leadership with some perceptible diminution of slipshod thinking and muddled premises.

"Let them explain again and

again, as often as they can command microphone or platform that neutrality is not enough. Americans are not morons or idiots. They are able to understand that the policies of the past do not always work and that the time to do when something doesn't work is to scrap it or modify it. This is a good traditional American way of approaching problems. Mr. Hearst and his minions notwithstanding.

"For our own sakes, in order to save our own country and all it stands for at its best, we must come forth and align ourselves with the forces of peace. American weighs a mighty power. That she would use it cravenly, ignominiously is unthinkable. That she shall use it intelligently, purposefully, and generously is yet within our power to decide."

Collective Action Stressed

Almost all of the competing students indicated the economic causes of war, as well as the need for collective action against war on an international scale.

However, most of the students did not point out the connection between capitalism and war. The "Nation" commenting on this phase of the contest, states:

Role of the Communist Party in Fight Against Railroad Consolidations

By "HENRY" (Chicago, Ill.)

The movement for consolidations of railroads with the eventual loss of some 400,000 to 500,000 jobs for railroad workers is fast coming to a head. This tremendous scheme to increase unemployment is being directly planned and urged by the Roosevelt government, through Federal Coordinator Eastman. His plans include proposals for joint use of tracks, shops, offices, yards and terminal facilities, with in some places mergers and abandonment of whole systems.

The question of consolidations is of importance not alone to railroad workers but to the whole labor movement. The process of developing a local and national scale can be the means of further turning our organizations from the present dominant policies of class collaboration, of trading with the managements and of depending on Federal legislation, to a program of militant unionism.

Already the threat of consolidations has turned many sections of railroad labor away from dependence of national legislation and stirred them to local action. On the other hand, if the heads of the railway organizations, the so-called Grand Chiefs, accept some plan which sugar-coats wholesale layoffs with dismissal wages (a short time meal ticket and then unemployment and the breadline), or if weak and ineffective local struggles fail to prevent layoffs, the result may well be the weakening and smashing of the railroad unions.

Consolidation Inadequate

Since railroad labor is a vital section of organized labor, the question of consolidations is of importance to our Party and to the working class. Party concentration on railroads has been inadequate to any the least. This can perhaps be partly accounted for because of the many and confusing working agreements which complicate any program of direct local action. But the ins and outs of the industry can only be learned by contact and more railroad workers can and must be won for the Party. We have quite a few good Party members on the roads, many hold positions in local lodges, etc., but their work inside the in-

Green Letter Placed on File In Seattle

Longshoremen's Union Rank and File Favor Supporting Bridges

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Wash., May 1.—The Seattle Central Labor Council "filed" without other action a telegram from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, ordering the council to "support the international office contemplates national Longshoremen's Association."

The telegram notified the council for the first time that the I.L.A. international office contemplates "disciplining" San Francisco Local 38-79, for "refusal to work the steamer Santa Rosa."

At a special meeting of the Seattle Longshore local Tuesday night, District President William Lewis of the I.L.A. and District Secretary Morris made special speeches to the local denouncing Local 38-79 and its president Harry Bridges.

Bridges was the leader and chief strategist of the local's recent victory over the Waterfront Employers' Association which had locked out 38-79. Before that Bridges led the 1934 victorious coastwise maritime strike, and has been active. He is influential in the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

The sentiment of the rank and file here was strongly in favor of Bridges and of Local 38-79 and against the attitude of the District officials.

There is a disposition to interpret "disciplinary" action against the San Francisco longshoremen as part of a plot to prevent Bridges and others like him being elected to the office of National President. Morris and other henchmen of International President Ryan, when the District convention of the I.L.A. meets in San Pedro, May 5.

The Santa Rosa incident is a closed issue. It was never more than an excuse by the Waterfront Employers for their lockout of the longshoremen and was forgotten when the lockout failed.

Williams College Cancels German Student Exchange

(By United Press)
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 1.—Because German college students are not likely to have open minds to do when something doesn't work is to scrap it or modify it. This is a good traditional American way of approaching problems. Mr. Hearst and his minions notwithstanding.

President Tyler Dennett announced the cancellation. It was caused by the ruling of the Reich ministry of education that German students studying abroad had to defend Nazi ideology.

"One of the indispensable conditions for study in an American college is an open mind," Dr. Dennett said. "It seems unlikely that anyone who is officially committed to any political program to the point where he is not at liberty to change his mind as to the rightness or wrongness of a governmental system, would profit by what an American college would have to offer."

"It is hardly likely that anyone so handicapped would be considered here. We do not select our scholarship recipients that way."

Court Bars Labor Board Hearing Plan

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—Federal Judge F. A. Geiger, Milwaukee's injunction judge, has temporarily restrained the Regional Labor Relations Board here from conducting hearings on the failure of the Hearst-owned Wisconsin News to permit collective bargaining. Geiger refused to hear any testimony and his decree gives no ruling on the constitutionality of the Wagner Act.

The editorial staff of the paper are now in the 76th day of their strike.

A committee of local ministers, coming down to observe the picket line, found that the right simply to pause for a few minutes on a street corner is not among those "fundamental liberties of citizens" cherished by Hearst. There is a difference also, they discovered, between "influential citizens" and just citizens.

Before they were identified as belonging to the former group, the ministers took some pushing and shoving by the police. After police learned who they were, however, everything was daisy-aisy and the police, like blue coated little gentlemen, fell over themselves to make the ministers comfortable.

Hamtramck City Council Votes Youth Bill Support

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
HAMTRAMCK, Mich., May 1.—The Hamtramck City Council adopted last Thursday, a resolution introduced by Mary Zuk, Labor Councilwoman, to support the American Youth Bill. A motion was adopted to inform the U. S. Congress of this action.

The American Youth Congress here is planning to call a mass meeting here in the near future to mobilize the youth of Hamtramck for the support of the American Youth Bill, and inform them of the action the Common Council has taken.

Mooney and Billings May Day Message Is Sent to the I.L.D.

"Both Tom Mooney and I regret very much that we will not be able to be present at the May Day celebration, but we trust that your organization will see to it that honorable mention of us will not be overlooked." Warren K. Billings wrote in a letter received yesterday by the International Labor Defense here.

"The I.L.G.W.U. and affiliated needle trades organizations have renewed their offer of \$1,000,000 bail money for our temporary release for the purpose of being present at the celebration, but there is absolutely no chance of California authorities granting us any such favor as this, so we shall have to be content to have our message transmitted to the workers through our more fortunate friends who will be able to be present in person."

The demand for the freedom of Mooney and Billings will be blazoned on approximately ten thousand sashes worn by marchers in the I.L.D. and trade union sections of the parade; on dozens of large signs specially prepared by the I.L.D., and in addition a huge portrait of Tom Mooney will be carried as one of the most prominent floats in the New York parade.

Millions Rally Against New War

Liberty Leaguers and Roosevelt Prepare U. S. for New World Slaughter, by Appropriating Largest Peace-Time Fund in History

By N. Sparks

Foremost among the slogans raised by the millions demonstrating all over the world on May Day was the demand "against imperialist war." Not only does imperialist war mean incalculable horror and destruction—it means the rampant reign of reaction. War and Fascism are inextricably interlinked, for fascism finds its only possible program in war.

Not since the last "war to end war" has the working class been faced with such an imminent threat of a new world war. The tone of the capitalist press, inclusive even of Hearst, is beginning to undergo a subtle change in reporting the war crises in both East and West. The beginning of war propaganda is already to be noticed in the way such papers as the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Paul Block) are now reporting the Far Eastern border clashes from Tokyo instead of Moscow, and are beginning to call them "Soviet attacks." Likewise in the comments of the political expert Paul Mallon, speaking at the Rhineland crisis, says, "Russia is the only country that wants war just now." Even the meager scraps of truth previously reported by the capitalist press are becoming too much of a luxury and the stage is being cleared for anti-Soviet war propaganda only.

No War Doubts

Few people in America today doubt the closeness of war. But very widespread is the illusion that America "will stay out of it." Certainly the forces of the Liberty League—creatures of Morgan and du Pont the munition-maker—have no such intention. Neither has Roosevelt, who in the midst of his frantic efforts to balance the budget, nevertheless appropriates one and a half billion dollars for armament—the largest war appropriation ever made in peace-time in the history of the United States.

Roosevelt a Wilson

While Hearst and the open fascist war-mongers carry on their pro-Hitler, pro-Mussolini, anti-Soviet campaigns, Roosevelt coldly calculates on re-enacting the role of Woodrow Wilson and utilizing the tremendous sentiment of the American people for peace, to bring them into war. Nor is Roosevelt's armament budget inconsistent with this. It should not be forgotten that in 1916 Wilson—the "peace president"—became the foremost exponent of "preparedness" leading the "preparedness parade" in Washington, yet nevertheless running on the platform of "He kept us out of war."

The American war-makers are relying on the peoples' illusions about the "American tradition of isolation"—that the United States can remain isolated and need not be involved in any world war. But this isolation no longer exists. It has been destroyed by the development of history, by foreign investments, by the last world war, by the airplane and man's conquest over distance. Today, "American isolation" is a myth, and those relying upon it will have a rude awakening.

World Peace Front

It follows from this that the outbreak of world war in Europe or Asia means the inevitable inclusion of America—more probably sooner than later—in the mass slaughter. Therefore, to paraphrase the recent statement by Premier Baldwin that Britain's frontier is the Rhine, the American people must recognize

Millions Rally Against New War

that the American peace frontier is no longer the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean, but the World Peace Front. This is the meaning of the slogan raised by Earl Browder in his National Broadcast: "Keep America out of war by keeping war out of the world."

The American people are thus directly concerned with the maintenance of the system of collective security as put forward by the Soviet Union. They are concerned with restraining the fascist aggressors—Mussolini, Hitler, and the Japanese militarists.

Of first importance in the fight for peace, is the need for independent working class action to prevent shipment of war supplies of any kind to an aggressor nation that attacks another. Along with such action, the American people, instead of relying on isolation and neutrality, should demand the fullest friendly cooperation of the United States Government with the Soviet Union, whose firm peace policy is the only foundation for the effective mass struggle for peace all over the world.

This friendly co-operation with the Soviet Union would be the keystone of the foreign policy of a People's Government—of a Farmer-Labor Government in the United States.

War Clouds Gathering

But Roosevelt, despite his talk of peace and "neutrality" takes no such course. On the contrary, the recently published book, "M-Day" (Mobilization Day) by Rose Stein, shows how the entire country is being prepared for conversion into a war machine. The war clouds are growing, but the movement for peace is also growing. No one points out more clearly than Stalin himself in his interview with Roy Howard:

"On the other hand, however, I think the positions of the friends of peace are becoming stronger. Today the friends of peace can work openly. They rely on the power of public opinion. They have at their command instruments like the League of Nations, for example. This is where the friends of peace have the advantage. Their strength lies in the fact that their activities against war are backed by the will of the broad masses of the people. There is not a people in the world that wants war."

It is in this feeling of the masses of the people that the strength of the movement for peace lies. The masses understand far more of the bloody horror of the uselessness of war, than they did in 1914. They understand far more of its imperialist character, of its treacherous misuse of their patriotic instincts, of its threat to their liberties, of the fate of the veterans. Today millions know the teachings of Lenin on war, millions look to the Communist International and the Communist Parties for leadership, feeling that here is a leadership totally different from that of the Great Britain of 1914—a leadership that will stand firm for the true interests of the masses.

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Hosiery Mill Tieup a Test For the Union

Unemployed Rally Aid to Heroic Strikers in Tennessee

By Ted Wellman

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., May 1.—The strike now taking place in the Rockwood Hosiery Mills has transformed this little east Tennessee mill town into an arena where a test battle of first rate importance is raging between the forces of organized labor and the forces of the mill owners, with both sides tub-bornly fighting to win.

The issue involved is an increase of the working day from eight hours to ten hours with no increase in pay.

The Rockwood Mill is owned by Tarwater and Huff, the owners of the Harriman Mills where a bitter strike was defeated after months of struggle several years ago. Rockwood is a small town of 5,000 people, in the area between Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Nashville. The wages have always been the lowest, with hundreds of pay envelopes from \$3 to \$10 a week for a long period before the strike.

Strike Militant

The increase in hours from eight to ten a day, or from forty to fifty a week, coming at a time when the A. P. of L. is on record for a thirty-hour week without reduction in pay, is not only an attack on the workers involved in this mill. There is no question that it marks the first step of an attempt to increase the hours among textile and hosiery workers throughout the Tennessee Valley.

Company Terror

From the outset of the strike there have been certain outstanding characteristics. They are:

1—The militancy of the strikers, particularly the woman and young girls, who despite lack of any strike experience have from the beginning fought hard and well and have maintained a mass picket line constantly into the fourth week of the strike.

2—The terrorism of the thugs and deputies of the company, which has transformed Rockwood into an armed camp. Pickets are arrested by the dozen. Armed taxi drivers carry scabs to and from work, while thirty thugs with high powered guns are stationed near and in the mill, and patrol the town nearby. This terrorism reached several high peaks in the kidnaping of Matt Lynch, heroic young strike leader, a leader of the Chattanooga hosiery workers, on Sunday April 19, in broad daylight. Only the fact that the newspapers of the large nearby cities were already carrying stories of the kidnaping, of which there was advance warning, saved his life. He returned to Rockwood immediately following his release. Demands for thorough investigation, and for the arrest and punishment of the kidnapers, came from the Convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers from the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and from other labor bodies. They resulted in no action, although it is common gossip on the streets of Rockwood that those involved were several deputy sheriffs, the police chief's son, and a taxi driver who hauls scabs.

3—The solidarity of the organized unemployed with the striking workers. The unemployed and relief workers of Chattanooga, many of them in the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, collected five hundred pounds of food and delivered it in trucks to the large mass meeting held on Sunday April 26 at Rockwood. This Chattanooga organization has an auxiliary of some hundred members in Rockwood, called the "Relief Workers' Association." The first day of the strike saw these organized WPA workers, themselves largely unemployed hosiery and textile workers, getting \$19 for 140 hours of work a month, leaving their jobs to picket with the strikers.

Wide Support

4—The support of the labor movement of the whole region. Where as the Harriman strikers were left alone several years ago, and as a result lost the strike, we find a different situation today in this strike. From the very first the labor unions of Chattanooga and Knoxville accepted their responsibility in this battle. Thousands of pounds of food supplies and hundreds of dollars have been raised in these cities already.

Both sides are determined to win. If the owners win, it means a drive for longer hours and less pay through the whole region, and a redoubled attempt to smash all unionism among the textile and hosiery workers. In the words of Daddy Huff, former Mayor of Rockwood, and Superintendent of the Mill, "I will never recognize a union in my mill."

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Morgan Bank Admits Taxes Heavy on Poor

Guaranty Survey Asks Lower Government Expenditures

(By Federated Press)

A typical family of four persons having an annual income of \$2,500 pays out 7.3 per cent of it, or \$183, in taxes. If the family owns an automobile, total taxable taxes jump to \$219 a year, or almost 9 per cent of the year's salary. In addition, numerous distribution and production levies, passed on to the consumer through higher retail prices, make the lower income group dish out even more money to the government.

These are the surprising facts uncovered by the Guaranty Survey, publication of the J. P. Morgan-controlled Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Morgan, it is recalled, has in recent years evaded income tax payments by technical "losses" on stock sales.

"The individual or individuals in the family who supply the \$2,500 income must work a little more than one month of every year to earn the money to meet these indirect levies," the bank's report declares. "Certainly, it must be conceded that the tax burden on families in this income group is severe and may make the difference in many instances between painful frugality and a relatively comfortable existence."

Instead of asking for higher taxes on the wealthy, however, the bank declares itself in favor of lower government expenditures.

Colombia Paper Is Attacking Jews In Small Business

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 1.—The newspaper El Tiempo is conducting a campaign against Jews, on the grounds that ambulant vendors of Jewish extraction take away business from Colombians.

No mention is made of the fact that Jews make up a small percentage of the total of small businesses, most of which can afford to advertise in El Tiempo, and no attack is made on wealthy Jewish industrialists and bankers, who can afford to advertise.

"This is a veiled attack on all small business, according to Tierra, Communist paper, in the interest of foreign-owned trusts, and is being used in the same way that anti-Semitism was used in Nazi Germany, to split the working class and prolong the rule of capitalism."

Colombian Government Inquiry Commission Keeps Findings Secret

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 1.—The United States had its Nye Committee, but the multination corruption which it exposed has a counterpart in the "Skoda Affair" now having a belated investigation in Congress here.

When war with Peru was being instigated and appeared imminent, in fact was actually in progress unofficially, munitions were ordered from Skoda, a Czechoslovakian firm and many politicians and army officials received large sums as bribes. Named and accused by the investigating commission are Senators Araujo, Samper Sordo and Lopez Pumarejo, Minister Audi, and several others including Pety, Taveras and Isaacs.

Tierra, Communist Party newspaper here, wishes to know what transpired during the secret sessions of the commission, and states that Enrique Olaya Herrera, ex-President of the Republic, is being protected from exposure by this secrecy, as well as other leading members of the Liberal Party, now in power.

2,000 Are Fingerprinted In Detroit High Schools By 'Red-Scare' Pressure

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—More than 2,000 pupils have been fingerprinted in Ecorse High Schools yesterday and these will shortly be on file in Washington and the County Identification Bureau. Ecorse is the town of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel.

More than 1,500 parents refused to have their children fingerprinted. At 9 A. M. yesterday morning Robert L. Moorehead of the County Identification Bureau, County Auditor Edward H. Williams and a staff of three women and two men from Williams' office went to Ecorse High School, their first stop, and began taking fingerprints of the school's 950 pupils.

Fingerprinting of the grade school pupils is scheduled to get under way Thursday.

The county authorities here are putting Hearst's Fascist proposals into practice and hope thereby to stop the "red" activities in the schools.

Five Armed Men Raid Bank in Hackensack Escaping with \$8,000

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 30.—The National Bank of Bogota, near here, was held up by five men shortly after noon today, police reported. Attendants at the bank estimated that the bandits fled with from \$4,000 to \$8,000.

The gang escaped in a large black sedan.

Police were told that four men, carrying sub-machine guns and revolvers, entered the bank. A fifth remained in the automobile.

Five employees of the bank were forced to lie face down on the floor while the gunmen scooped up all the cash in sight.

Negroes Find May Day Is Symbol of Liberation

By A. W. Berry

Organizer, Upper Harlem Section, Harlem Division, Communist Party

Since the 1870's when Sulla Martin, ex-slave, went to the Paris meeting of the International Workingmen's Association, Negroes have been a contributing factor in the American labor movement. In fact, only after the system of chattel slavery was abolished did the labor movement begin the strenuous and successful campaign for the eight-hour day—a struggle which inaugurated May Day celebrations throughout the world.

In the years immediately following Reconstruction, Republican politicians, representing Northern industrialists, were successful in splitting the Negroes from the working class movement. At the same time the middle class prejudices of the workers kept the young labor movement tied to the Democratic Party. But much water has flown under the bridge since the first eventful May Day in Chicago fifty years ago, making clear many of the errors and leading to their correction.

Republicans Grow

During those eventful years when labor and small holders were battling the growing industrial monopolies the movement among the Negroes was as yet led by the middle class. This middle class was in turn developing under the wing of the industrialists and their political party—the Republican. Although a small section of the Negro workers were affiliated with the Knights of Labor, the American Labor Union and the young American Federation of Labor, at the time of the first May Day, the Negro workers were as yet not a sufficient force to influence decisively the general mass movement developing among the freed men. Nor was the labor movement at the time, except for a small group of immigrant Marxists, clear on the correct approach to the Negro question.

May Day became a significant day for Negro workers only after the World War, although Negroes had participated in labor struggles in southern and western industrial centers. Roughly, a million Negro workers migrated to northern industrial centers between 1914 and 1923. In the best years Negroes joined the I.W.O. and formed unions in eastern and midwestern cities. The newly recruited Negro industrial workers formed the base for the Garvey movement which reached its peak during this turbulent post-war period. The working class at the time did not understand the full significance of this mass movement. Stirred by the Russian Revolution which set forth for the first time in history a clear-cut program for racial and national equality, a group of advanced Negro workers and intellectuals became active in the Communist and Socialist Parties.

Negroes Parade

Dating from 1925, there has been an increasing number of Negroes in May Day parades throughout the country, and the working class has yearly become a more decisive factor in the life of the Negro people.

May 1, 1931, was no doubt the most decisive May Day for the Negro masses in America. On this particular May Day, for the first time, workers throughout the country carried banners and shouted slogans demanding the freedom of nine Negro youths, arrested only a month before in Paint Rock, Alabama. That May Day marked the first nation-wide mass demonstration for defense of the Scottsboro boys. This struggle, beginning on a small scale on May 1 and followed upon by nearly all Negro middle-class leaders, has now become one of the historic milestones in Negro history, not excepting the famed Dred Scott case.

The May Days following have won an ever-increasing number of Negroes to the side of the working class as the only force whose interests coincide with those of the Negro masses. May Day, 1936, should witness a record outpouring of Negroes.

It is the proud boast of my life that the slave himself had a share in striking off the one end of the fetters that bound him by the ankle, and the other end that bound you (the workers) by the neck."

Negroes Fight!

Into the streets May Day! For the United Front against Jim Crow reaction!

Down with Lynch Law—for a Federal Anti-Lynch Bill!

For admission of Negroes to trade unions in all trades!

Slum clearance and housing projects in Negro neighborhoods!

For the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon; arrest and prosecution of lynchers and their abettors!

For the organization of Negro workers into trade unions! Negro and white workers of America, support the Ethiopian people in its life-and-death struggle for independence!

Negro and white masses, build jointly the Farmer-Labor Party.

Against fascism, imperialist wars and colonial plunder!

Support peace policy of the Soviet Union.

For full social, political and economic equality for the Negroes! Defend the Socialist Fatherland of all oppressed peoples throughout the world!

For the right of self-determination of the Black Belt.

Ninth Party Convention Discussion

The Farmer-Labor Party Tasks of the Connecticut Communists

By C. W. C. (New Haven)

How to better build the Farmer-Labor Party and what is wrong with our recruiting methods will be the two major problems facing the convention of our District to be held in Meriden.

Connecticut was one of the first states to begin the movement for a broad all-inclusive Farmer Labor Party. Since the historic June 30 Convention called by the Hartford Central Labor Union, there have been some notable successes and some reverses in this movement.

The outstanding success is the formation of the East in Connecticut Farmer-Labor Party based on the majority of the United Textile Workers Unions.

Two reverses were the poor showings made in the Norwich and the Danbury elections. The poor showing in Norwich has already been analyzed in this column by Louis Mara, section organizer of Eastern Connecticut. The poor vote in Danbury can be attributed to the absolute lack of any semblance of an election campaign. Not a rally was held; not one piece of campaign literature was distributed.

Eastern Section Active

At the present, Eastern Connecticut is the only section of the State where there is an actual Farmer-Labor Party organized. The rest of the State has confined itself to forming Committees for the Promotion of a Farmer Labor Party.

In New Haven, the make-up of the Committee for the Promotion of the F.L.P. is splendid, especially the executive committee. There are

'Champion' New Youth Magazine Out on May 21

United Young People's Journal to Have Many Features

America's new united youth magazine, will be off the press May 21, the editorial board of the publication announced today.

The tremendous enthusiasm for the magazine has led the editors to increase the size of the first issue. The first issue of the Champion, to be published on May 21, will consist of 24 pages, with a distribution of 300,000 copies.

Some of America's best authors and journalists will be represented in the June issue. Governor Floyd Olson of Minnesota will deal with the Farmer-Labor Party and the youth; Grace Lumpkin and Jack Conroy will furnish short stories; James Wechsler will interview the national commander of the Veterans of Future Wars, and Morris Schnapper, formerly of the National Youth Administration, will write on the C.M.T.C.

"Mobilization on M-Day" will be the subject of Harold Ward's article in the same issue. Lively features and interviews will fill the sports section, while the Champion's Hollywood correspondent will give the lowdown on Movieland.

Gil Green, national secretary of the Young Communist League, will contribute an article on the United Youth League.

The offices of the Champion are located at 2 East 23rd Street, New York City. Organizations are urged to order bundles for wide distribution this fall. The Champion will which will give the magazine a foundation for its weekly publication and start a circulation drive to be issued monthly during June, July and August.

Dismissal Fight Carried to Capitol By WPA Union

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 1.—Bidding fair to become a national issue as a flagrant case of political discrimination, the dismissal of Thomas McNamara, W.P.A. worker, has been carried to Washington in a fight for his reinstatement.

Congressman Martin L. Sweeney, of Ohio, has sent a letter to National Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, seeking the return of McNamara to his job, citing that friends of Waldo F. Walker, recently dismissed local administrator, were responsible for action against McNamara.

At the time of his being laid off, McNamara was president of the Project Workers Union, which led a successful fight for removal of Walker and for a ten per cent wage increase.

Mass backing of the Sweeney suggestion was being planned by the P.W.U. in connection with its drive to stop all anti-labor and discriminatory policies in the federal work program.

"The McNamara case may be made a national issue," David Lasser, president of the Workers Alliance of America, stated, "and the pressure of the entire organization brought to bear on Washington for his reinstatement."

Philadelphia Workers Of Sax and Weiss Shops Strike Against Violation

The International Fur Workers Joint Council here received notice yesterday of a strike in the Philadelphia shops of the Sax & Weiss firm, which has an important part of its establishment in New York and also in Boston.

The International Fur Workers, to which the striking union Local 53 of Philadelphia and the Joint Council in New York both belong, has endorsed the strike.

The workers' union here received notice yesterday of a strike in the Philadelphia shops of the Sax & Weiss firm, which has an important part of its establishment in New York and also in Boston.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

All questions to this column are answered directly. Correspondents are asked to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Massage for Reducing Fat

F. R. Syracuse, New York, writes: "I am interested in your opinion of the efficacy of scientific massage as a means of taking off excess fat."

Massage is of no value in removing excess fat, although many "beauty" institutes claim that they can reduce the busts or hips by massage. An individual puts on weight, in the first place, when he eats more food than he requires for daily activity, and stores the excess as fat. The stored fat can go to one of many places, the face, the shoulders, the abdomen, the hips, or the thighs, among other areas. It is not possible to predict where the fat will go. Massage doesn't influence its storage in any special area.

When reducing, the individual eats less each day than is required for daily activity, either by eating less or by being more active, and the body calls upon its fat reserves. Again, it is impossible to predict from where the fat will come. Nor is it possible to influence the withdrawal of fat by massage.

The factors that influence withdrawal or storage of fat are known to be influenced by the glands of internal secretion, but scientific knowledge has not advanced sufficiently at present to use scientific methods to control the site of fat storage or removal.

Massage is employed to increase the size of the bust by some charlatans, and to decrease their size by others. In either case does experience or science substantiate the "beauticians" claims.

The April issue of Health and Hygiene contains an article, "Dangers in Reducing," which we recommend to your attention.

"Cardiac" Asthma

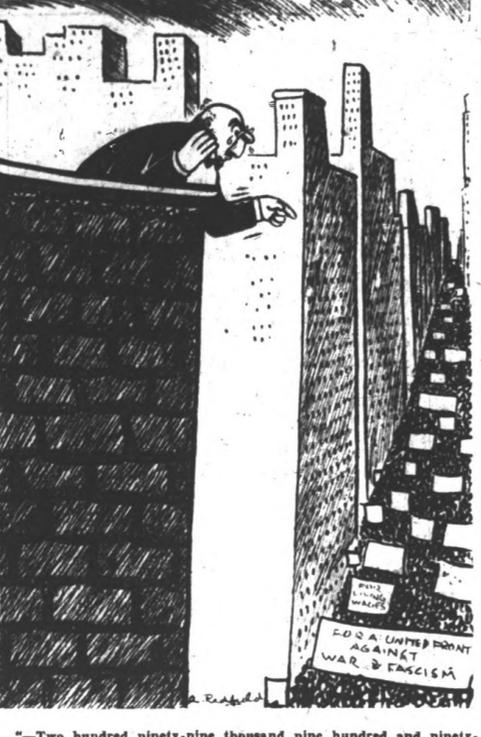
F. M. Bronx, New York, writes: "I am 66 years of age. I have bronchitis, and three months ago, I had my first asthmatic attack. The local doctor gives me hypodermic injections, which allay the gasping. After a present to get another attack. These injections cost \$3 each time. It seems that I have cardiac asthma. Can you recommend what medicine I should take or what treatment I must undergo to cure this ailment of mine?"

It is important to be sure that the diagnosis of cardiac asthma is correct and to know that you are not suffering from bronchial asthma. Cardiac asthma comes usually at night, after going to bed, and wakes the patient frequently from sleep. If this is the type of asthma that you have, then you should benefit from limiting the amount of liquids in your diet.

The attacks of shortness of breath known as cardiac asthma, are quite different from the more common kind, bronchial asthma, and are believed to be due to an excess of moisture in the lungs. Therefore, in treatment, you should take no liquids after six o'clock at night, unless you are very thirsty. In addition you should limit the total amount of liquids taken during the day to less than three pints. Liquids include not only water, but other fluids such as coffee, tea, milk, soup, fruit juices, and seltzer.

You will find it easier to reduce the liquids if you will also reduce the amount of salt. This can be done by avoiding all salty foods and by not adding salt to your food after it is cooked. A strict salt-free diet is not necessary. If restricting fluids does not help, then it may be necessary for you to have injections of a medicine known as mercuripurin, or neptal, or similar preparation in order to help the body to get rid of its excess water. Your physician can give you these injections.

The Ruling Claws



—Two hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine—three hundred thousand—can't we talk this over?—

TUNING IN

- WEAF—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—700 Kc. WABC—860 Kc. WEVD—1300 Kc.
- 12:00-WEAF—Concert Miniature
 - 12:00-WEAF—Horti Orch. Genia Fonarova, Soprano
 - 12:00-WEAF—Pennsylvania Military College Glee Club
 - 12:15-WABC—Woods Orch. Orson Wells
 - 12:25-WJZ—News, Variety Musicals
 - 12:30-WEAF—Clouster Orch.
 - 1:00-WEAF—News, Don D'Arcey, Baritone
 - 1:00-WEAF—News, Spitalny Orch.
 - 1:00-WEAF—Old Skipper's Gang
 - 1:15-WOR—Tex. Fletcher, Songs
 - 1:30-WEAF—Jack and Jill, Songs
 - 1:30-WEAF—Gill Orch.
 - 1:45-WOR—Talks and Music
 - 1:45-WEAF—Farm and Home Hour
 - 2:00-WEAF—Buffalo Musicals
 - 2:00-WEAF—Dancing, Tom Parson
 - 2:00-WEAF—Problems Affecting the Consumer—Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Prof. C. E. Wainwright, Amherst College, and Others, at People's Lobby Luncheon, Cosmos Club, Washington
 - 2:00-WEAF—Theater Club, Bids Dudley
 - 2:00-WEAF—Both Orch.
 - 2:15-WOR—Rambles in Erin
 - 2:30-WEAF—Carroll Tech Symphony
 - 2:30-WEAF—Miniature Theatre
 - 2:30-WEAF—Three Stars, Songs
 - 2:45-WEAF—Patsy, Songs
 - 2:45-WEAF—Clyde Barrer, Songs
 - 2:45-WEAF—Top Hatters Orch.
 - 2:45-WEAF—Grega Showband Contest
 - 2:45-WEAF—Bluffton Orch.
 - 2:45-WEAF—Milwaukee Musicals
 - 2:45-WEAF—Women's American ORT
 - 2:45-WEAF—Variety Musicals
 - 3:00-WEAF—Variety Musicals
 - 3:00-WEAF—French-Dr. Thatcher Clark
 - 3:00-WEAF—Lewson, Y.M.C.A. Octor
 - 3:00-WEAF—Concert Ensemble
 - 3:00-WEAF—Variety Musicals
 - 3:00-WEAF—Gala Page, Contralto
 - 4:00-WJZ—Symphony, T.P.A. Symphony
 - 4:00-WEAF—Dallay Orch.
 - 4:00-WEAF—Kew-Forest Orch.
 - 4:00-WEAF—Schubert's Mass E Flat by Festival Chorus and Virginia Symphony Orch. at Virginia State Choral Festival, Richmond
 - 4:00-WEAF—Johnston Ensemble
 - 4:00-WEAF—Portland Musicals
 - 4:00-WEAF—Italian Opera
 - 4:00-WEAF—Advertising News
 - 5:00-WOR—News, Pancho Orch.
 - 5:00-WEAF—Jackie Heller, Tenor
 - 5:00-WEAF—Manhattan College Glee Club
 - 5:00-WEAF—Minicotti and Company
 - 5:15-WJZ—Alma Schmitt, Piano
 - 5:30-WEAF—Sax Stories, Thomas Broadhurst, Author
 - 5:30-WEAF—Kaltenegger Kindergarten
 - 5:30-WEAF—Treasure Trails—Sketch
 - 5:30-WEAF—Clemente Gligio Players
 - 5:45-WOR—Fishing—Bob Edgar
 - 5:45-WEAF—Ruth and Ross, Songs
 - 6:00-WEAF—Problems of the Transatlantic Airplane—Igor Sikorsky
 - 6:00-WEAF—Uncle Don
 - 6:00-WEAF—News, Jesse Crawford, Organ
 - 6:00-WEAF—Political Situation in Washington—F. W. Wile
 - 6:00-WEAF—Jewish Events of the Week—Talk
 - 6:15-WEAF—News, Thum Orchestra
 - 6:15-WEAF—Capt. Tim's Adventure Stories
 - 6:30-WEAF—Description, Kentucky Derby, Churchill Downs, by Bryan Field
 - 6:30-WEAF—Press-Radio News
 - 6:30-WEAF—Hillbilly Music
 - 6:30-WEAF—Press-Radio News
 - 6:30-WEAF—Ann and Benny, Sketch
 - 6:30-WEAF—Baseball Resume
 - 6:30-WEAF—Variety Musicals
 - 6:45-WEAF—Religion in the News—Dr. Walter Van Kirk
 - 6:45-WEAF—Sports Resume
 - 6:45-WEAF—Jennie Moskowitz, Sketch
 - 7:00-WEAF—Contra Bass, Contralto
 - 7:00-WEAF—King's Jesters Quartet
 - 7:00-WEAF—Bruna Castagna, Contralto
 - 7:00-WEAF—Qualities Series, Show
 - 7:15-WEAF—Edwin G. Hill, Commentator
 - 7:15-WEAF—Hollywood—Sam Taylor
 - 7:15-WEAF—Home Town—Sketch
 - 7:30-WEAF—Wanted! Institute Singers
 - 7:30-WEAF—Sherlock Holmes—Sketch
 - 7:30-WEAF—Message of Israel—Rabbi Irving Reichert, Temple Emanuel, San Francisco
 - 7:30-WEAF—Family on Tour—Musical Sketch, with Frank Parker, Tenor, Bob Hope, Comedian
 - 7:30-WEAF—Around the World, Variety Show
 - 7:45-WEAF—Sports, Thornton Fish
 - 8:00-WEAF—Ravizza Orch.
 - 8:00-WEAF—Betty Simonoff, Soprano
 - 8:00-WEAF—To Be Announced
 - 8:00-WEAF—Henry Deering, Piano
 - 8:00-WEAF—Follies of the Air, Fanny Brice, Contralto
 - 8:00-WEAF—National Institute Singers
 - 8:00-WEAF—Tenor, Patti Chaplin, Songs, Al Goodman's Orch.
 - 8:15-WEAF—Studio Music
 - 8:15-WEAF—Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor
 - 8:15-WEAF—Vera Resnais, Sketch
 - 8:30-WEAF—To Be Announced
 - 8:30-WEAF—Canadian Musicals
 - 8:30-WEAF—Tito Kirill, Songs
 - 8:30-WEAF—National Institute Singers
 - 8:30-WEAF—Kavalin Orch.
 - 8:30-WEAF—Bridgport Centennial, Symphony Orch. and Chorus
 - 8:30-WEAF—Johnston
 - 8:30-WEAF—Armchair Quartet
 - 8:30-WEAF—Young Orch., Smith Ballou, Master of Ceremonies
 - 8:30-WEAF—Ancient Order of Hibernians in America Dinner, Hotel Astor
 - 8:30-WEAF—National Institute Singers
 - 8:30-WEAF—Stoepnagle-Budd, Comedy
 - 8:30-WEAF—Gogo Delys, Songs, Stevens Orch.
 - 10:00-WOR—Charities, Benet Fields
 - 10:00-WEAF—Your Hit Parade, Freddie Rich Orch., Buddy Clark, Baritone, Margaret McCrear, Songs
 - 10:00-WEAF—Hilton Orch.
 - 10:15-WOR—Olson Orch., Ethel Shutta
 - 10:30-WEAF—Bestor Orch.
 - 10:30-WEAF—Ancient Order of Hibernians in America Dinner, Hotel Astor
 - 11:00-WEAF—Sports—Clem Murphy
 - 11:00-WEAF—News, Dance Music
 - 11:00-WEAF—Wanted! Institute Singers
 - 11:15-WEAF—Lenses Orch.
 - 11:30-WEAF—New Donaherger Orch.
 - 11:30-WEAF—Gray Orchestra
 - 11:30-WEAF—Kine Orch.
 - 12:00-WEAF—National Institute Singers
 - 12:00-WEAF—Polak Orchestra
 - 12:00-WEAF—Halsford Orch.

WOMEN OF 1936

By Ann Rivington

RESOLUTIONS adopted by conference are not usually what I think of as good material for a column. But last Tuesday evening there was a conference made up of delegates from women's organizations throughout Greater New York, to discuss plans for a Mothers' Peace Day meeting, and the resolutions adopted by those women must be of great interest for all women. I am going to write them down here, just as they were adopted.

We, the delegates gathered at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 E. 7th St. on April 23, after having thoroughly discussed the horrors of war, and the role women are forced to play in it.

We are watching with alarm every country feverishly preparing a huge war machine. Mussolini's invasion of the free free nation in Africa, Ethiopia, paves the way towards another world war. The rearming of the Rhineland by German fascist is another signal of the nearness of war.

JAPAN has invaded a great portion of China and is making continuous attacks on the Mongolian as well as on the Soviet border. Our own country will not be able to stay out of this international wrangle. Already a billion dollars has been voted for war armaments, the greatest peace-time war appropriation.

Women must not repeat the sad mistake of the last world war. We then helped to make 9 million orphans and 5 million widows and countless cripples. Are we going to repeat that? Shall we allow our young people to pay with their blood and lives for billions in war profits? The answer of hundreds of thousands of American women today is an emphatic and ringing "No!"

WE IT therefore resolved that we the delegates of the conference in preparation for Mothers' Peace Day go on record:

- 1.—To develop the broadest movement for peace, particularly among women.
- 2.—To convert Mothers Day into Mothers' Peace Day, when hundreds of thousands of mothers will demonstrate their desire for peace.
- 3.—Every organization present pledged to cooperate in the planning and promoting of further work in the cause of peace.
- 4.—To popularize this day and work towards a National Mothers' Peace Day.
- 5.—Be it further resolved that every organization gives full support to a broad movement for peace among women.
- 6.—To popularize the Mothers' Peace Day meeting to be held on Sunday, May 10th at the Hotel Delano through the issuance of thousands of leaflets in the name of the organizations here represented.
- 7.—To go on record against military training in the schools.

HEAR that the women of Cleveland, too, are celebrating a Mothers' Peace Day on Sunday, May 10. Other plans for such action, even though the meetings are small, are full of meaning. Let me know what you are doing for Mothers' Peace Day.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 4000 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (an additional cent is required from residents of New York City on each order in payment of Unemployment Relief City Sales Tax) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this ANNE ADAMS pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern. Address order to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

A Letter from New York

By LEW LEWIS

IT HAS been a low sort of a day. The boss was a little lousier than usual—driving a little harder than usual—picking on everybody—stewing around exercising his privilege of making life more miserable (if possible) for his slaves.

Getting home on the subway I rode in a car in which more than half my fellow subway sufferers were reading the Evening Journal. And they were proletarian workers, too. The fellow hanging on the strap next to mine actually seemed absorbed in the editorial page and read the stuff as though he was reading something that made sense.

Getting up out of the subway into the dull late afternoon air, I saw a single picket walking valiantly in front of a store in my neighborhood while some working women, just home from their jobs, walked past him into the store to buy from scabs. A cop guarding the store made nasty remarks about the picket to some of the people who came out of the store.

Three little hungry kids stood before a baker's window two doors below the store being picketed, gazing longingly at the display of cakes and rolls. As I passed, a well-to-do looking brat tagging on to his mother's expensive spring suit was saying to the three children, "Don't you wish you had some?" I wasn't surprised or shocked when the fat-faced bourgeois beamed approvingly at the nasty remark of her offspring. But two workers passing actually laughed at this passage between the children of the oppressed and the child of a member of the upper middle class.

And then I get home to find a note from my comrad telling me that the poorest paid worker in her non-union shop had threatened to turn rat on the weak little union organization being built. She explained that she hadn't had time to get any supper please would I find what I could in the ice box.

She's the one who has most influence with the weakling and so she naturally had to go and talk to him. She finishes the note cheerfully, "First things first, darling, home when the boss's straightened out."

But I admit I don't feel cheerful. I admit that I don't particularly want any supper. I admit that this is a low night—as it has been a low day—a night on which I think of the number of Daily Workers that comrades leave lying around undistributed in the Section headquarters and of the fact that with all our work we only hit three hundred thousand in the May Day sales of the Sunday Worker.

So when the lady downstairs who has a telephone yells that I'm wanted on the wire I clod down the steps in not too bright a frame of mind.

Such Kindly Criticism

IT TURNS out to be a nice middle-class friend of mine who belongs to my mass organization and knows I'm a Communist. He wants to tell me what went on at the committee meeting last night which I had to miss. He wants me to know that the other Communist on the committee did something or other of which he couldn't approve—and why the devil can't the Communists learn to do things in a business-like, organized fashion? He even went on to tell me how in his office such things wouldn't be tolerated, etc., etc.

It was all said with the best will in the world. The man, an honest sympathizer with the Party and with the revolutionary aims of the working class was criticizing us by the only standards he knew—those of his own business.

None the less I was in the right mood to give him an earful. So I marched over to his house and told him something about the things the Party does—without money—with small forces—with all kinds of handicaps.

I, too, used to work at a big desk for a big corporation. I saw more waste and inefficiency per square minute in that business than you'll see in a month in even the weakest and newest unit of our Party. When you consider what our Party is up against—when you realize that in spite of these obstacles the Party is working everywhere, known everywhere and gathering both forces and influence everywhere you'll understand what I mean.

But here's the point. Only two groups know it—the Communists and the class-conscious capitalists. The wide masses, like my friend, do not know the Party, its press, its position and its importance to their struggle for a better life. Yet when the opportunity comes to tell the story to millions in America, Communists and their sympathizers are slow in responding.

The Radio Fund

MORE than a month ago Earl Browder spoke over a national radio hook-up on the subject of a Farmer-Labor Party. Many who heard him responded immediately with cash donations to put our Party on the air again. Only five thousand dollars were needed, yet weeks have gone by and the half way mark has just been passed.

What is the trouble? Think of these thousands reading the Hearst drive not because they hate us but because we haven't reached them. Think of the millions who go on from day to day with no opportunity of learning our position. Think of the things I saw tonight on my way home from work—and of the things you yourself have seen. Say to yourself: with all my good wishes toward the Communists and their ideas—with all my pride in what the American revolutionaries of today have accomplished and are accomplishing—why haven't I sent my donation to the Browder fund yet?

You haven't, you know. Of the many thousand readers of the Daily Worker—of the hundreds of Party units in New York City alone—of the thousands of units of the Party throughout the country—of the thousands in the trade unions who support the Party program—of the thousands of white collar workers whose wish to fight against fascism leads them to support the greatest foe of all that fascism stands for—how many have dug in and come across?

Yes, there are other demands on you. And you don't need to tell me about the job you have spreading the thinning salary over your thicker expense budget. But friends and comrades, we must have Browder on the air again if we are to thicken those salaries and save ourselves.

A nickel—a dime—and if you can, a dollar. A little collection here and there—a house party—you know the ways of raising money. How small a percentage of you have stirred yourselves? And in how many cases has the failure to send your contribution been sheer neglect and laziness?

Answer the questions yourselves. The next time you see a subway car with workers reading a Hearst paper—or a worker passing a picket—or some pale kids gazing yearningly into a baker's shop while workers wisecrack about it, stop a minute and think: "Have I given Browder a chance to explain things to these people?"

Checks to the Browder Broadcast Fund should be made out to Earl Browder and mailed to him at 37 East 12th Street.

LITTLE LEFTY

Talk About Excitement!

by del



Japanese Scene

A SHORT STORY

By R. KIM

BEYOND the steepness of the pass they rose in the distance a high mountain, a very blue mountain with a snowy peak. The nearby valley was a mass of scarlet and lilac, a mass of mountain azalea and lupine. By the edges of the path bamboo and clover. The five foot-travelers felt they must rest; there was a coolness coming over several valleys from the blue mountain, but it was hot. They went up to a hut where in place of a sign hung advertisements for toothpowder and cooling pills. All five sat under an awning on a bench covered with a red blanket.

From the hut there came out an old woman with a tray; she bowed before each, put down little cups, and poured out tea. On a big bench near the front door of the hut lay a bundle of straw shoes, post-cards and flower biscuits in a glass case.

The middle-aged foreigner brought out sandwiches from a little case and opened a traveling flask. The young Japanese in European costume bought straw shoes, and hung his heavy iron-studded boots over his shoulders. The remaining three, a couple with a little girl, all in Japanese costume, took off their sandals, clambered onto the bench, and began to drink tea in little sips. THE foreigner took out his case.

I snapped a stone statue of the god Daido which stood near a cliff, and then went up to the couple, pointed at the little girl and asked: "Trosai desuka?" ("May I?")

The couple looked at each other and smiled, the husband put his spectacles in a case and with a bow answered in English: "If you please."

The mother straightened the girl's fringes and said: "The foreigner at the girl's side at the other end of the bench so that in the background the distant hills could be seen, and snapped several times. Then he took the parents with the girl, and invited the young fellow in the European suit, but the latter with a smile put his hand in front of his face and refused.

The travelers, leaving some copper coins for the old woman, went on further.

Another pass; there began groves of fantastically twisted pines, on the borders of the narrow road grew yellow daisies and rosy asters. The blue mountain came nearer, and beneath there appeared a new valley, on the floor of which could be seen a little village, a dozen huts with straw roofs and poles on which linen was drying. A little river, a few small squares of rice fields.

The foreigner walked alongside the couple. The wife also knew English.

"You are going to the lake?"

"Yes, and you?"

"I am too. I like to walk in the Japanese hills without guides and comforts. When will we get up to the lake?"

"By the evening. Have you been long in Japan?"

"A year and a half already. Your little girl must be tired. It is hard for her to walk so much in the hills. The youngest little tourist in the world."

The foreigner laughed, and carefully lifted the girl into his arms.

The couple learned that the foreigner was the French ambassador, Paul Claudel. The wife said that she had read Claudel's poems in a translation by Horiguchi Daigaku. The ambassador learned that the husband had been a teacher of English in a private school in Tokio. His school had been closed three months before and the premises bought by a patriotic organization. The wife had graduated from high school, but owing to tuberculosis, had had to stop work.

MUSIC

By M. M.

A Late Schubert Chamber Work

SCHUBERT'S life, with its abject wretchedness and poverty, has occasioned even more sentimental biographies than that of the earlier Viennese pauper, Mozart. A year before his death, Schubert could not afford a seventeen-cent dinner, and when he died at the age of thirty-one, he left, besides some old clothes and "one towel, one sheet, one mattress, one bolster, one quilt," a large number of manuscripts appraised at about two dollars. Sir George Grove has not failed to observe that beside Schubert's poverty, Mozart's was "wealth."

Schubert's creation was spontaneous and inexhaustible. He was one of the most gifted melodists of all times, and his fluency is unequalled. He ranks with the greatest of composers, but it is true that he died before he had attained his full artistic maturity.



NEAR a little temple of the gods the travelers stopped to lunch. The young fellow in European costume took an aluminum case of rice with a little bit of salmon from his satchel. The ambassador began slapping his pockets and found that on the way he had lost his cigarette case. The young fellow brought out cigarettes from his pocket, and offered them to the ambassador. Both lit up. The couple, turning away, ashamedly ate omusubi—salt rice rolled up in balls. The little girl took out from

the sleeve of her gown a neatly folded piece of colored paper, opened it up, and began to blow; it was a paper ball, and she began to throw it into the air and smack it with her hand. When the ball fell on the earth, the little girl squatted down and burst out laughing.

When they passed by the next tea hut, the little girl saw for sale there little cakes with a sweet stuffing of peas. She stopped near them and put her finger in her mouth. The couple looked at each other. The wife said: "How much have we left?"

"It is already quite near. One hour."

"What are these huts down there?"

"They make charcoal there."

"Are you a student?"

"No, I am not a student. I . . ."

The young fellow began to look in the dictionary for the word "electric filter," but could not find it. He explained with sweeping gestures; the ambassador decided that the young fellow was a circus artist.

Further the road ran straight through the mountains, by steep cliffs. On the borders of the road stood stone lanterns. Far away upon the road there appeared a group of policemen who go off their bicycles and halted. The young fellow said to the ambassador:

"It's a long way by this road. Here is a good short cut."

The young fellow quickly turned off the road and went along a path which ran through a ravine. All the others went after him. The path quickly led to the summit of the mountain; and thence opened out the view over the lake.

THE five travelers stood for a long time looking on the lake, on cypress trees, the mountains and the clouds. The ambassador wanted to take a picture, but the light was already too poor. There was absolute silence all around the lake. Then there appeared a motorboat and from somewhere among the pines there were heard several beats upon a gong. And then everything was quiet again.

The ambassador looked out a notebook and wrote: "Lake among mountains. Blue-green-roxy water-color twilight. Waterfall some kilometers away. Scenery an unexpected masterpiece of volcanoes, typically Japanese."

"All are as one before the face of nature's masterpiece. Emperor, trader, coolie, equally forget their ephemeral passions—politics, business, daily worries. Buddhist pantheism, etc. The Japanese are especially delicate in their appreciation of the beauty of nature. Write in answer to Valery."

It began quickly to grow dark. The travelers went along the shore to the hotel. All took rooms; through the wide-open doors could be seen the lake and the mountains. Servants proposed to the travelers that they should wash. All put on night gowns and went to the bathroom. The ambassador came back to his room and said that he would wash later. In the square basin the young fellow and the couple with their girl accommodated themselves; they squatted in extremely hot water. After the bath the guests ate in their rooms. All went to bed early. They were tired. There were no other guests in the hotel beyond these five. At night the lake could not be heard; it was as if it were not thirty paces from the hotel, but somewhere behind the hills.

EARLY in the morning all the five travelers left the hotel and went off in different directions.

The ambassador called for a ricksha from the village and went further into the hills to a neighboring health resort so as to catch a train and get back by evening to Tokio in order to be present at a banquet in a palace.

The young fellow hired a boat and crossed to the other side of the lake. In the monastery at night there was to be held the first conference of the new Central Committee of the Communist Party formed after the big raid two months previously.

The couple and the little girl went along the shore, crossed to the bridge and went past two-story villas which were still empty. They made straight for the celebrated waterfall in order to throw themselves over it.

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THEATRE

Play on Unemployment

WHEN thousands of jobless storm state capitols in several states in the period of a few months, when picket lines are set up in front of relief bureaus across the country, when hundreds of thousands of Americans are daily threatened with being cut off from even the meager existence the relief set-up furnishes, that's not only news—it's important and compelling subject material for any playwright.

Proof of this will be offered on Sunday night, May 3, at the Civic Repertory Theatre, when the second prize winning script of the recent New Theatre League-City Projects Council play contest will be presented as the main attraction of one of the season's last New Theatre Nights. The second prize winning play, "Ten Million Others," was written by David Danzig, active organizer in the City Projects Council, and is the author's first play. It will be presented along with another play from the contest, "From Little Acoras," by two young authors, Joseph Samuelson and William Hauptmann, which will be performed by the "Bitter Stream" acting company, now at the Theatre Union, under the direction of Albert Van Dekker, the fiery "Berard" of "Bitter Stream."

BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

This Soviet World

"MEN make the Soviet world; the Soviet world makes men." That, in her own words, is the stirring keynote of Anna Louise Strong's new book. Herself an American, the author of I Change Worlds and China's Millions knows all the questions which the average American asks about the Soviet Union. She has been answering these questions, in all their infinite variety, for the past fifteen years of a life loyally devoted to the ideals and achievements of the "new civilization" so brilliantly celebrated in the two-volume work by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Now, in a compact, richly informative and enthusiastic book, she answers them again—with a charm, simplicity and good faith to which no review can do full justice.

This Soviet World opens with the story of a "young and disillusioned son of a Wall Street millionaire" who found at the giant dam of Dniestrostroy (then under construction) the answer to his question: "Whether the world is to be changed by trying one at a time to improve human beings, or by changing the social environment that makes human beings." And it ends, very appropriately, with glowing tribute to the "new men"—and women—who have emerged in the struggle for Socialism: the Stakhanovists, who, fully conscious of their creative powers, sure of their mastery over the future, recognize no limits to progress in a world submitted to the collective will of workers between whom there are no longer any distinctions based on the artificial divisions of class, creed, race or nationality.

In the first half of her book Miss Strong outlines the general principles behind the Soviet system. Combining a gift for lively narrative with much solid information she describes briefly the historical background of Communism, showing the inevitability of the class struggle which the Russian Bolsheviks, by their clear political understanding, were able to direct into true revolutionary channels. Her discussion of the aims, character and structure of the present Communist Party of the Soviet Union makes it clear why this Party neither can, nor wishes to, dominate a population consisting of nearly 200 separate nationalities, speaking some 85 languages, and functioning through an electorate of over 90,000,000 people.

That boogey of "dictatorship" prompts her to write a whole chapter in which—once again—it is made clear that, so long as there are classes in society, the "State" must be a dictatorship by the class in power.

"No country," she writes, "is ruled by one man. This assumption is a favorite red-herring to disguise the real rule. Power resides in ownership of the means of production—by private capitalists in Italy, Germany and also in America, by all workers jointly in the U.S.S.R. This is the real difference which today divides the world into two systems, in respect to the ultimate location of power."

How does this "dictatorship of the proletariat" actually work out in the Soviet Union today? Miss Strong's chapter analyzing the Soviet system of village, factory and municipal government, reaching from the most remote points of the vast Union to the Kremlin at Moscow, leaves little doubt as to the genuinely democratic basis of Soviet society.

And what of the dozens of nationalities—whose right to secede from the Union at any time is guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution? The loyalty of these former slaves of Tsardom to a regime which has literally struck the chains from their hands and feet is impressive—and, to all enemies of that

regime, present or to come, ominous:

"Soviet power is to tolling Kazaks like rain in the desert," says the old man of Kazakstan. Arriving in Moscow with a delegation of record-making cotton-pickers the Tajik poet sings: "The party of Lenin and Stalin has resurrected peoples from the dead, peoples who were less than dust." Echoing him, one of the cotton-pickers spoke up: "The past is a stairway carpeted with pain and beggary. The Uzbeks feared to go along the road of the Arabs; the Tajiks carried sticks when they walked through the Uzbek quarter. Hardly anyone could read. The past is gone. On its ruins we build a bright new life. We unto anyone who tries to take it away from us."

I commend the above quotations to those Americans who think that the Negro and white can never live fraternally together as real equals; who rant about the Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, Polish and Jewish "problems," for the solution of which they maintain, our "traditions" afford no hope. And especially to those, of whatever nationality, who think there is something "inevitable" in the present clash between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine.

Peace, Science and Culture

A CENTRAL chapter in Miss Strong's book deals with "The Struggle for Peace." As in her earlier pamphlet on this subject, she here makes a very forceful statement of the Soviet peace policy, illustrating it with the record of consistent agitation against all war, in favor of collective security, non-aggression pacts, disarmament. She makes it clear that Soviet participation in the League of Nations is not a compromise with Communist principles, but simply a frank tactical acceptance of still another means whereby peace may be preserved a little longer; or at least until the international proletariat is sufficiently aware of the issues of war and fascism to find its own solution to the threat of both.

Exceptionally good are the chapters discussing the collective work in factories and on the farms; the emancipation of women; the tremendous advances in science, technology and the arts; the care of children; education, public health, the "retrograding" of "criminals"—and the significance of the Stakhanov movement.

While, in all capitalist countries everything is being done to discourage really basic research (because of its effect upon possible markets) in the Soviet Union over 40,000 scientific workers are doing their part in "changing the world" through a network of laboratories, academies, clinics and institutes. In the field of literature we read of a total of five billion copies of books published by Soviet Russia during its first fifteen years; of books issued in 85 languages; of editions of such "classics" as Pushkin and Tolstoy running to hundreds of thousands of copies.

Blacksmiths attend the Conferences of the Academy of Sciences—and give valuable tips to the experts; a troupe of convicts carries away the first prize for a dance set over 5,000 competitors, and, in a remote labor camp, the authorities construct a special theatre for the express use of a famous Moscow art theatre director, convicted of serious crime . . .

I have barely touched upon the wealth of information and anecdote to be found in Miss Strong's admirable book. This Soviet World, necessarily incomplete as it is, describes one of the greatest events in history in language anyone can understand.

(This Soviet World, by Anna Louise Strong, New York, Henry Holt. 301 pages, index, \$2.)

Questions and Answers

Question: Is not the slogan "Long Live Peace" a merely pacifist slogan, and not a revolutionary slogan? Should it not be, "Fight Against War?" —F. L.

Answer: No. The slogan which can mobilize the widest masses today is the slogan of the fight for peace. In his report to the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International last year, M. Ercoll discussed this point as follows:

"Conscious of the deepest aspirations of the masses and the vital interests of all humanity, the Communist International puts itself at the head of the campaign for the defense of peace and the Soviet Union. The slogan of peace becomes the central slogan in the fight against war."

"The polemic over the slogan of peace conducted by Lenin during the World War against the Trotskyists was a polemic against the Menshevik tendency to counterpose the slogan of peace to the slogan of defeatism and the transformation of the imperialist war into a civil war against the bourgeoisie. In fact, during the imperialist war, the problem could no longer be that of fighting to maintain peace, but of utilizing the deep crisis and the wave of hatred against the capitalist world created by the war in order to unleash the proletarian revolution and overthrow the class domination of the bourgeoisie. It was the imperialist powers which spoke to the people of a 'just' and 'democratic' peace in order to hide the imperialist aims of their war and rally the masses to the chauvinist policy of defense of the fatherland."

"We not only do not hide the slogan of the conversion of imperialist war into civil war, which, in case of war remains the basic, central slogan of Bolshevism, but by fighting desperately for peace we desire as the result of this fight to unite around the revolutionary vanguard the masses of the workers, tolling peasants and also the petty bourgeoisie, which the proletariat must lead along the path of the conversion of imperialist war into civil war against the bourgeoisie."

"If in the period immediately following the war we did not put the slogan of peace at the center of our agitation, it was because for everyone 'peace' then meant the peace of Versailles which we condemned and against which we were fighting. We wanted to avoid even indirectly seeming to give our support to the Versailles system. Today, when the Versailles system has crumbled and German National-Socialism is striving to provoke a new war with the aim of forcing on the people of Europe a system of oppression still more monstrous than that of Versailles, the defense of peace receives an entirely different content."

Ercoll's report, entitled "The Fight Against War," is published in a 16-cent 64-page pamphlet by Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City. This question is also discussed in "Going Left," by Alex Noyesman, a five-cent 44-page pamphlet also published by W. L. P.

TWO WORLDS

Production of Canned Fruits IN THE U.S.S.R., the production of canned fruits underwent a hundred-fold increase between 1928 and 1935.

IN THE U.S.A., the production of canned fruits increased by less than 2 per cent between 1929 and 1933, according to figures of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Crime IN THE U.S.S.R., the number of persons convicted of crime decreased by 39.3 per cent from the first half of 1933 to the first half of 1935.

IN THE U.S.A., crime has been steadily on the increase. In New York State, for example, the number of convictions for crime increased by 13.8 per cent between 1933 and 1934. The figure was more than 11 times the 1928 figure. (Source: World Almanac, 1936, p. 447.)

Capital Investment in Industry IN THE U.S.S.R., capital investment in industry increased from 1,200 million rubles in 1925 to 23,825 million rubles in 1934—an increase of 1,885 per cent. In 1935, the total had increased to 32,000 million—an increase of 34 per cent over the 1934 figure.

IN THE U.S.A., total issues of industrial corporate stock decreased from \$1,270,200,000 in 1925 to \$53,200,000 in 1934—a decrease of 95.2 per cent—according to the figures of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Trend in Consumption IN THE U.S.S.R., total retail sales increased from 14.5 billion rubles in 1929 to 54.7 billion rubles in 1934—an increase of 277 per cent.

IN THE U.S.A., total retail sales decreased from 49.1 billion dollars in 1929 to 28.6 billion dollars in 1934—a decrease of 41.5 per cent. (Source: Figures of the U. S. Department of Commerce, reprinted in April Economic Notes of the Labor Research Association.)

Soviet Short Wave

ALL of the following programs are in the English language and include news and music or other features in addition to the features listed.

The time given is Eastern Daylight Saving. To find Central, Rocky Mountain or Pacific Daylight Saving Time, subtract one, two or three hours respectively.

- All programs are broadcast on a wave-length of 12,000 kilocycles.
- Sun. (3rd) — 4:30 A.M. Review of the Week; Questions and Answers; News Bulletin. 12:30 M. 4:00 P.M.
- Mon. (4th) — 3:30 P.M. Foreign Workers Delegates at the Microphone, Giving Short Accounts of Their Visit to the U.S.S.R. 6:00 P.M. Some Ukrainian Folk Songs; More Workers Delegates at the Microphone; Talk: Some New Soviet Films.
- Tue. (5th) — 1:35 P.M. Opera and Concert. 6:00 P.M. Songs from Russian Operas; The History of the Press in Russia and in the Soviet Union.
- Fri. (8th) — 3:00 P.M. The Invention of the Wireless by the Russian Scientist, A. G. Poppo; The History of the Wireless; Developments Up-to-date. Life in the Soviet German Republic, Recited on the Voice.
- Sun. (19th) — 1:30 A.M. Review of the Week; Questions and Answers; News Bulletin. 12:30 M. 4:00 P.M.

Extend May Day Unity to Build a Farmer-Labor Party

TRADITIONS OF STRUGGLE OF FIFTY YEARS AGO LIVES IN FIGHT TODAY FOR 6-HOUR DAY, 30-HOUR WEEK

THE earth still trembles with the feet of millions throughout the world who marched on May Day for bread, peace and freedom.

In the United States, where May Day was born, hundreds of thousands raised high the banner of labor unity, of united struggle for the economic and political demands of the common people.

The spirit of that unity ran higher this year than at any time since the war, and made possible the gigantic parade in New York City and united demonstrations in Chicago, Cleveland and many other cities, with the Socialist and Communist Parties and trade unions marching side by side.

The first May Day of fifty years ago, established in the struggle for the 8-hour day, lives again this year in the fight for the 6-hour day, 30-hour week, for the

right to organize, strike and picket, for making every American town a 100 per cent union town.

And it lives, too, in the struggles of the workers on the field of political action.

Out of the 8-hour movement and the May Day demonstrations of 1886 emerged the United Labor Party. In the fall of that year its candidate for mayor of New York, Henry George, polled 67,930 votes, taking second place and missing election by only about 22,000 votes.

In Chicago, where the 8-hour movement reached its high-point, the labor movement answered the infamous Haymarket frame-up by electing as candidates of the United Labor Party one state senator and six members of the lower house.

In Milwaukee and in other cities similar gains were

scored.

This too is part of the living May Day tradition—the tradition of independent political action.

Never was this action so urgent as it is today when the reactionary forces of the country, the Liberty Leaguers, the Hearsts, the dominant Wall Street corporations, are moving to establish in this country the kind of "May Day" that Hitler has given the German people.

Against such a hangman's "May Day" Roosevelt is no more of a barrier than Bruening or Hindenburg was in Germany. His policy of retreat before reaction only brings nearer the day of its triumph.

To prevent a fascist "May Day" from ever casting its bloody shadow over our country, the unity already achieved this May Day needs to be-

come the basis for welding together the forces of labor and its allies, the farmers and middle-class people, into a powerful people's front against fascism and war—a Farmer-Labor Party.

Let us create an irresistible army of the common people to win the bread, peace and freedom for which hundreds of thousands have marched.

Socialists, Communists, trade unionists: on this fiftieth anniversary of May Day, carry forward the fighting traditions of 1886. Unite to build a Labor Party in New York. Elect delegates to the Labor Party conference being called by a committee of prominent trade unionists on May 24.

Build in the spirit of united May Day a Farmer-Labor Party in every part of the country and on a national scale!

serious shortcomings of his own past administration. And this he refused to do.

Mahoney's campaign was purely defensive throughout, with Gehan determining all the issues, such as clean city and law enforcement. These issues, when the basic issues were ignored, could not arouse enthusiasm among people supporting labor.

The campaign brought out the bankruptcy of the conservative and minority wing of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party which has tried to sabotage all militancy within the party and all moves toward Farmer-Labor action on a national scale.

Here we have living proof that the majority took the correct road when they voted down the Mahoney group at the recent state Farmer-Labor convention, and went on record to strike out for a National Farmer-Labor Party. Let the action for such a party go forward with all possible speed.

Youth Learns About War

AVERAGE, liberal, college men and women today believe that only international action can stop war, in a world where peace is indivisible. Unlike the liberals who rooted for Wilson and neutrality in 1917, they believe that isolation is impossible once war begins.

Although most of them do not yet see that imperialist war flows out of capitalism, they do recognize, if in a confused way, the predominantly economic causes of war.

These are the conclusions which may be drawn from results of the editorial contest for college students conducted by the Nation and the Foreign Policy Association on the subject, "Will Neutrality Keep Us Out of War?"

Although young American liberals still have much to learn, they have outstripped the generation of liberals that preceded them in discarding dangerous illusions about the nature of war.

Liberals have still to learn that capitalism is at the root of war. They have still to appreciate the peace role of the Soviet Union. They do not yet understand the leading role of the working class in the fight against war.

The Nation editorial contest shows that they have begun to learn. They will complete their lessons in action together with other young people who have united in the American Student Union and the American Youth Congress, to fight for peace.

Brain Truster, Nazi Model

PROF. THOMAS NIXON CARVER, G. O. P. "Brain Truster," proved his right to think for the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst coalition by his 84-page booklet, "What We Must Do to Save Our Economic System." He didn't trust his own brain entirely, but consulted with the power trust and a large group of California business men.

Carver declares that capitalism cannot give the working class work or food. He proposes to solve this problem by cutting out relief, sterilization and limiting marriage to those who own automobiles and by abolishing government restrictions on business. He speaks favorably of imperialist conquest to "solve the man-land ratio."

Carver fears the "hungry hordes of Russia" will crash across their borders into the beautiful land of sterilization and starvation, he pictures, so he praises Mussolini and Hitler as the defenders of capitalism against Communism.

He hopes that capitalism can "persuade the perplexed masses" that its regime of hunger and terror is best, but doubts it. The masses "have the motive and the power to carry it (the proletarian revolution) through to success." So he advocates that the "propertied classes" organize to defend their property.

The G. O. P. Brain Truster's pamphlet shows how terrifyingly real the fascist danger is in America. It shows the sinister frame of mind of the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst gang—the gang whom Roosevelt is repeatedly giving concessions to. It shows the need of a Farmer-Labor Party to unite all workers, farmers and middle-class people in defense of their economic and political rights.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Section Organizers Honor Roll

No. 28
Keith Davis, Green Bay, Wis.
Pledged—10; Recruited—13

Section Apparatus Established
Check-up System Installed
Dues Payments Stabilized

SIX WEEKS ago a Membership Committee was set up in the Seattle Section, District 12, with the idea in mind of correcting organizational faults. Our inner Party apparatus was weak and the inner life of our units was not developed enough to maintain the interest of our membership. Because of inefficiency of the apparatus and lack of proper, continuous guidance to the units, fluctuation was very high, recruiting poor. We were incapable of activating new members and in many instances we were losing track of new members who signed applications and were anxious to be drawn into Party activity.

The task which faced our Committee was to immediately put into effect methods of tightening up our inner-Party apparatus; to see to it that attendance and dues payments reached a higher level, that no new members were lost to our Party through insufficient check-up, and that old members were contacted in an effort to bring them back into active membership. The Committee included a Chairman, Section Dues Secretary, Fraction Secretary and secretary to handle membership apparatus. The immediate step was to set up a method for weekly check-up with all of our units by means of a mimeographed form which the unit organizers returned each week at the organizers' meeting. This form called for a check on attendance, dues payments and fraction work of each comrade in the unit. Additional forms were issued to take care of transfers from one unit in the Section to another, in order to prevent the loss of a comrade who might move out of a unit and fail to contact another. Unit bureaus cooperated fully with this plan, since it corrected the confused manner in which they had previously handled their records.

In addition to taking immediate steps toward improving our check-up, the Committee began to work with each unit in an effort to improve the inner life and political level of the unit meetings. The comrades from our Committee and from the Section were assigned to attend unit meetings and to work with Unit Bureaus in order to develop the best forces as functionaries and to draw the entire membership into activity. A regular monthly-wide meeting of dues secretaries was also initiated, where problems of membership and dues were discussed. In addition, our Committee has attended all Section meetings of an organizational nature, such as street and shop unit organizers' meetings, functionaries' meetings, etc. By these means the Membership Committee is able to keep in close contact with the functionaries and to understand better the organizational problems of the Section as a whole.

In the past six weeks certain improvements have been made in our Section membership situation. Unit meeting attendance has been raised and many former Party members have returned. Dues payments have been established and at the present time represent 100 per cent of membership actually attending unit meetings. Recruiting has also shown great improvement. The composition of our new membership shows mainly employed comrades with A. F. of L. affiliation and from our concentration industries—marine and lumber.

Although improvements have been made, serious faults still persist which must be overcome. We must work to increase attendance at unit meetings, to stabilize dues payments further, to see to it that our new members are not lost through a thorough check up and to develop in our entire membership responsibility in such matters.

Section Membership Committee, Seattle Section, District 12.

Only a Farmer-Labor Party gives any hope of checking and defeating the Republican-Liberty League threat against our liberties.

AFTER THE PARADE

By Bard



Letters From Our Readers

White House 'Humanitarian' Undisturbed by Lynching

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:
We see by the evening papers that a Negro farmer, Lint Shaw, has been lynched in true Southern style, transferred from Atlanta for the convenience of the fiends. Don't you think it's about time we let the great humanitarian in the White House know how we feel about his profound silence on such barbarism.

Let's petition all over the country and try and force legislation to frustrate these acts. Or let's designate a day and take to the streets and show these crackers in the South that there are those who will take up the cudgels in defense of our colored brothers.

W. S.

Writes 'Send Me Literature' From Terror-Ridden South

Miami, Fla.
Editor, Daily Worker:
I am enclosing an article from the Miami Tribune, "Adopt Quigg Method to Curb Negro Crime," explained as follows:

"Describing Miami's negro section as a 'breeding place for crime,' and charging that idle negroes will not accept work when offered them. Safety Director Andrew J. Kavanaugh yesterday said he would follow a strict policy of enforcing negro discipline. . . . Kavanaugh said he would instruct policemen to arrest all negroes found in the white section of the city, at any time during the day or night, unless they could show a good reason for being out of their restricted zone."

It was vile propaganda of this sort plus the sickening spectacle of observing bloated ladies and gentlemen paying \$150 a day for a room

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

at the Raney Plaza, plus the fact that when I wanted to get some food for the Negro boy who was driving our car, I was informed that it is a punishable offense for any white person to serve food or even a glass of water to any Negro on Miami Beach that prompts me to ask you to send me some of your literature on Communism.

A. H.

Thinks 'Daily' Critic Failed To Appreciate Reisman Show

Staten Island, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:
I was more than a little troubled by Jacob Kainen's review of the Reisman show, at the Guild Art Gallery. There was a distressing failure to appreciate this artist's approach and technique.

Reisman's "social allegory," it seems to me, is powerful precisely because it is subtle, and interwoven with his line and color, as I noticed, Van Gogh's is. And with regard to his "designing!" I am not an artist, but one of the things I found most delightful at Reisman's show was the "all over pattern" of several of the paintings (including the drug store). They have a tapestry-like effect that is distinctly pleasing. As one who loves the work of Breughel and Hogarth, I was happy to see this modern adaptation of their versatile designing. He has nowhere broken the "unity." Is an artist to be kept to five-finger exercises?

Left-wing critics ought to be more careful and responsible.

J. B.

Farmer Computes 'Chance' To Get Free Money Grant

Newport, N. H.
Editor, Daily Worker:
Yesterday, through the mail, I received a letter from the County Agricultural Agent. The letter is headed thus: "Your chance to get a free grant of money from Uncle Sam."

The content of the letter is as follows:

Under the New Soil Conservation Act just passed by Congress, every land owner with one or more acres of hay land which has been cut over any time since 1930 can receive at least \$10 from the Federal Government, providing the money is used for soil improvement purposes. Above 10 acres of grass land the grant will be at the rate of \$1 per acre. Thus if you have 40 acres, you will receive \$40 for improvement purposes.

It does not have to be paid back, and there is no interest charge. Let us analyze this proposal. A farmer would receive \$1 per acre to improve his land. What can be done to an acre of land with \$1? And so 10 acres at \$10. Now let us do a little figuring.

Last spring I had about 2½ acres. I wanted to seed down to grass. I went to the local grain store to price hay seed. I didn't get any because after a bit of arithmetic I came to the conclusion that it would cost me about \$11.20 per acre. Therefore for 10 acres it would cost \$112. What can we do with \$10?

Now suppose we wanted to improve our soil with fertilizer or lime. How much fertilizer can we get for \$1. Not a 100 lbs. and to spread this small amount on an acre of land would mean practically nothing.

Just another A.A.A. that amounts to nothing to us small farmers.

A FARMER.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Calles, Morones and Green Where U. S. Labor Stands Bromley on Peace

CURIOUS that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor should so enthusiastically undertake the cause of ex-President Plutarco Calles, ousted from Mexico as a Fascist plotter. We remember that the last convention of the A. F. of L. unanimously endorsed a resolution against Fascism, pledging aid to the workers in Fascist lands against the dictators.

Why, then, should William Green, when the Mexican people almost to a man, support President Cardenas in ousting Calles—come to the defense of his henchmen who parade as "labor leaders?"

Was Mr. Green hoodwinked by the wily Luis N. Morones, because he calls himself "vice-president of the CROM" (so-called Mexican Federation of Labor)? Hardly a handful of misled workers still follow that defunct organization. The Mexican workers have organized themselves into one united labor body, thoroughly anti-Fascist.

Morones, on the other hand, was assisting Calles plot counter-revolution in Mexico, to help the American oil trusts and the rich landowners put a dictator into office and drive the Mexican workers and peasants backward into history.

EVERYONE remembers the story of Calles's exile. He was accused of inspiring a dynamite plot that killed fourteen people. Before that he had received the open endorsement of American big business and especially the rich landowners. He had American Labor, namely No. 1, William Randolph Hearst's approval and endorsement. When arrested, he was found in bed studying Hitler's book, Mein Kampf (My Struggle). Calles's program is an out-and-out Fascist one, aimed at everything socialist and progressive in Mexico.

The majority of Mexican workers and peasants had insisted on his ouster from Mexico. President Calles acceded only as a last resort. Considering the number of Mexican workers, peasants and teachers who were killed because of Calles's Fascist plotting, a kindly exile was doing him a real favor. With him, as his chief lieutenant, went Morones.

AND to smuggle support from the American labor movement on behalf of the Fascist Calles, William Green trots out Morones as a "victim" of the Cardenas government. On Morone's say-so, Green in a statement to the press that was avidly grabbed up declared that Calles's and Morone's exile was "shocking to the sense of justice and fair play so universally held by the officers and members of organized labor in the United States. True, American labor has a highly developed sense of justice and fair play, but it never considered strikers, agents of the big trusts and Fascists who had murdered workers in other countries, as worthy recipients of their defense.

EXACTLY what prompts William Green to go to such lengths in behalf of Calles-Morones & Co. is difficult to surmise. Certainly it cannot be the interest either of American or Mexican labor. Both have almost identical enemies, the big exploiters of this country who also own most of the wealth of Mexico. Both are interested in defeating the Fascists, whether in the United States or in Mexico. If it is religious sentiments that moves Mr. Green, then, too, he is wrong, because the Mexican government is not fighting Catholicism as a religion, but chiefly the big landowners who hide themselves behind the altar to hang on to their feudal exploitation of the Mexican peasants.

Knowing the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth we are certain that American labor will not endorse Green's defense of Morones, but will side with the great mass of the Mexican toilers in the fight against Fascism.

TWO new trends of thought are arising out of the ashes of the old parties—first, the theory brought to splendid fruition in the U.S.S.R., and second, that of Fascism, bringing poverty, unemployment and destruction to the winking class.

So said John Bromley, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, at the All-London Peace Rally. More than 1,500 workers thronged the hall to listen to representatives of all sections of the working-class movement. The speakers included Councilor E. Tate, Mayor of Bethnal Green; Don Chater, Labour M. P.; and W. Gallacher, Communist M. P.

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A Program of Enslavement and Reaction

THE Chamber of Commerce, meeting in Washington, has put down its program in black and white:

There are to be no laws telling Big Business the maximum number of hours it can demand of its employes, the minimum wages it can pay. Even on government contracts, specifications of working conditions are to be taboo.

There are to be no laws pertaining to "terms of employment"—meaning no laws to guarantee the right of labor to organize.

There are to be no government provisions for unemployment and old-age insurance.

All this in the name of "liberty" and "material and spiritual progress!"

And in the event that a Congress listens to the demands of the people and puts through such legislation, the Chamber of Congress declares that the Supreme Court shall have full authority to declare it null and void.

A program of enslavement and reaction—to be guarded with loving care by the nine justices of the Supreme Court!

Progressives Gain

THESE are days of vindication for the progressives and the rank and file in the American Federation of Labor!

Those able stalwart unionists, who stood up and led the fight in the local unions for progressive measures, in central labor bodies and past conventions, often tasting bitter defeat, and sometimes feeling the loneliness of isolation, are today beginning to feel the militant rank-and-file support that was always with them, from the very beginning, and will remain to the very end!

No better illustration of this can be found than the events which took place at the opening of the conventions of the union auto and steel workers. The long and sometimes weary days of plugging along, fighting determinedly for a program, of refusing to accept defeat, by the progressives in these unions, now show signs of bringing about results that will make glorious history in the American Federation of Labor.

The struggle is by no means over. In fact, one can say that it is just beginning: for upon the shoulders of the newly elected progressives in the auto union, and the delegates to the Amalgamated Association convention, rests the responsibility for much that is yet to be done—for organization and action in steel and auto!

Election Lesson

THERE is much to be learned from the defeat of William Mahoney, Farmer-Labor candidate for mayor in St. Paul, Minn.