

LABOR ACTION

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN WORKERS PARTY

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Mass Demonstrations Sweep Ohio

Wool Workers Discuss Need For Federation

N. England Delegates Of 25,000 Workers View Autonomous Union

Make No Headway

UTW Officials Still Look To Government And Gen. Johnson

(Special to Labor Action)

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—One hundred and fifty delegates representing 25,000 New England woolen and worsted workers organized in locals of the United Textile Workers of America held a meeting here recently for the purpose of considering the formation of an autonomous federation of woolen and worsted workers within the U.T.W. of A., and a program of activity.

The program adopted by the conference includes a demand for the restoration of the 1929 wage scale; reduction of hours to a maximum of 35 in any one week; a "leveling out process" to close the gap between wages in the low paid and the high paid centers; "consideration of the machine load" which is a needlessly polite term for the speedup; representation of labor on the woolen code authority; and endorsement of the proposal of General Johnson of the N.R.A. for "wider use of mechanism for settling labor disputes in connection with code administration."

William J. Dunlap of Rockville, Conn. was chosen temporary chairman of the conference and Ira H. Dickens of Allentown, R. I. temporary secretary.

An effort is to be made to secure a conference with the National Wool Association and the following were appointed a negotiating committee for this purpose: Ernest Zenetti, Nasonville, R. I.; Irene Goyette, Uxbridge, Mass.; Agnes Graham, Lawrence, Mass.; Harry H. Pratt, Winooski, Vt.; Charles W. Philburn, Norwich, Conn.; Henry Gormier, Somerville, Conn.; and Gorge M. Jabor, Waterville, Me.

It is characteristic of the dilatory tactics so often and disastrously pursued by the U. T. W. of A. that practically nothing was done at this conference toward actually building the autonomous federation of woolen and worsted workers, in spite of the fact that this was the main reason given for calling the meeting and that the situation in the industry most urgently demands such a development.

In opposition to the views of a considerable percentage of the rank and file delegates, the union officials placed altogether too much dependence upon the governmental machinery for "settling" labor disputes, machinery which in so many instances has operated directly contrary to the interests of the workers, and in the textile industry itself in the South has placed no effective obstacle in the way of the development of the speed-up system.

MAY FIRST SPECIAL EDITION Order Bundles Now!

Happy Seamen on Red Ship Cheer Worried New Yorkers

By TESS HUFF

Crowds gathered at Pier 8. For there, almost in the shadow of Wall Street, citadel of capitalism in the Western World, lay the Soviet freighter Kim, the first ship flying the Hammer and Sickle, the red flag of revolution, ever to enter the Port of New York.

The crowds were excited. Many of the faces were tired and worried, you saw dark marks of insecurity, long months of looking for work. At sight of the ship owned by the Russian masses the faces lit up. They were looking at ordinary seamen, who with other workers and peasants in the Soviet Union own the wealth of Russia, a sixth of the earth. It was an extraordinary sight in these waters. Is it better than capitalism?

Was it a better arrangement than capitalism? Could you tell by looking at the freighter? The people on Pier 8 wanted to

know. They wondered how the shipmen fared. Were they better off than American workers, American sailors?

"Hiyi, you Russian Reds!" shouted a man from the crowd, waving his arms.

The grinning citizens of the Soviet Union waved back vigorously, grinned some more, laughed, danced about the deck, played games. Two young women came from the ship and joined them. They were the ship's stewardesses. Captain and officers joined the game, played with the "ordinary" seamen. Above them flapped the bright red flag. Across the bay, in the background, rose the big buildings of Manhattan, grey masses. The Empire State flung upward like a long sword from the dark fist of capitalism.

"Who Speaks Russian?" "Look how clean," said someone, referring to the deck. "By God, (Continued on Page 8)

"Don't Tread on Me" Warn Pennsylvania Unemployed

By MUNSEY GLEATON

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — Eighteen members of the State Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Unemployed League met with Mr. Alvin Guyler, Field Director of the State Emergency Relief Administration, for over two hours on Tuesday, April 10th at which time they presented a minimum existence budget for the unemployed. The budget, calling for cash relief of \$7.50 per week for couples; \$6.00 for single persons; free rent, light, and gas, and a quart of milk for each child under 13 years was considered too generous for Guyler. He declared that health authorities have found no case of malnutrition among the unemployed, or any other indication of endangered health. The P.U.L. will meet Guyler again within ten days to give evidence of undernourishment among the unemployed.

The day before this conference with Guyler, preparatory demonstrations were held simultaneously by the local leagues throughout the state. In each district, league members marched through the streets to their local relief headquarters. Here they massed to make known their demands through speeches.

Three thousand turned out in Mouch Chunk. Allentown members, a thousand strong, marched through the center of the city under the rattlesnake banner with the slogan "Don't Tread On Me." Thunderous applause greeted Heimbach when he denounced the slum sections into which the unemployed have been driven, as "ratholes infested with cockroaches." Kocher pointed out that relief money was being mishandled. The success of the leagues in preventing evictions has resulted in the organization of the land-

U. L. Forces Recognition Of Miners Union

WELLSTON, Ohio.—The unemployed league here cooperated with a strike of miners and forced recognition of the miners union.

lords. Last week, twelve of them, under police escort, forcibly entered the home of an unemployed man, loaded his few sticks of furniture on a truck, drove off with it, and left the family on the street.

This organization, known as The Taxpayers Citizens League, has publicly stated that it will see that evictions are carried through in spite of the unemployed league. They have resorted to the old gag of calling the leaders of the unemployed leagues anarchists, reds, radicals, instigators of mob rule, etc. in an effort to discredit them in the public eye.

A call has been sent out to all the Lehigh County leagues to get every member to attend eviction fights from now on, as a counter-attack upon the landlords.

WORKERS LIKE LORE SPEECH

AWP Branch Grows

BALTIMORE. — Ludwig Lore, member of the Provisional Organizing Committee of the American Workers Party spoke to an enthusiastic audience at the Workmen's Labor Lyceum here Sunday, April 8, on International Fascism and How to Fight it. This was one of a series of lectures by A. W. P. members arranged for by the Baltimore League for Social Action which is attracting city wide interest.

The Baltimore branch of the AWP is making rapid progress in its efforts to build a real revolutionary movement here.

WORKERS DON'T COUNT

German Consul Gen. William Tannenbergs says there is no Jewish persecution in Germany.

That Jewish department store owners are still allowed to operate was cited as proof.

Apparently, Jewish workers do not enter the picture at all.

FLASHES!

POLICE CAUSE RIOT

NEW YORK.—Twenty-two students were seriously injured by cops who used clubs to break up an anti-war demonstration staged by more than 2,500 night school students in Brooklyn. The demonstration was preparatory to an anti-war strike scheduled for 11 A. M., Friday April 13.

"Down with war!" "Money for schools and not for battleships" were the students' slogans.

SCHOOL SYSTEM COLLAPSING

Two thousand rural schools in 24 states did not open in 1933. Twenty thousand schools were closed by April 1, 1934. Two million, two hundred eighty thousand children of school age are not in school. Two hundred fifty thousand qualified teachers are now jobless.

STRIKE

DETROIT.—Strike of tool and die makers, effecting at least 3,800 workers, called by Mechanics Educational Society. Five union locals in Pontiac ignore automobile labor tribunal.

POTATOES UP 87%

WASHINGTON.—Prices of food have risen 20 percent since March 15, 1933, reports United States bureau of labor statistics. Flour has gone up 60 percent; rice 36 percent; potatoes 87 percent; navy beans 43 percent; onions 60 percent.

One Law For The Rich, One For the Poor

(Special to the Times-Picayune)

GREENWOOD, Miss. Feb. 16.—O. C. Brown, Negro farmer, today was sentenced by Judge S. F. Davis to be hanged on March 23 for committing a hold-up with a gun.

The Negro held up an Italian peddler and got \$1.85. Later he shot and wounded a white member of a citizens' posse searching for him and for this he received a 10-year sentence in the penitentiary.

Brown was serving the sentence when he was returned here last month and tried on the hold-up statute. The jury promptly convicted him, naming the death penalty.

The above news item, scarcely noticed by the capitalist press, indicates a state of barbarism which goes back to the middle ages. Let those who talk glowingly about the civilization which has been achieved under capitalism take notice. Let those who believe that justice is guaranteed to every person, worker and capitalist, here in "democratic" America ponder the treatment given this starving Negro who stole \$1.85 and the treatment given this starving Negro the government of millions.

Of course, militant workers know that the government, state and national, whether in the South or in the North, defends the interests of the rich against the poor.

Two Families Put on Street; Cops Club 3

Crowds Jeer Police Who Dump House Furniture In Columbus

Set "Street Home"

Late Bulletin Tells Of Protest Demonstrations Over State

BULLETIN

Mass demonstrations and strikes of unemployed, spread in all sections of Ohio, show fighting spirit of workers is rising. Six hundred Pharis rubber workers, Newark, Ohio strike with unemployed of Licking County. Two thousand march out in Allen County. Six counties out on strike. Relief officers fear riots. Special police guard State relief Commissioners office.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Three members of the Ohio Unemployed League, one a woman, were beaten unconscious and sent to Mercy hospital here and many others injured when police used their clubs and blackjacks on men and women and children who protested against an evicted family being sent to the Salvation Army and having their furniture stored by the police.

On Friday, March 30, bailiffs and police, greeted with jeers and cat-calls by a crowd of 400 unemployed, broke down the doors of Elmer Schmidt, a CWA worker of 690 Mound Street, father of five children and Charles McGuffin, 485 City Park Avenue, also father of five, and put all their possessions on the sidewalk.

"Street Homes" were immediately set up. Kitchens, living rooms and bed-rooms were arranged. Rugs were laid, tables set, fires made, cooking preparations went on. That night both families slept out with nothing but the sky for a roof.

The next morning at 10:30 a representative from Lieutenant Ned Boggs of the State Relief Commission called for McGuffin and Schmidt. They were assured that their furniture would not be molested until they returned.

But the "street homes" kept attracting more and more attention. Dozens of cars passed, stopped, asked questions. People came from all parts of the city. The papers ran pictures and stories. At City Park Avenue, the door of McGuffin's former home stood wide open. At the Mound Street address the windows had been nailed and the doors boarded.

"What is the good liberal, Mayor Worley doing?" people asked. "Why can't the City Rental Department get these people a home?" asked some. "Well, if they can't find houses why don't they let them stay in these?"

This kind of publicity is not good, especially for politicians who profess to be liberals. Something had to be done.

Mayor Worley had said: "Waterloo or no Waterloo, I will not be a party to throwing people out on the streets." General Henderson had made the statement that no one in Ohio was in need of food (Continued on Page 2)

Silk Workers See Goal in Nat'l Union

Paterson Militants Tire Of Do-Nothing Policy Of Leaders

(Special to Labor Action)
PATERSON, N. J.—A program which includes an active campaign to further the organization of silk workers on a national basis has been adopted by the newly organized United Silk Workers Club of this city. The lead has been taken by a group of militants who are opposed to the do-nothing policy of the present leadership of the union, a policy which has so weakened their organization, the American Federation of Silk Workers, that a three per cent wage cut has been put over by the manufacturers' organization.

Contact is to be made with militants in other sections of the industry so that the new movement will be able to function on a wide front in advancing the union among the unorganized.

The platform of the club stands for the amalgamation of all workers in the silk industry into one union, organized nationally on an industrial basis under the leadership of the A.F.S.W.; for the consolidation of the Paterson union as the first step and the rapid extension of organization through drives in Pennsylvania, New England and the South, carried on in a militant fashion.

The local program of action calls upon the Paterson silk workers to fight for contracts in the industry that expire all at the same time and limited to a six months period; clocks on all looms so that work done may be accurately measured and paid for; the closed shop; real industrial unionism; and a fight for higher wages.

Membership of the club has been increasing rapidly since its organization. Headquarters have been established at 80 Market Street.

Whites Unite With Negroes Against Cuts

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—Protesting against continued wage-cutting and unemployment a large group of workers, Negro and white, met here recently and formed the Employees Protective Association. The new organization pledges to fight for higher wages, more adequate relief for the unemployed and better working conditions.

Stanley Bentz who called the meeting, invited Felton Ladner, "Slim" Gibson and Marvin Eubanks, officers of the Gulfport E. P. A. to speak. They promised full cooperation with the Pass Christian workers and were warmly applauded. In addition to the E.P.A. officers from Gulfport Labor Actionists J. E. Phelps, member of the International Carpenters and Joiners Union and Joe Drake Arrington spoke.

Pass Christian has a population of 3,000 and is one of the oldest towns in the State. Its main industry is fish and oyster canning.

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April 3, 1934.

Paterson, N. J.

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Respectfully yours,
 SILK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Secretary.

Ohio Cops Club Unemployed; Three Sent to the Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

or shelter. A few weeks before, when Governor White, under pressure from the Ohio Unemployed League had pardoned Jim Van Meter who had been arrested on a charge of trespassing for resisting eviction, he had told the delegation that he did not know "these conditions prevailed." Now the Unemployed League had all these officials on the spot as liars. The public was becoming aroused at the barbaric evictions of unemployed workers.

McGuffin and Schmidt did not return. People began to assemble. More cops came. The truck to take the furniture came rumbling down the street. The unemployed refused to let it be moved. The truck moved away and came back, around the block. Lieutenant Newport called his cops in a huddle—Like mad men they rushed the "street home" swinging clubs and blackjacks.

Rollo Lambert, a war veteran, was the first victim. He went down. Another gang of brave cops were on Bill Reich, a League leader who had called on the unemployed to protest the outrage. While he was down and unconscious they slugged him in the face with blackjacks. To defend themselves against these bloody "defenders of law and order" the unemployed grabbed pans of dishwater, soup and dishes.

Mrs. Jennie Hyser was clubbed on the head from behind by a gallant cop and while down kicked and beaten. She got up and collapsed. Mother Hill, 60, took the speakers stand after Reich was knocked out. Two cops grabbed her and dragged her to the patrol wagon. But no arrests were made at the time.

At the hospital every effort was made to keep League members and relatives from seeing the victims. Police tried to get Mrs. Hyser to sign a statement, threatening her with 90 days in prison. Treatment in the hospital was a continuation of brutality. Bill Reich was the only one arrested. He was booked on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting an officer.

But police and politicians will learn that the fight has just begun. Monday, following the battle, a thousand unemployed packed City Council Chamber demanding suspension of the police and a stop to evictions. In the fiery speeches, cheered by the unemployed, Verne Bauhof, secretary of the Ohio Unemployed League, Floyd Kleinlein, Arthur Wedemeyer and Arnold Johnson denounced city and state officials. "You act like a bunch of gangsters and tyrants" cried Johnson, while Mayor Worley refused to answer.

Evictions have been stopped for the time being. Protests have

poured in from all over the country.

"The fight is not over," declares William R. Truax, president of the O. U. L. "The fight is not limited to Columbus, Ohio. All over the country the same thing is happening. Evictions have got to stop, children are not going to be separated from their homes and families. The Unemployed League will fight this out to the end."

Spy System

Montgomery Ward Company common stock holders are being circularized by the Stockholders' Association with demands for a reorganization of the Board of Directors, because there haven't been enough profits lately. In 1933 these profits amounted to \$2,660,000, but they should have been \$10,300,000 in comparison with Sears Roebuck figures, it is claimed, and this failure they charge, is due to the mismanagement, ignorance and irresponsibility of the present Board of Directors who operate an "extensive detective system which breeds dishonesty in the organization."

Low Rent Housing In South Is Bad Survey Discloses

NEW YORK (FP)—Housing conditions in the south for both white and colored workers and their families are generally unsafe, unsanitary, unhealthy and ugly, according to Helen Alfred, secretary of the Natl. Public Housing Conference, reporting in New York after a 30 days' tour of southern states. All along she observed that the only low-rent housing was bad housing.

But she found hope in housing projects being worked out in conjunction with the Federal Emergency House Corp., and in the swing of public opinion against those who profit by renting wretched habitations to the poor.

"In almost every community I visited," Miss Alfred said, "owners of run-down dangerous Negro property are being labeled bad citizens."

Cities in her survey included Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond and St. Petersburg. In each of these advocates of decent living for workers awaited action by state legislatures enabling creation of a municipal housing authority.

NO INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BOARD WANTED

WASHINGTON.—There will be no board of industrial relations in the legitimate theatres if the unions can help it. They have so notified NRA officials.

"The very moment you confer power on a court in the industrial world," declared the counsel for the American Federation of Musicians, "you unnecessarily take away the most cherished thing the American worker has—the right to bargain collectively. As far as the members of the union are concerned, they need no interference by the government."

"If the proposed provision is inserted into the code," stated Pres. Frank Gilmore of Actors Equity, "it will be my duty to ask the governing board of Actors Equity to withdraw from the code authority. An industrial relations board would bring danger to our organization." His stand was upheld by the theatrical and stage employees union.

Stress FDR's Bankruptcy in First Meeting

Allegheny League Votes Mass Demonstrations For May Day

By E. R. McKINNEY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Bankruptcy of the Roosevelt "new deal" and the bungling, inefficiency and graft" in the administration of the CWA were points stressed in the report of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Division of the Pennsylvania Unemployed League at its first county convention here Saturday, April 7. The 33 delegates present voted to accept the following recommendations of the executive committee.

That the League demand recognition by the county relief board; that the P.U.L. abstain from entering into negotiations with other unemployed organizations of unemployed groups; that all united front proposals be referred to the branches for referendum vote; and that the League celebrate May Day by holding an outdoor mass meeting.

The delegates also voted to make dues of five cents per member per month throughout the county uniform.

Officers elected were: Frank Irvin, Chairman; Clarence Barnes, Vice Chairman, E. R. McKinney, Executive Secretary and Chairman of the committee on education and entertainment; John Sullivan; Treasurer; R. W. Reilly, Organizer; Mrs. Clarence Barnes, Recording Secretary; Chester Gillette, chairman, of relief committee and Frank Shaw, chairman of the committee of action.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Members of the A.W.P. branch here are co-operating in the strike of the workers at the Kurtzan's Pants Shop, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Pickets and speakers have been furnished by the branch.

CAPITALISM IN THE SOUTH
 May 1st Special Edition

Dramatic Victories in Pa.

By **ANTHONY RAMUGLIA**
ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Since the state convention of the unemployed leagues here January 27-28, the state organization, the Pennsylvania Unemployed League, set up at the convention, has achieved dramatic victories for the unemployed, and the hitherto isolated activities of the local leagues, under direction of the state office, have been coordinated and unity of action effected.

The extent to which the P.U.L. has succeeded in its work during the two short months of its existence was vividly illustrated Monday, April 9, at noon, when more than 50 leagues in six counties of the state simultaneously came out on demonstrations.

These demonstrations, called by the state committee of the P.U.L. in connection with a maximum existence budget fight, will show the relief authorities in Harrisburg the power behind our demands. That, we feel sure, will have more weight than the justice of our case.

That the new organization has been able to show such remarkable growth in such a short time is due not only to the directive personnel of the P.U.L., but to the growing discernment of the masses themselves. The humblest member of the League has come to realize that only concerted action on a wide basis can get results. It is no longer a matter of bringing pressure upon local functionaries to get proper consideration, but of bringing pressure upon the state government apparatus, and event-

ually upon the national government itself.

Of course this sense of state unity of the Pennsylvania unemployed had to be developed and hammered in by the most advanced elements. At the state convention in January that was the main theme of discussion. State and National unity; organizational unity; unity in action and in all phases of our activities.

The proper frame of mind was established at the convention. There remained the job to be done, however. The officers of the League had on hand as material means for the realization of this purpose \$36 collected at the convention. They went ahead and rented an office, equipped it with desks, chairs, typewriter, files, mimeographing machine, telephone, etc., with the confidence that the pennies and nickels would come in from the unemployed. That confidence was well placed. All things have been paid for. This, too, the unemployed have learned; they must finance their own movement, terribly hard pressed as they are.

The P.U.L. did not have to wait long for an opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness. In Northampton county CWA was being administered according to political ethics and not according to the needs of the unemployed. Democratic and Republican ward heeled were getting the jobs while those who needed them got nothing. The Northampton League protested to the CWA administration.

Nothing came of it. Mr. Reynolds, the administrator, sent the committee to Mr. Fox. Mr. Fox sent them to Mr. Healy. Mr. Healy referred them to the Borough manager; the Borough Manager sent them back to Mr. Reynolds.

The committee got mad. What could be done? Why not get advice from the state office of the League in Allentown? They came and told their story. Bill Kocher, Louis Breier, and Anthony Ramuglia, organizers, went to Northampton and addressed the local league at its next meeting. A stoppage was decided for the next morning.

Bright and early, 200 men marched to the project and pulled the workers out. The job was stopped. Police and deputy sheriffs came to the scene. The sheriff sent for the committee. The committee told him there would be more trouble the next day. The sheriff called Harrisburg on long distance. And, lo and behold, the next day Mr. F. Woods Beckman, assistant state CWA administrator, put in an appearance at the office of the Pennsylvania Unemployed League. Action brought results.

Mr. Beckman came again to the state office of the league a week later. This time it was Lehigh County. Mr. Grossart, county CWA administrator, had ordered a general wage cut of 20 percent on all CWA jobs, affecting 3,500 men. This was done, as subsequent events proved, at the insist-

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Red Ship Kim Cheer Tired New Yorkers

**"Heard America Is Rich"
Say Soviet Girls Met
By Hungry People**

(Continued from Page 1)

they do look happy," said another. "I'll stowaway on that ship," said another. "Who speaks Russian?" someone called.

But the crowds who came to Pier 8 that day were disappointed. They didn't get the inside story of how the Kim's crew of 37 fared. U. S. seamen sleep in bunks and live in grimy forecastles.

Later the story was told by Anna Romanchenko, 23, and Mary Eyrghina, 26, the stewardesses. Reporters were hustled off by city editors to get "human interest stuff" for the big capitalist dailies. Anna and Mary talked with the reporters in the ship's club room. On the wall was hung the slogan, "Ahead to the world's revolution."

"What Do You Think Of New York?"

"What do you think of New York?" they were asked.

Anna did most of the answering. She spoke in Russian. It was interpreted. Anna had deep dimples, blue eyes, both young women looked extremely healthy.

"I wouldn't live in New York, not for anything," said Anna. "The women use too much lipstick, they are not healthy, they look worried. I never saw so many ugly houses. I heard America is the richest country in the world, but the people around the docks do not look rich. They look sad. But I like American men. I do not want any silk stockings."

They were asked if they liked their work.

"I Heard That America Is Very Rich"

"Oh sure," said Anna, "Mary and I make the beds and clean the cabins. They are real beds too. Everyone has a separate room. I am told American sailors never saw such. They sleep in crowded bunks and the ships are not clean. We like the work. We want to see the world very much. The people in Russia are happy. We have a nice time. I am distressed to see so many hungry people on the Piers. I heard that America is very rich."

Fine, healthy, happy women, said the human interest stories in the capitalist press. The sailors and the officers eat at the same table. They failed to say that American workers will have to do what the Russian workers did, overthrow capitalism, before they can have anything like it.

AWP CONFERENCE

"The Coming American Revolution" evidently interests a lot of people, from Dr. Wirt down, for inquiries about the two week-end conferences on this subject are coming into the AWP office steadily.

The opening day April 14 will lay the "Theoretic Foundations, and on the 15th "Social Forces in America Today" will be discussed. "The Crisis at Hand" on the 21st, and "Impending Struggles for Power" on the 22nd complete the course, the material of which it is hoped to publish in pamphlet form.

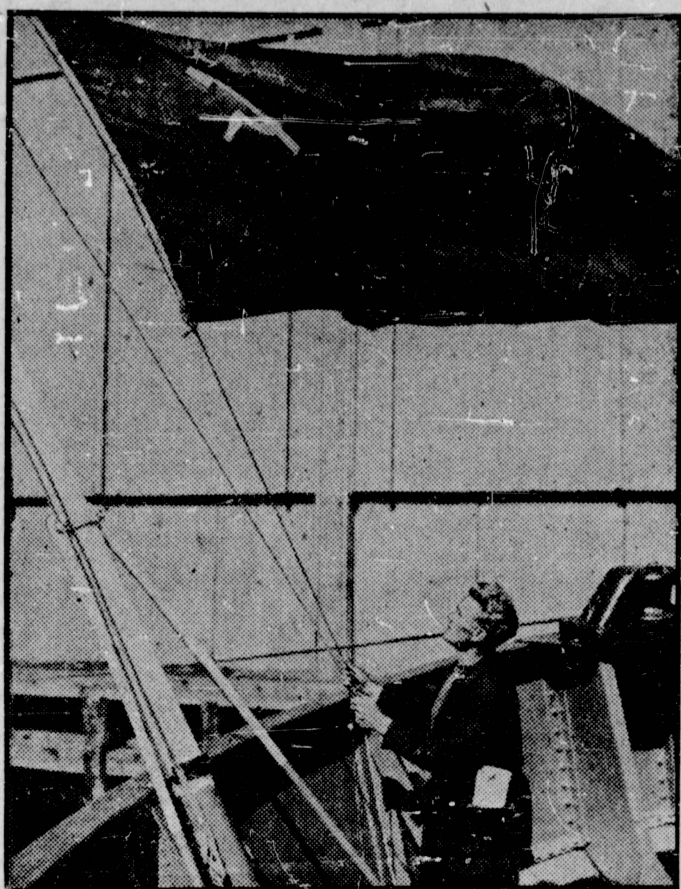
Twenty speakers, specialists in different fields of social theory and action, will provide the material for discussion by the students. A. J. Muste, J. B. S. Hardman, V. F. Calverton, Sidney Hook and James Burnham will be chairmen of the sessions.

Admission to the course is \$2; to a single session 35c.

NEWARK AWP BRANCH FIGHTS CO. UNIONS

NEWARK, N. J.—A systematic campaign against company unionism in this locality has been decided upon by the Newark branch of the A.W.P.

SOVIET BANNER FLIES IN NEW YORK PORT



The Soviet's red flag, with the sickle-and-hammer and the Soviet star, flew for the first time in New York harbor when the Kim, a freighter from Odessa, brought a shipment of wine and cement to trade for American-made machinery. The ship's name, Kim, is made up of the initials of the Communist Intl. of Youth.

Dual Unions Hit Fur Workers, Koenig Says in Forum Letter

The following article is contributed by a worker in the fur industry. The problem with which it deals, dual or sectarian unionism, is an especially important one in the needle industry and needs to be frankly discussed. Labor Action welcomes this article and extends an invitation to workers in other industries to use its pages for discussion of their problems. Such discussion, it goes without saying, must be frank and factual, and the names of the writers must accompany their articles, although names will not be printed unless desired. Also, articles should not be more than 200 words in length.

Someone venturing into Seventh Avenue around 28 and 31 Streets, seeing the police concentrated on every corner, might wonder at such an armed camp in the heart of New York.

This is the fur district, where a long bloody feud has been carried on for leadership of the fur workers. Once the best organized and best paid workers in the entire needle industry, they are now completely disorganized and impoverished. Instead of fighting the common enemy, they have engaged in a suicidal warfare among themselves. For the furriers are blessed with two unions: one belongs to the A. F. of L., the other is a section of the Communist Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The Industrial Union claims to have the support of a majority of the workers. This is disputed by the Joint Council, the A. F. of L. union, who ask, "How claim a majority of the furriers when your gangsters, hooligans and neurotic women intimidate those who dare to question your tactics; when your gorillas visit our members in their homes to frighten them from working in shops that have signed up with us?"

Some people say that the majority of the furriers support the Industrial Union. They ask why doesn't the Joint Council close its office, and leave them the field? They forget that until about a year ago the Industrial Union was alone in the fur market, and failed miserably to improve conditions.

This failure was due primarily to policies imposed by the Communist Party, which was determined to have its way. Today, many mili-

tant members of the Industrial Union are isolated and ignored because they disagree with the Communist Party. Such a 'union' is itself doomed to isolation. In other sections of the needle industry conditions improved noticeably during the past year. The furriers are now worse off than ever, because a Communist controlled union is apart from the organized labor movement, and must perpetually wage war against all workers who are in disagreement with the leadership of the Communist Party.

If all furriers would decide to join the International, it would soon be able to lead a vigorous fight for the interests of the workers in the fur industry, as it did before internal dissension ruined the organization.

—Leon Koenig.

Let Us Be "Thankful"

"We are indeed devoutly thankful for present mercies, but may I add that for what we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful," said Sir Robert Hadfield, congratulating English stockholders on the bountiful prospects for the armament business.

"We are very grateful to the President and Gen. Johnson that that they have been able to find a settlement in accord with the principles in which we believe."—Alvin Macauley, chairman of the board of the Natl. Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

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100 Girls Win Work for All

NEW YORK.—Sitting at their benches with folded hands 100 girls who sew gowns for the Hearsts and the Morgans refused to work until "there is work for us all." The swanky Hattie Carnegie dress-making shop was paralyzed.

"In 1929 there were 260 of us," explained a striker, brushing back her hair. "Now there are only 135 of us. Soon there won't be any. The boss has been sending the work to non-union shops. We won't work until the girls are brought back, all of them."

Result: for the first time in four years all the girls are back at work in the shop.

"Not because Carnegie had a change of heart, either," the girls explained. "But because 100 dress-makers struck together."

They are members of Local 38 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Student Strike Armed At War

Thousands Quit Classes In One Hour Strike: Dean Threatens

NEW YORK.—A one hour strike of high school and college students was held on April 13 in the face of threats and intimidations by the authorities. The strike was directed against the huge navy-building program of Roosevelt and accelerated war preparations, and was part of nation-wide anti-war demonstration called by a united front of the National Student League, the Student League For Industrial Democracy, and the American League Against War and Fascism.

At City College, students assembled despite a warning from Dean Gottshall that "any student who wishes to cut his 11 o'clock class may do so, but he will have to suffer the consequences."

Students of Long Island University, Brooklyn College, and Seth Low Junior College held militant protest meetings on the L. I. U. campus.

At Columbia University a few members of the faculty, who had originally indorsed the strike call, withdrew their support on the grounds that they did not agree with the method used to protest against war. Two thousand students gathered on the steps of the library of the University to listen to speakers.

Five hundred students at N.Y. U. participated in a meeting held during the one hour strike. They were addressed by a number of speakers including James Burnham, Sidney Hook and Robert Gesner. Representatives from the Liberal Club and the Economics Club took part in the demonstration.

BILOXI, Mass.—Organization of the American Workers Party is growing steadily in this state. A number of new members have joined the party and its influence is increasing among workers' organizations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Lillian Symes, co-author of "Rebel America," is among the new members added to the A.W.P. branch here.

Deport Victim Has Farewell Hour Apr. 20

**Bellusi Dinner Will Raise
Funds For Fare
To S. America**

NEW YORK.—Anthony Bellusi, deportation victim, will address an anti-fascist dinner in his honor Friday, April 20, at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth Street. Other speakers will be A. J. Muste, chairman of the American Workers Party; James P. Cannon, of the Communist League of America; Quincy Howe, editor of Living Age; Herbert Solow, of the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense, and Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello.

Bellusi is an anti-fascist and trade unionist who was forced to flee from Italy because of his opposition to Mussolini. Entering this country in 1924 and working as a coal miner in Pennsylvania he has continued his trade union and anti-fascist activities.

On June 17, last year, Bellusi was picked up by federal agents at a Khaki Shirt meeting addressed by Art Smith. His home was searched and radical literature found. Thereupon he was ordered deported back to Italy, where death or long penal servitude awaits him.

After 10 months in jail he has been released on bail. He has further won the right of voluntary departure to South America. He must leave before May 1, however, otherwise he will be handed over to Mussolini's butchers. And he is penniless.

The dinner is being held to raise the necessary money to pay his fare, and to protest the action of the United States government in deporting him. Tickets will be 50 cents each and admission after dinner 15 cents. Reservations may be made through New York Branch of the A.W.P. at 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

MAY FIRST SPECIAL EDITION
Order Bundles Now!

N. Y. Notes

May Day Edition

The New York Branch has ordered four thousand copies of the Special May Issue of LABOR ACTION.

They Learn Nothing

The decline of the League against War and Fascism has taught the Socialists nothing. Their "Conference against War", held in Town Hall last week, went the League one better.

Initiated ostensibly by a committee of Liberals and Socialists "acting as individuals", but actually manipulated by the Norman Thomas wing of the Socialist Party, it proceeded by easy stages to the Town Hall meeting where six hundred delegates were asked to vote for resolutions they were not permitted to discuss.

In a joint statement, the AWP and the Communist League of America criticized the manner in which the Conference was initiated and its sessions conducted, and demanding the election of a committee to call another and broader conference to which all organizations opposed to war would be invited.

Stevodore

Workers' organizations have already bought more than \$4,000 worth of tickets for "Stevodore", new Theatre Union production which opens next week at The Civic Repertory Theater.

Based on the lives of Louisiana dock workers, it shows how Negro and white workers are kept divided by prejudices stirred up by the ruling class.

Workers are urged to see "Stevodore" on Tuesday, April 24, and so help the AWP which has arranged a Theatre Party for that evening.

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Organ of the
AMERICAN WORKERS PARTY

NATION-WIDE DEMONSTRATION

IN Columbus, in Minneapolis, in Allentown and many other places the unemployed have given their answer to the abandonment of CWA and the drive to cut down relief appropriations. They are fighting. They are demanding jobs, resisting wage cuts, storming the doors of relief authorities.

If the grand gesture of the CWA led some of the unemployed to believe that the unemployment problem had been solved, that notion has been completely shattered. The unemployed workers must think of themselves as permanently unemployed. This is true even when a particular individual holds a job now and then with CWA, PWA, XYZ, or a private employer.

That means that the unemployed must have strong and stable organizations. The need for the NATIONAL UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE and the correctness of its policy are more clear than ever.

A local strike or demonstration of the unemployed gets attention and gets results. A militant state strike or demonstration will get more attention and greater results. A nation-wide demonstration of the unemployed would shake our insane and cruel economic system to its foundations.

The American Workers Party says to the unemployed: Build your local unemployed leagues. Join them together in county organizations. Unite these in a strong state unemployed league. Call a convention for this purpose immediately if an organization has not already been set up. Local, county, state leagues, join the National Unemployed League (headquarters: 214 East Rich St., Columbus, Ohio).

The convention at which the N.U.L. was organized on July 4, 1933, was epoch-making in the labor history of this country. The July convention to be held this year in Columbus will be even greater. Not only must all the existing leagues be represented at Columbus; preparations for the Columbus convention must include the building of hundreds of new local, county and state organizations.

Build the National Unemployed League! Prepare for the March to Columbus!

"GET OUT OF HERE"

THE striking shipbuilding workers in Camden, N. J., the Campbell Soup Company strikers in the same city and the Knitgoods' workers in Philadelphia showed good horse sense when they said to NRA Labor Board agents coming in to "mediate" their strike: "Get out of here. Our union will deal directly with the bosses. We have sent them our demands. The proper place for them to address their answer is to us and to nobody else."

The only way the workers can get anything is through the power, courage and intelligence of their own organization. The notion that government agencies can get better bargains, work some kind of magic for them, is absurd. What these government agencies do, demonstrated so dramatically in the Budd and Weirton cases, the automobile "settlement" and others, is to cause delays, to evade issues, sow confusion. They play into the employers' hands by keeping the workers from striking when they know the iron is hot.

The A. F. of L. unions in automobiles are realizing this now. The Independent Tool and Die Makers Union in the automobile industry, the Mechanics Education Society saw it from the start, and denounced the automobile "settlement" as a joke. The MES are putting their demands directly to the employer with the flat declaration that they will strike and tie up the whole industry if their demands are not yet granted.

The American Workers Party pledges its utmost support to the workers as they sweep aside the cobwebs of confusion and misleadership, organize unions that depend for strength on the solidarity and militancy of the workers and not on favors from the bosses or the government.

THAT RED PLAN OF OLSON'S

THREE weeks ago the Farmer-Labor Party held their convention in St. Paul. Under the leadership of the prize demagogue of the Middle West, Floyd Olson, Farmer-Labor governor of Minnesota, the convention voted what the capitalist press calls a Red Communist program.

The convention went on record for state ownership of utilities, factories, mines, means of communication, and nearly everything else EXCEPT FARMS. It decided to run candidates in the states surrounding Minnesota and to work toward a national Farmer-Labor convention.

There are two important lessons to be drawn from

this convention. First: The discontent of the workers and farmers of the United States is growing more rapidly than ever, and, as it grows, many groups that call themselves radical are going to come to the front. They will serve to lead aside the militant workers and farmers from the true revolutionary solution, and ultimately may even direct them toward fascism. We must watch carefully all farmer-labor political movements. We must win the best of their following for a truly revolutionary program.

Second: Though Olson is a shameless demagogue, he is a slick politician, and would not come out as a "red" unless he knew the majority of Minnesota voters were getting close to a really radical position. This is true in other parts of the country besides Minnesota. And it means that the correct revolutionary party—the American Workers Party—must come out openly and clearly.

In many districts the Red Scare no longer scares anyone. In these districts it is time to shout, not to whisper, that we are reds.

WAR AND THE MASSES

A few day ago the 17th anniversary of the entry of the United States into the World War was "celebrated." The "celebration" largely took the form of various meetings at which military preparedness for the next war was stressed.

This is regarded as "patriotic" by many. We think it is more truly "patriotic" to point out on this occasion a few salient facts.

Nearly 10 million soldiers were killed in the last war. Over 20 million more were wounded. Prisoners or "missing" numbered 6 million. Famine, disease and pestilence killed 28 million people among the civilian population alone. Nine million children were left fatherless as a result of the war. War widows numbered about 5 million. Ten million were rendered homeless due to the war.

With rare exceptions these wounded, homeless, fatherless, dead came from among the workers and farmers.

The direct money cost of the war was over 200 billion dollars. For the United States alone it was 22 billion. The indirect costs, such as property damage, amounted to another 150 billion for all countries.

These billions were paid, are still being paid, by the mass of the workers and farmers in all these lands including the United States. Closely linked up with the war is the present world-wide depression with the unemployment and misery which it has brought in its train.

When you turn to what the war meant to the lords of industry and finance you see a very different picture.

For every person killed or wounded in the war, experts have estimated that a profit of \$12,000 was made by the capitalist class. Profits of leading American corporations ranged from 25 to 3,000 per cent during the war years. Eighteen leading U. S. companies increased their net profits of 74 million for 1912-14 to 337 million for 1916-18. The number of known millionaires in the U. S. increased from 7,500 in 1914 to about 25,000 in 1918.

The only fitting way to observe the anniversary of such an "event" is for the masses to rally anew to abolish war by smashing the capitalist system which breeds unemployment, poverty, insecurity, and in a pinch slaughters a few million workers in order to save the profit system and fatten up the profiteers.

SHORTS

Hitler seems to be making great headway. Two hundred thousand women have been thrown out of work, 250,000 boys and men are in work camps, while living costs have increased 10 per cent and industrial production has fallen off between 3½ and 6 per cent compared with 1933. And that is what happens when in a crisis the workers fail to kick out the bosses and take control.

"Senate Committee gets sweeping power to investigate Munitions Trusts"—newspaper headline. But the gentlemen who do the investigating will get sore when they learn that the Senate provided only \$15,000. These capitalist investigating committees do need lots of money. But then, the munition trusts have plenty, we suppose.

And the gentlemen in Washington have just done another fine thing. The gentlemen in Washington, as everybody knows, are elected by the "people" to preserve capitalism for the capitalists. So they have just said "No" to paying off the millions of small depositors who have money frozen in the banks. Nice pickings!

JOIN THE AMERICAN WORKERS PARTY

American Workers Party
112 East 19th Street
New York City.

Comrades: Please send me information on how to become a member of the American Workers Party.

Name

Address

Occupation

Fascism and General Strikes in France

by A. R. M.

This article is written by a former leading member of the German Communist Party who has been living in Paris during the past year.

Paris, March 31, '34
IT started with a scandal. An attempt to overthrow the government followed: that was the real significance of the armed march of fascist and semi-fascist organizations on the Place de Concorde on February 6. The moderate reactionaries in the government answered with a comic-opera rebellion in which they called Gaston Doumergue, ex-President of the Republic, to the head of the government and installed a member of the General Staff in the War Ministry. The French working class replied with its imposing general strike of February 12, an event that may assume extraordinary significance if French labor will follow up the splendid plan with which it struck its first blow against fascism and reaction with the conscious policy and a clear-sighted strategy that both of the French labor parties have hitherto lacked.

The Stavisky scandal showed everyone in France how intimately high government officials, prominent parliamentarians and businessmen are allied with criminals, police, the judiciary and the espionage division. The Chautemps government was called a Stavisky government, and for good reason. The malodorous cross-currents have not yet been explored; nor are they likely to be for the time being, for the men of the Right who had the temerity to present themselves to the public as lily-handed heralds of law and order are themselves involved in scandals no less outrageous. Indeed not a few of them are as directly implicated in the Stavisky affair as any of the Dalimier-Chautemps crew. Monsieur Chiappe, ex-police prefect of Paris whom the reactionaries have elevated to the role of national hero, is as deeply involved in the Stavisky mess as any of "beau Alexander's" immediate accomplices. For Tardieu, the most prominent figure in the Cabinet Doumergue, to fulminate against the corruption of government officials is not grotesque, it is disgusting. For not only was Tardieu involved in the Oustrie bank swindle: it is a public secret that he was implicated in flagrantly criminal financial operations before the War to his own profit and that of the men behind him. He engineered the theft of documents from the Foreign Ministry to incriminate the French ambassador in Constantinople who opposed a railroad concession in which Mr. Tardieu was interested and saw to it, when Germany's African colonies were divided among the Allies, that the border lines were drawn to coincide with the interests of a certain firm which afterward showed Tardieu its concrete appreciation.

The Real Issue Is—War

THIS vociferous clamor over filth and corruption and the wild music with which the Parisian press accompanies this tedious theme distracts the attention of the public from the real issue in the present crisis: who will head the French government to prepare for the war that ostensibly no one wants, yet everyone is waiting for. The childish conception that Hitler's achievements abroad and at home have left the reactionary bourgeoisie in "freedom-loving France" indifferent and unenviable may appeal to those who live in a roseate world of idealistic illusions; it has nothing in common with harsh reality.

The alleged pacifism of French foreign policy, a pacifism that has its roots not in racial and national tendencies but in its favored position as victor of the War, has gone by the board. Face to face with a fascist Germany armed to the teeth and vibrating with an imperialist desire for revenge, isolated from its associates in the World War, suffering from the belated and as yet weak repercus-

sions of the world economic crisis, aggressive elements in the French bourgeoisie more realistic, certainly, than those liberals who flop blindly from their pacifist principles into the arms of the "National Union," are calling for an imitation of fascist methods. Parliamentary democracy must be abolished, the growing offensive of labor suppressed and the country prepared for the war that must come, by a process of boundless chauvinistic demagoguery. A few thousand fascists in a single demonstration demanding the retirement of the pacifist and democratic "Leftist" government of the "Jacobite" Daladier, sufficed to send them into the jingo camp. They demanded the retirement of Daladier to secure Mr. Chiappe's return. Stavisky overthrew Chautemps; Chiappe overthrew Daladier, Frot and Cot. The Jacobites of old sent reaction to the gallows. Their successors in our times withdrew after firing a few shots on the reactionary insurgents.

The Demonstration of the Royalist Guards

THE well-organized demonstration staged by the royalist guards of the Action Francaise (Camelots du Roi), of the Solidarite Francaise of the French perfume manufacturer Coty, the Croix de Feu and of the Jeunes Patriotes des Taittinger and of the reactionary Anciens Combattants, was already an attempt to take the government by storm.

As always in such cases everybody knew what was going on. While he was still police prefect under Chautemps, Chiappe had practically organized the first demonstration of royalists and fascists before the Chamber of Deputies. Three days before it took place it was generally known that the police would come too late. Before the February 6 demonstration, everybody knew that the Croix de Feu had machine guns; that the old Marshall Lyautey, that hero of Morocco who was defeated by the Berbers and the Rifkabyles for years, planned the erection of a military dictatorship, holding a government "for the welfare of the Nation", with the ever-smiling 71 year old Doumergue at its head, in readiness in case of defeat.

The government prepared itself to meet the attack. It concentrated troops in Paris and its younger members talked big. They even fired a few shots—and then abdicated, for they had placed their reliance on machine guns and had ignored the only living force against fascism, the working class.

It is futile to try to fight fascism with police and soldiers when fascist elements have already penetrated these forces of government power. True, French fascism is as yet in its initial stages. It has no organization because it has too many. As yet it has no program, is ashamed to call itself by its real name. But the 6th of February and the victory won by reaction shows how rapidly it can collect and concentrate its forces. The Daladier government was wiped out by the first determined march of fascist forces because it relied on no class, on no living force to sustain it.

General Strike of February 12

BUT, the reader will object, is not the party of the Socialists Radicaux the strongest group in parliament? Is not all western and southern France democratic? Has fascism taken hold of the French peasant? The cities with their working class? The numerous middle class? Fortunately one can answer with a categorical "No."

The general strike of February 12 was the answer of the masses to the events in Paris. The composition of the stop-gap Doumergue Cabinet reflects the protest that arose against the first strong and, for the moment successful, surprise attack of frankly fascist

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What's Happening ABROAD

by Ludwig Lore

Austria

During the first days of the February uprising in Vienna the government press published an appeal by the Social Democrat and leader of the Republican Protective Guard Korbel to his comrades to lay down their arms and give up the useless struggle against the Dollfuss government. On April 10 Korbel died in a Vienna hospital from the effects of a dagger wound with which some unknown person had laid him low. . . . The Quakers in Vienna have already received more than \$300,000 for distribution among the suffering workers of that city from British and French labor organizations. . . . The Dollfuss government has not only carried out its threat that it would indict the Social Democratic leaders who fled from the country for fraud, misappropriation and fraudulent bankruptcy, it has also found the Czechoslovakian government ready to deport and even arrest such refugees. The Dollfuss government is highly indignant over the fact that these Social Democrats, unlike their brethren of the German Social Democracy, did not leave the millions which belonged to the Austrian party and trade union organizations in Austria where they would have fallen into the hands of the Dollfuss-Starhemberg bandits.

Bulgaria

The Minister of Commerce has just proposed a new law for labor agreements. For the first time in the history of Bulgarian labor legislation, if the law is passed, the worker will automatically participate in the profits of his employer. All that is needed now is to discover some method whereby the books will be made to show a surplus.

Estonia

The Ministry has just ordered a state of siege over the entire nation for the next six months and has stopped the Presidential election and the election of deputies which were to be held on April 29 and 30 for that period.

Finland

Finland's Social Democratic Party is in the midst of an upheaval. Dissatisfaction with the fundamental as well as the tactical position of the parliamentary group is growing constantly, particularly since the party, through its leaders, has participated in the direction of large purely capitalist undertakings. The SDP organization of Helsingfors is almost unanimously opposed to the Party Executive Committee and expressed this opposition in sharp resolutions adopted by two closed meetings of party members without a dissenting vote.

France

The Bureau of the Socialist Labor International met in the Party Headquarters in Paris on March 24 and 25. A resolution praising the Austrian workers and condemning the Dollfuss government was adopted. Otto Bauer is at the moment the only representative of the SDP of Austria in the Executive of the International. All correspondence with the Austrian Social Democracy is conducted through a Foreign Bureau (Alos) in Czechoslovakia. The Committee appointed to conduct negotiations with the (Juarez) group which withdrew from the French Socialist Party not long ago reported that negotiations in that direction are at the present useless and impossible. The next meeting of the Bureau to be held May 26 will take up particularly the question of fighting fascism in the democratic nations. . . . The National Council of the French Socialist Party has decided officially to support united action with the CP in re-

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Crisis in Autos Puts A. F. of L. on Spot

by LOUIS F. BUDENZ

CRISIS is the word correctly used to characterize the present struggle in the automobile industry. The term is much more apt than in the sense in which the daily newspapers use it. From the labor viewpoint, the auto fight is the steel strike of 1919 all over again.

The issue at stake is the same: "Shall organized labor in America at last get a real foothold in the basic industries?"

In 1919 there was a great walk-out, defeated largely by the craft-consciousness of the American Federation of Labor. Many organizers of the craft unions sabotaged the strike. They lay around hotels. They did everything but organize the workers. They quarreled about the "dividing up" of those who had come out of the mills under the union banner. In that battle was settled for a generation who would control the steel industry. Industrial autocracy and company unionism won out completely.

Today, in automobiles, the official A. F. of L. is again put to the test. Being tied up with governmental agencies and governmental policies, through Green, Lewis, Woll, McGrady and others, it relies upon the government to pull it through. Its organizing campaign has been largely on the basis of the A. F. of L.'s good standing with the N.R.A. and the Labor Board. Even the shameful Roosevelt "settlement" was received with a sickly grin of approval by A. F. of L. officials.

On the basis of this policy, the A. F. of L. leadership has dillyed and dallied although the automobile crisis is a battle against time. When production is up, that is the hour for a show-down from labor's viewpoint. The Automobile Chamber of Commerce has just reported that the output of its company-members was three times as high in March, 1934, as in March of last year. The ebb-tide of this peak production will be setting in within the next few weeks. Then the manufacturers will be safely in the saddle for another year.

Government Aids Manufacturers
It is for this slack period that the manufacturers are playing. They are stalling for time. The

government is aiding them. General Johnson's affection for the company unions was boldly shown in the Budd case. He has revealed it further in his letter to Senator Wagner on the "anti-company union bill."

Three hundred representatives of A. F. of L. unions in the auto industry, meeting in Detroit on April 8, bitterly declared against the Wolman board. William Collins, automobile organization chief, was hard put to it to prevent a general strike vote being taken on the spot. The best that he could do was to protest to Washington against Dr. Wolman's lack of action. Edward F. McGrady, right hand man of President William Green, busied himself in "settling" the walk-out of the Motors Product Co. employees, which should have been the signal for a general stoppage.

While the A. F. of L. is thus chained to the government's chariot wheels, the manufacturers' strategy is working like clock work. They realize clearly that recognition of the union must be won now, if it is to be secured out of the present flare-up. They are therefore seeking to bribe the workers by 10 percent wage increases, which are taken away by rising prices as quickly as they are given.

The General Motors Co., for example, announces a 10 percent wage rise, coincident with the Roosevelt manoeuvre. A few days later, it makes public a general increase in prices, which more than offsets the added wages. It does this, in face of the fact that its profits for 1933 were 5,000 percent above those of the previous year, while its wages had gone up only three-quarters of one percent on the basis of average earnings.

The widespread significance of the automobile struggle throughout all the heavy industries was indicated in the "bribery" action of the steel companies and the General Electric Co., in announcing similar wage rises to those in automobiles on about the same day. The temper of the mass of the workers showed itself, nevertheless, in the vote of the Lynn plants of the

General Electric for independent industrial unionism as against the company union. The battle in Detroit re-echoes in every industrial plant in the U. S. A.

The Nash Strike—The M.E.S.A.
Beyond the question of production, the continued strike of the employees of the Nash works in Racine, Milwaukee, and Kenosha was added reason for a complete tie-up of the industry. The Wolman board tried hard to hornswoggle the Nash workers into a "settlement", which those workers vigorously rejected. In taking up the Nash case first, and stringing the Detroit area workers along, the Wolman board brought out clearly the administration's policy of backing up the manufacturers.

With the bankruptcy of official A. F. of L. tactics apparent, the Mechanics Electrical Society of America comes again upon the scene as the chief hope of the auto workers. Somewhat belatedly, it has rushed into the organization of the production departments. However, its general secretary, Matthew Smith, was quick to denounce the automobile settlement, and the threat of a tool and die makers' general strike has implications of a general show-down in the industry if it is carried through.

The tool and die makers have not quite the strategic position in the industry that they will have some months hence since their peak of production does not come simultaneously with that of the production workers. But they could give the signal which would bring out the production men in the fight that must be waged if unionism is to triumph.

This much stands out: Reliance upon the government and alliance with it are the rocks upon which the A. F. of L. will wreck the workers' hopes in the basic industries. The Roosevelt administration must bend to the big industrialists in such a storm. It must do their bidding. The workers can depend on nothing short of their own organized power, striking hard while production is up and carrying through the battle to success by paralyzing the entire industry.

THEIR Government

by James Burnham

About a year ago there was a lot of talk about "the Roosevelt Revolution," and "the new social order" that the President and his Brain Trust were going to bring to the United States. The money-changers were going to be thrown out of high places—so said the President in his Inaugural Address—and the forgotten man was at last going to be remembered.

Business had failed to bring back "prosperity", so the government was stepping in. NRA was being shoved through Congress. The conservative press was scared half to death, and spoke about Soviet Washington and Commissars Moley and Tugwell. In August the Blue Eagle flapped its wings, and respectable bankers and industrialists nearly had apoplexy reading the morning papers.

Their health is much better now, these bankers and industrialists. They have found out how tame the ferocious looking Blue Eagle is, after all, and how easy it has been to put the salt of profits on its tail and to lock it in a strong cage made in Wall Street. They know more clearly than ever that even when they themselves are helpless, their government will stand by them. They can afford to laugh at Dr. Wirt and his talk about Kerensky and Stalin.

The figures for NRA's first year are beginning to come in. They tell the story. Look at a few of them:

How The Money-Changers Have Fared

In 1933, 816 leading corporations made net profits of 440 millions against net losses of 45 millions in 1932.

March, 1934, income tax payments for 1933 incomes show an increase for incomes of more than \$5,000 from 88 millions the year before to 109 millions; while payments for incomes below \$5,000 show a decrease from 14 millions to 12 millions.

A month ago the Pennsylvania Railroad resumed dividend payments with checks to stockholders totalling over \$6,500,000 in the same week the railroads were demanding a further 15 percent cut in the wage scale.

Price-fixing monopoly agreements have been set up under more than half of the NRA codes.

Leading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange are selling at three, four and five times their prices in February, 1933. U. S. Steel (controlled by Morgan) has gone from 23½ to 67½; United Corporation (the great Morgan controlled Utility of Preferred List fame) from 4 to 14½; General Motors from 10 to 42 and Chrysler from 7¼ to 60 ¾ (no wonder the automobile manufacturers don't like strikes); U. S. Rubber Co. (which has one of the most inhuman bonus systems on record in its Detroit plant) from 2½ to 25; Allied Chemical from 70¼ to 160¼ and Du Pont de Nemours from 32½ to 103½ (both these companies are among the greatest manufacturers of war munitions); Bethlehem Steel (specializing in warships) from 10½ to 49½. . . .

This is what the Blue Eagle has been doing for the bankers and industrialists. No wonder they are feeling more cheerful.

How About The Forgotten Man?

Between April of last year and this January food prices increased 36.7 percent and clothing prices 27.5 percent, while wages increased 7.5 percent—representing a loss in real wages of more than 10 percent.

Mail order prices are already 23.3 percent above 1929 in half of the NRA codes (the codes with price-fixing agreements)—while

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What Is This Fascism?

by A. J. Muste

THE lower middle classes especially the poor farmers, the white collar workers, the small shop-keepers, the professional people, are also subject to hideous suffering as the capitalist system breaks down. As economic conditions get worse and the income is cut down, the latter cannot buy at the stores, cannot pay their bills for services rendered by doctors, dentists and other professionals. At some point the government probably resorts to inflation. Savings laid up by painful effort over a long period buy less and less, are practically wiped out. Parents sacrifice everything to put their children through college and then there are no jobs for them, or at best the Ph. D. picks up an occasional job digging ditches or polishing shoes.

Lower Middle Classes And The Workers

Between these elements and the workers there are certain differences of interest, real or apparent and differences of viewpoint. The farmer wants high prices for his products but does not like to see wages raised because that means that he must pay more for his hired hand. Farmers are suspicious of "city slickers" and regard all true radical points of view as unpatriotic and godless. White collar workers look upon the factory workers and miners as belonging to the lower orders.

Fundamentally, however, the interests of the industrial workers and these lower middle class

(The April 2 issue of Labor Action carried the first installment of a series of articles on Fascism. This article pointed out how the capitalist or profit system gets into ever greater difficulties and how the capitalists in order to hang on to their profits and prestige, subject the workers to constantly worsening conditions, finally setting up an open and brutal dictatorship and smashing the workers' organizations. The article also pointed out how the Socialist, or Social Democratic, policy of gradualism fails to lead the workers effectively to the abolition of the system which oppresses them and to the setting up of a true workers' democracy.)

groups are much the same. All of them are bled by the industrialists, middle men and bankers. If city workers get no wages they cannot buy the farmers' products. If they are exploited by the profit-taking of bankers and bosses that means that the farmers have to pay high prices for the things they buy. Besides, technical men who no longer have any real hope of being able to set up in business for themselves, white collar workers whose wages are cut or who lose their jobs altogether, shop-keepers who go bankrupt and become employees for the chain stores, farm laborers, share-croppers—all come to occupy practically the same status as the wage earner. They may have been brought up to abhor strikes but presently they themselves go on strike.

Thus the possibility that all of

these groups, or certainly large sections of them, will combine with the industrial workers, or at least will be willing in a crisis to follow the lead of the industrial workers in a movement to overthrow capitalism, arises.

If that should happen, however, it would really mean the end of the capitalist system. Against such a combination the industrial and financial overlords would indeed be helpless.

Therefore, the capitalists will do everything in their power to prevent an understanding among these groups.

Here the Socialists or Social Democrats play into the capitalists' hands. If they were to give a strong lead to all the exploited masses they would get the support of these masses. When it becomes clear that the Social Democrats' policy is one of temporizing, that they are not really going to take hold and lead through to the smashing of the capitalist system, despair seizes upon these middle class groups.

Then they hear the siren song, the windy promises of the Fascist demagogue, and they are in a mood to listen. They are ready to listen to anyone who seems to have a program and the courage to carry it out.

Fascists Not Radical But Reactionary

How does the Fascist appeal to these groups? He uses radical

(Continued on Page 7)

Workers Win Victory In Pennsylvania

Grossart Gets Nowhere As Leagues Force Cuts Restored

(Continued from Page 2)

ence of sweat shop contractors in the community.

The P.U.L. immediately took up the fight for the CWA workers. A mass meeting was called to which 600 workers responded. Preparations for a county wide strike were decided upon. Another mass meeting was arranged for five days later when the strike would be declared unless by that time the administrator had restored the wage cut.

On Saturday afternoon at the meeting of the Lehigh County Executive of the leagues, committees to conduct the strike efficiently and effectively were set up. A delegation to visit Mr. Grossart and serve notice on him that a strike would be ordered Monday night was selected. The unemployed were girded for battle.

On Monday morning Mr. Grossart, after trying to bulldoze the delegation headed by Louis Breier and getting nowhere fast, informed them that he was standing by his guns. But in the afternoon the papers announced that the wage cut was restored.

The mass meeting that evening turned into a victory celebration meeting. Three thousand workers jammed the hall. Enthusiasm for the League ran high. Directions were issued for the selection of delegates on the CWA projects the next morning for the organization of the CWA workers into a subsidiary organization of the League. The resignation of Mr. Grossart was demanded.

Since that meeting the organization of the CWA workers has been successfully effected. Under direction of the League their organization is functioning. A central grievance committee has been chosen, an executive board consisting of a man from each project, and a delegated body of three men from each gang meets regularly at league headquarters. The organized relief workers have presented demands to the F.E.R.A. administration here for representation on the administration of the new work scheme, free transportation for the men to and from the job, adequate clothing and protective appliances, and also that some of the money and labor be used to tear down the rat holes in which workers are now compelled to live and the erection of modern homes. And Mr. Grossart has resigned.

Affiliation with the state, and National Unemployed League is real and vital. Several leagues have applied for charters to the National office in Columbus. Each league is endeavoring its very best to pay to the State office its penny a month, and to the National office its half penny a month dues per contributing member. Two small remittances have been forwarded to Columbus. These contributions are of course very meager and totally inadequate to the needs of the movement, but the principle of financing their own movement has been accepted by the unemployed and that we consider an achievement.

The league members are getting not only state conscious but nation conscious. Their view of the whole problem of unemployment is expanding. The daily struggles for more relief, for decent pay and treatment on relief jobs and against evictions are more and more being regarded in their proper light—in the light of skirmishes in the coming bitter and decisive battle for the overthrow of the whole system that makes for unemployment, want and hunger in the midst of plenty.

DECLINE OF THE INTERNATIONALS

May 1st Special Edition

PICKET LINE WINS PAY BOOST



This is the picket line at the Motor Products plant in Detroit which won 25% pay increases for the lowest-paid workers and 10% increases for all of the 5,600 employees. When the company had also been forced to recognize shop committees, the picket line marched into the plant and went to work.

What's Happening ABROAD

(Continued from Page 5)

sistance to Fascism. This movement is being led by Poriot, Jean and others. So far the CP has declined invitations to united action. . . . According to the Paris Correspondent of the London "New Leader" a strong movement exists within the French Communist Party against the official policy of refusing to enter into a united front with the Social Democratic Party. The St. Denis and other groups of the CP have defied the CC by publishing the statement of the opposition in full. . . .

Germany

The executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (in Prague) has instructed Leon Blum to inquire of the French government whether it might be permitted to make its headquarters in Paris since communication through Austria has become virtually impossible. The government has made its answer contingent on the result of an inquiry as to the form which the activity of the SDPG would take. . . . Ex-Minister Karl Severing was restored to full pension rights by the German government on March 15. Likewise Luise Ebert, widow of the first Reich President Friedrich Ebert . . . The action of the Municipal Councils of the cities of Plauen and Zwickau in refusing Jews admission to municipal and public bathing houses was endorsed by the Saxon Ministry of the Interior. . . . In Germany's book selling industry only persons who can prove a 100 per cent Aryan family tree can be employed. . . . Hindenburg accepted the protectorate over a great anti-Semitic exhibition which is to be held in Berlin from April 21 to June 3. . . . In Kolberg, 26 Communists were condemned to 157 years in jail and prison. . . . The Secret State Police arrested a Communist courier who kept up connections between Communist groups in Mayence and the Saar region.

Great Britain

The British National Labor Party in which Ramsay MacDonald, Thomas, Snowden and others who deserted the cause of labor are members, has sent a delegation to Germany to study the National Socialist movement at first hand. . . . The Independent Labor Party of Great Britain reports that the distribution of the Labor Fund for the Relief of Austrian Socialists collected by the Labor Party and

the Trade Union Congress, has been deliberately restricted to legal channels by the Distribution Committee in Vienna in which a leading member of the Christian Social Party supervises the names of those to be assisted. As a result, families of those who are carrying on illegal activity—and all Socialist activity in Fascist Austria is illegal—are deprived of the assistance they need and to which they are rightfully entitled. . . . No money should be sent to the above-mentioned fund. . . .

Japan

Under the direction of Lyunjora Tschikawa a National Socialist Party has been created which published a program based on the principles of German National Socialism. . . .

Latvia

The parliament instructed the government to discharge all employees belonging to the National Socialist party or supporting that organization within the next month.

Saar Territory

At a meeting of the free trade union organizations of the Saar region in which many of the workers of the Saar industries took part, a resolution was unanimously adopted which declared that "the free organizations of the Saar region will resist the return of the Saar region to Germany with all their might so long as Germany substitutes terror and violence for justice and freedom." . . .

Soviet Union

Georgi Dimitroff, the hero of the Reichstag Fire trial, is in a sanitarium near Moscow. His nervous system is still suffering seriously from the strain it was forced to undergo. His lungs are also affected. Despite his poor physical condition Dimitroff is hard at work on a book about the Reichstag trial which will contain documentary evidence heretofore unknown to prove the guilt of the German government authorities. . . . The Soviet government has granted several million rubels to finance Jewish colonization in the Amur region in the Jewish Soviet Republic of Biro-Bitschan. . . . A telegraph line 5900 miles long has been opened between Vladivostok and Moscow. . . .

The recovery program goes like this: Fire 26,000 employed postal workers; through this economy save enough to hire 5,000 unemployed to distribute bread and soup to 26,000 unemployed ex-postal employees.

IN THE UNIONS

By KARL LORE

More Organizing

The union drive keeps on all over the country. Organization in the open shop state of Ohio is spreading so fast that it is impossible to take care of all the demands for organizers and speakers. An influx into the unions that has been in progress in Cleveland for some months is now being duplicated in Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton and other large cities. In Akron, for example, not more than a dozen locals were functioning a year ago while today there are 77 unions chartered. The smaller cities are also reported alive with activity.

In Florida the strength of trade unionism has more than doubled in the past year. Utah reports 34 new local unions in 14 cities of that state since January. A similar picture is presented in almost every other section of the country. One of the best indexes of the growth of the new Federal Unions is provided by contrasting the A. F. of L. union directory issued in October 1932 with the February 1934 edition. It records a rise from 308 to 1,267 of these organizations.

Dynamite In Textiles

The martyrs of Marion who spilled their blood for the union in the heroic textile strike of 1929 may have their monument—a strong union in the South. It is almost unbelievable to hear that the United Textile Workers of America have organized over 130,000 new members in the last three months. Textile workers have been pouring into the unions and their desire for action is forcing the officials to talk about a general strike in the industry. In the South, which still remembers Marion, Gastonia and Elizabethton, there are said to be 300 locals organized, 74 of them in the key state of North Carolina.

There is intense dissatisfaction in the Southern field with the functioning of the textile code and the working of the national and state industrial relations board set up by that code. The national board was supposed to make the question of the stretchout its primary concern. It has done nothing, however. Speedup has been widely extended and in some mills a weaver is compelled to tend as many as a hundred looms. A tremendous strike movement in Southern textiles is not the least possible development on the labor calendar in the next few months.

Progressive Nit-Wits

Does this word "progressive" mean anything in the labor movement any more? A prize sample of the kind of highbinders who are using that word today for their own ends and the publishers of the "Progressive Journal" of Gillespie, Illinois, which let loose a blast against "Jewish superiority" in a recent issue.

"Facts must be faced", assents the editor, "and the truth of the matter is that the Jewish international organization is one of the most vicious, fearless, conscienceless organizations known to man. Their teachings, tactics and purposes are the eventual control and rule of the world. They have a

complete machine built up for the elimination of all blocks in the wheels of their progress and if necessary, they will, in a business-like way exterminate an entire nation, city or business."

Pretty hot stuff, isn't it. But you haven't seen anything yet.

"The greatest so-called labor union in the world", he continues, "was built by the Jews for their own race, namely the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, which is in reality nothing more or less than a gigantic COMPANY UNION."

The "Progressive Journal" is the organ of the "Progressive Trades and Labor Unions of America", a vest pocket competitor to the American Federation of Labor. It has a few small local unions affiliated with it in the immediate vicinity of Gillespie, it leans heavily on the officials of the Progressive Miners of America, and it has always sniped away with its toy popgun at the militants in that organization. But they shouldn't be allowed to get away with that word "progressive".

Welfare All Washed Up

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers has won a major victory in forcing recognition of the union by Joseph & Feiss of Cleveland—"the company with social vision." For the last 15 years the union has tried to organize the workers of this firm but a skillfully worked out combination of "welfare" plans and an iron fisted reign of terror against workers who tried to organize always kept the employees out of the union ranks.

A surprise strike which caught the company unprepared, a three day shut down of the plant and a vote supervised by the Regional Labor Board which showed a three to one vote for the Amalgamated did the job.

"Some twelve years ago," says the Advance, organ of the A.C.W., "speaking to a group of important individuals eager to know just how he had kept out of reach of the union, a former head of the company made the proud claim that 'even the most intelligent union in the country is at best but a high school as compared with this firm, which is a university in point of understanding the nature of employee-employer relationships.'"

It must be tough to find yourself back in the kindergarten.

MARX AND DEMOCRACY

May 1st Special Edition

NEWS
of the
British Labor Movement
WEEK BY WEEK
in the
NEW LEADER
Organ of the British Independent
Labor Party

Sample copy free.
Address
35 ST. BRIDES STREET
London, E.C.4. England

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

LABOR ACTION recommends the following books and pamphlets which can be ordered directly from LABOR ACTION BOOK SERVICE, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

The Book Service will attempt to get any publication you wish, and to advise you about books.

Toward an American Revolutionary Labor Movement: The programmatic statement of the American Workers Party	.15
Labor Age Cartoons	.05
Economic Geography—by J. F. Horrabin	.75
Short History of British Empire—by J. F. Horrabin	.30
The Communist Manifesto—by Marx and Engels	.05
For Revolution—by V. F. Calverton	.25
Marx and America—by Bert. D. Wolfe	.25
Value, Price and Profit—by Karl Marx	.25
Wage Labor and Capital, by Karl Marx	.10
Socialism: Utopian and Scientific, by F. Engels	.25
How Lenin Studied Marx, by N. Krupskaya	.05
Women's Auxiliary: Progressive Miners of America; first annual report, by Agnes Burns Wiecek	.10
Rebel America, by Lillian Symes	2.50
The Communist Manifesto—by Marx and Engels	.10

NEWS REEL

It seems there's life yet in the good old-fashioned proverbs. You know the one about the "rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer"? Well, it's just working out dandy under the New Deal. We're all set to return to the level of 1926 prosperity (such as it was!) and here are a few facts to show it!

In the automobile industry nine companies translate a 1932 deficit of some \$13,000,000 into a 1933 profit of over \$90,000,000.

General Motors sales rose 31 percent and net earnings went up 50,000 percent.

Income tax returns for 1933 show substantial increases for large incomes (those over the munificent sum of \$5,000) and for corporations.

Ten bankers were drawing annual salaries of more than \$100,000 and 370 others more than \$25,000 in 1933.

Production is going up, profits are going up, dividends are going up.

Of course there are still some 11,000,000 men out of work (not counting another 2,000,000 losing their CWA jobs) and wages have not increased more than about three-fourths of one percent while the cost of living is up some 10 percent, and homes and farms are still being foreclosed, and distress, hunger and despair stalks the country, but why speak of such things?

Economy

In New York City Dr. Anna W. Williams, one of the foremost pathologists in the country, is forced to stop her work in the municipal Health Department Laboratories, which might lead to the saving of lives of countless children from certain infectious diseases, because the city wants to economize on her salary of \$4,500 a year.

Harrowing deaths from fires in fire-trap tenements occur frequently because the City of New York is helpless in the face of large real-estate interests in any real move to initiate and carry through a slum clearance and housing plan.

After three months of strutting and shouting Mayor La Guardia, the liberal, gets his "Economy Bill" and, what did you expect? Teachers, firemen, policemen and other civil employees will receive paycuts and furloughs without pay while the precious politicians and grafters remain untouched.

Fifty-eight percent of crime is bred in city slums, reports New York officials.

Ninety-eight city schools are listed in the firetrap class.

And—just to make the picture complete the City of New York pays some \$160,000,000 a year in interest to the bankers!

Headlines

Two Million CWA Workers Laid Off . . . John D. Sr. Sits Basking in the Sun . . . Eight People Burn to Death in Tenement Fire . . . John D. Sr. Sits Basking in the Sun . . . Old Panhandler Drops Dead from Hunger after Arrest at Corner Wall Street . . . John D. Sr. Sits Basking in the Sun . . . 1933 Record Year for Lynching . . . Child Dies from Exposure after Family Evicted . . . Couple Commit Suicide after Losing Home . . . Strikes . . . Starvation . . . Riots . . . Police Club Pickets . . . John D. Sr. Sits Basking in the Sun . . .

Well, as you go stumbling around that corner looking for prosperity, a job and a meal, keep your chin up and remember that young Richard J. Reynolds has just signed a paper or two and became owner of a \$25,000,000 inheritance.

—“A”

TACTICS OF THE UNITED FRONT

May 1st Special Edition

Allard Story Must Appear, Miners Vote

GILLESPIE, Ill.—Jerry Allard, former militant editor of the Progressive Miner who was dislodged from the PMA union months ago by a sudden swing of the leadership to the right, has been reinstated, the Gillespie local voting overwhelmingly to instruct the editors of the Progressive Miner to print a story about Allard's reinstatement.

The story demanded by the Gillespie local has not yet appeared. "Their refusal will not be easily overlooked by the miners," Allard said. "The editors ran a story recently about my case, a deliberate attempt to discredit me before the labor movement. Illinois miners refused to digest that stuff long ago. My reinstatement is their answer."

Visibly proud of his two PMA membership cards, issued by local unions 77 and 34, Allard is working at mine 4 of the Panther Creek Coal Co.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL DISPLACES MORE RAIL-ROAD WORKERS

CHICAGO—(FP)—More traffic with fewer workers is the result of extending automatic train control, according to reports made to the convention in Chicago of the American Railway Engineering Assn.

A single person sits in a tower, watches the movement of trains on an illuminated diagram and controls their progress by manipulating tiny levers. Automatic devices like block signals, derails, switchlocks, etc., make this system safe and easy, the delegates were told.

Because trains can move faster, less equipment is needed and fewer man-hours for running it. Over-time mileage is cut down, train crews, telegraphers, dispatchers, brakemen and switchmen are displaced in large numbers, and richer returns for bondholders and stockholders become possible.

UTILITY EMPLOYEES WIN VICTORY

NEW YORK.—The Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America, rapidly growing independent union in a hitherto unorganized field, won a smashing victory when Pres. John C. Parker of the Brooklyn Edison Co. promised no discrimination against union members. Previously the company had used thugs to intimidate potential union members.

Their Government

(Continued from Page 5)

labor costs per unit of product are only 77 percent of unit labor cost in 1929.

Quality standards of consumers' products have been steadily lowered in all lines, according even to the evidence on record before the code authorities themselves.

Out of 574 collective bargaining plans adopted under NRA, 400 were with company unions against 174 with A. F. of L. and independent unions.

NRA has stepped in to smash every large scale militant strike since the Blue Eagle was born—Weirton, Budd, the Pennsylvania anthracite, the California longshoremen, the automobile workers—and in not a single case has it stood by the demands of the workers.

Roosevelt is bringing back "prosperity" all right. Read the capitalist newspapers, and you'll see that they almost all agree he has done a swell job for his first year, and has marched a long way on the road to "recovery".

And then ask yourself this: What's the difference between Hoover "depression" and Roosevelt "prosperity" from a worker's point of view?

Upton Sinclair Epic Plan Visionary, Says American Workers Party Writer

Upton Sinclair resigned from the Socialist Party and is now campaigning for governor of California on the Democratic ticket. This article written by a Los Angeles workman tells of M. Sinclair's famous plan to end poverty and calls it visionary.

* * *

THE Democratic party is to be reformed.

From Upton Sinclair's lips come faint hints that even Roosevelt in the White House is giving secret approval. Crowds flock to his meetings and hear his EPIC plan to end poverty in California while Democratic ward-healers watch the crusade with bated breath and fervent prayers for success.

So the bandwagon rumbles through the state. There are middle class people full of worry and anxiety over their vanishing security. Workers disgusted with poverty and the old parties. Socialists happy over Roosevelt's "radical" policies or hopelessly discouraged by the turtle-like progress of the Socialist party. But above all there are the unemployed to whom Sinclair passionately appeals.

What chance has Sinclair of capturing the Democratic party and of using it to end poverty?

The Democratic party, through the banks and corporations, is certainly tied up with Wall Street and feeds upon our want. Yet many people and many organizations including the League for Independent Political Action and the California Cooperative League have endorsed the program.

The problem seems to be to persuade the Bank of America to turn over its money to the unemployed for land and factories. To persuade the Mortgage Guarantee Company to give its mortgages and trust deeds back to the bankrupt homeowners. And for Ford to give every worker a car and John D. Rockefeller to fill the tanks gratis.

This seems to be what they want.

It might be added here, however, that Rockefeller himself, who

set us a good example of how one gets what one wants, was never so naive. Instead of pursuing visionary methods he was always a realist. Appeals to the "fair-mindedness" of his competitors asking them to give John D. anything? Never. He took what he wanted. He and his crowd were taking their billions while Upton Sinclair was writing about it.

Sinclair will awaken great numbers to the necessity for ending poverty. But his scheme for "autarchy", for the self-sufficiency of the state, is impossible. He will awaken new masses to the possibility of ending poverty, but the solution he offers as a way out can only delude the workers.

Even his plans for raising the millions necessary for purchasing closed-down factories, raw materials and land so vague one that he can only answer, "When I am elected governor we will get the money".

He overlooks the fundamental fact that the unemployment and poverty he wants to end is directly caused by the very system within which he proposes to continue working.

Compare the clear-cut program of the American Workers Party with Sinclair's "Epic" vagueness.

The AWP is realistic. It does not tell the jobless that the way out for them is back to the farm, but proposes that every worker live where he pleases. It proposes the abolition of all capitalist banks and mortgage companies and all unemployment by the establishment of a Workers Republic.

How? By taking over the big estates, factories, banks and utilities without compensation, without the sale of bonds which would further strengthen the stranglehold of the capitalists upon us.

Supporters of Mr. Sinclair, members of his party, we invite you to compare his program with that of the American Workers Party, his visionary utopianism with its common sense and realism. Don't be deluded.

Charity at 40 Copper Miner Tells Capitol

Copper Offers A Code

"Most of us are so completely wrecked that we find ourselves objects of charity at 40 because the mines have squeezed the life out of us. There is only one good thing about the copper miners life—it is so terrible that he finds death a welcome relief."

So Thomas King of the Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers testified at Washington on the copper code. The barrage of criticism was so heavy that the entire code has been thrown out. Among other serious lacks, it contained no health or safety clauses, although heat in many of the mines runs up to 120 degrees, and silicosis and lead poisoning play havoc with the workers' lungs.

The union has made great headway in recent months. Five thousand are organized in Butte, Montana and the Anaconda Copper Company has been forced to meet a union committee for the first time since 1914.

GEN JOHNSON EXPLAINS

WASHINGTON. — (FP)—Hang your clothes on the hickory limb, but don't go near the water, expresses Gen. Johnson's concept of a nice union. He doesn't believe they ought to strike, he told a press conference April 3. "I don't believe in coercion on either side", he explained.

"You know my position on the closed shop", he added. "The closed shop (the 100% union shop) is tyranny. Every group should have the right of expression." It is exactly the same idea that is upheld by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Iron and Steel Institute, constitutes the basis of the Johnson-Richberg interpretation of Section 7a, and was embodied in the recent auto settlement which recognized company unions.

What Is This Fascism?

(Continued from page 5)

phrases. He rants and boasts about what he is going to do to "the international bankers" and the profiteers. He promises a "new day." This is in itself an evidence of how widespread is the spirit of revolt against the existing system, and suggests again that if the labor movement were prepared to give a clear and courageous lead it could go forward to victory.

The Fascist, however, is not really radical. He does not go "to the root of things." The only way to do that would be, as the revolutionary workers propose, for the working masses to take things into their own hands, abolish the capitalist system and set the wheels of industry going to turn out plenty for the working masses instead of profits for a few and misery for the masses. The Fascist, while he talks about punishing individual profiteers and "money-changers", always insists that the system of private ownership and private profits must be maintained.

If the Fascist were really bent upon putting the capitalist class as a whole out of business and abolishing the profit system, he would seek to unite the industrial workers and their organizations with the other oppressed and exploited groups. That would be the sure way to bring about a new deal. The Fascist program is always, however, one of attacking the industrial workers, denouncing their organizations as dangerous, godless, "Marxist," "Bolshevist," etc. Thus by arousing the lower middle classes to destroy the workers' organizations instead of uniting with them, the Fascist makes sure that the capitalists remain in power and therefore that the capi-

talist system is maintained.

Big Capitalists Finance Fascists

It is not surprising, therefore, that as their system breaks down completely (and it is only by smashing all resistance on the part of the workers against the lowering of their standards that they can hang on to their profits) the big capitalists secretly pour money into the Fascist treasury, building up the "storm troops" with which at last all the people's rights are to be ridden down, minority groups subjected to shameful persecution, and the workers' organizations smashed.

The economic program of Fascism is a program of reaction, of going backward instead of forward. Similarly, in order to whip its cohorts into the proper frenzy so that they will be ready for their work of bloody destruction, Fascism appeals to the most reactionary ideas and feelings. The ideal of internationalism is scoffed at. The ideal of nationalism, narrow patriotism, every nation against every other, is set forth. World peace is said to be an effeminate ideal; war and militarism are set forth as the only manly and civilized ideals.

Capitalism Turns Against Civilized Mankind

People have begun to believe that it was intelligent and civilized to be tolerant of racial and religious differences. But capitalism does not know what to do with human beings when machinery can turn out goods with fewer and fewer people. Therefore Fascism, in the insane effort to make jobs for its own followers, not only prepares for wars in which millions may be killed off but whips up passion and prejudice against minority groups

such as Jews, so that presently they may be slaughtered, exiled, driven out of their jobs.

Civilized peoples were coming to believe in economic and social equality for women. Fascism says that women must go back to the kitchen, to bringing children into the world (to serve as cannon fodder) and to humble subjection to their men folk. Fascism not only abolishes the sham democracy which has existed under earlier forms of capitalism but flaunts every ideal of true human democracy and goes back to medieval and barbaric ideas of subjecting the people to absolute tyranny.

Thus when capitalism has to resort to the most extreme methods in order to maintain itself, the Fascist hordes seize power. When that has taken place we find, first, that the capitalists are still in power, the system of private ownership and private property still stands. Second, all the organizations of the workers—trade unions, political parties, cooperatives—whether they have been conservative or radical in their point of view, are ruthlessly smashed. Third, all civil rights, freedom of speech, press, assembly, etc. are abolished. Capitalism throws away its "democratic" mask. Fourth, preparations for war immediately go forward on a large scale. Just as Fascism diverted the attention of people from the real source of their miseries by playing upon their prejudices against groups of their fellow citizens, so now it continues to divert attention from the real devil, the capitalist system itself by arousing hatred and enmity against the workers and the peoples of other countries.

(To be continued)

NEW... BOOKS

Lindy Kidnapped

Colonel Charles Lindbergh has been kidnapped by the Money Trust. He ought to read his father's book. Destroyed by the government in 1918, now reprinted, it is enough to make the flying hero sweat blood.

"Big business men," said the elder Lindbergh, "are American cancers."

Today Lindy sits at the Wall Street feast, his pockets bulging, quite a little cancer himself.

While young Lindy was learning to fly, his father was fighting the Money Trust and being chased by sheriffs and militiamen from the towns in Minnesota.

"Ninety percent of us," writes Lindbergh, "are shackled by industrial slavery. It is a system that robs all who work for a living. It automatically forces the masses into failure. It is the rich man's plan and the poor man's struggle."

"Civil liberty is only theoretical except if it is coupled with industrial freedom."

"Unhesitatingly I declare it to be the most solemn duty of the state to establish a system to liberate mankind from the existing industrial slavery."

The reforms advocated to curb capitalism are mild, for Congressman Lindbergh thought the toilers are robbed chiefly by the "wealth grabbers" and "cancers" through the control and manipulation of money and credit, which the government freely turns over to them. He does not seem to have understood that the State and the "wealth grabbers" are one and the same thing, or that industrial slavery is based upon the exploitation of labor on the job. He called upon the government instead of upon the exploited to change the system.

It would be worth a dollar, hard as times are, thanks to the system, to see Lindy read his father's book.

Your Country at War, by Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr. Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia, \$1.75.

Empty Pockets

The illusion that the economic pinch under capitalism is caused by a shortage of money is hard to kill.

In Detroit the Radio Priest leads the fight for more money. "There is no question in my mind," says Coughlin, "as to the nature of our economic crisis. There is want in the midst of plenty because we have suffered from an unreasonable and unjust lack of both currency and credit money."

Senator Thomas from the farming-west goes further. He thinks civilization itself will perish unless there is a larger supply of money.

Farmers, liberals, small business men, now being joined by some of the big industrialists (the only class that can profit from inflation) in reaching out to switch on the government presses. And they will probably succeed.

Here is a little book that knocks the props from the inflationary scheme, whether the money comes from the government presses or in the form of social credit. It does this simply and conclusively by showing that all financial procedure is merely the method of reckoning and collecting the claims of ownership against commodities. If an additional billion dollars goes into purchasing power, whether in wages, salaries, or by whatever means, it is immediately chalked up in prices. The control of the owner-group over commodities, the real issue, is absolutely fool-proof so far as money tinkering is concerned.

Foundations for the World's New Age of Plenty, by Fred Henderson, The John Day Co., New York City.

—T. H.

Fascism and General Strikes in France

(Continued from Page 4)
reaction. It is true, the "Jacobites," despite their numerical superiority in the Chamber of Deputies, neither sought nor hoped to find strength and support in the population when the crisis came. They preferred to present their leader Monsieur Herriot, to the Doumergue Cabinet as pledge of their good will. Nevertheless, Fascism has as yet no roots in the population. It has as yet no party, no united organization, it temporizes while the crisis and the government do its pioneer work. But it is organizing rapidly and uniting its scattered forces.

But the working class also has two parties, and neither pursued a policy in the past that would enable it to handle the present situation adequately. The Socialist Party supported every bourgeois government, however bankrupt, and predicated its entire activity on possible parliamentary combinations. Equally wrong and senseless in every tactical detail has been the policy of the Communist Party which slavishly copied every order issued by the German Communists of whom the Communist International still maintains that they pursued the correct policy in the German situation. But the workers of France, not yet devitalized by years of economic crisis, not yet crushed by defeat after defeat, not yet emasculated by organizational cretinism have given the workers of the world a visible sign of better things to come. The heroic and tragic struggle of Austrian labor, which, but for the irresolution of the leaders of a united Social Democracy might not have been in vain, should not be permitted to obscure the message of the French general strike.

Equalled British General Strike Of 1926

SINCE the gigantic British general strike of 1926 there has been no strike of such completeness. Only Germany's general

strike of 1920 which put an end to the Kapp Putsch, was greater; yet reaction won a victory over the labor movement there, despite the victorious outcome of the strike.

The French general strike of February 12 was a demonstration strike. The bourgeois press triumphantly reports that the water, gas and electric works and the railroads continued in operation and that the whole was a mere bagatelle. But their amusement over the whole affair now that it is over is too convulsive to be convincing. The French worker gave a very satisfying manifestation of his power. Every future general strike would have become an anticlimax had he closed down on the country's industries at this time.

Seen in this light the French general strike was an unqualified success. Paris was a dead city, cut off from the world, since post offices, telephone and telegraph systems were completely tied up. The percentage of officials of the Doumergue government who joined the ranks of the strikes was so large that the thinking bourgeois who propagates forceful methods as a solution of the nation's ills, will think twice before advocating their immediate application.

The working class—and that is the important fact—demonstrated in the feeling and with the aim of unity. Up to that time the Social Democrats on the one hand and the Communists on the other had always been a stumbling block to united action. True to the German example, the Communist party had not called on its followers on February 6 to demonstrate against fascism, but it pursued a course that was suspiciously like the German "Red Referendum" of 1931 in which Communists and Nazis went hand in hand. When the reactionaries demanded the arrest of Daladier, Frot, Cot and Guy de Chambre "for firing on the people," namely on Fascists and Royalists

who had attacked the Chamber of Deputies and tried to set fire to the Navy Ministry, the Communist leaders joined the reactionary chorus and called for the arrest not only of Chiappe but of Daladier and Frot who had tried to scatter the fascist demonstration for the deposed police prefect.

But when the workers all over the country began their strike, called by the reformist C.G.T., the trade union federation nearest the Socialist Party, the workers of all groups marched together and with them petty bourgeois elements, especially in the provinces, where even Socialists Radicaux organizations and leaders ostentatiously participated in the general strike and in its organization.

First Step In Fight Against Fascism

THIS French demonstration strike was the first step in the fight against fascism and its pace-makers in the Republic. A splendid manifestation of united action which should show the workers in Germany, in Italy and in Austria that the working class in Europe has not yet lost its power to resist oppression.

But its real significance will depend on the future activity of the French labor movement and its leaders. Unless it is followed by serious, powerful, intelligent and united action, it too will have been in vain. As early as 1927 Vienna's workers proved that they were a hundred times better, wiser and more watchful than their leaders. Yet they arrived at the tragedy of 1934. Without far-sighted leadership, the greatest heroism, the highest inspiration will end in failure. The 12th of February was a lesson for France, not only for its working class, but for its opponents as well. Which of the two will learn most quickly, most effectively?

That is the great European question.

A. R. M.

The Manager Speaks on the "Build Labor Action" Campaign

We had a letter the other day from Gerry Allard, who writes "Coal Dust" for LABOR ACTION. Gerry looks like a high school kid, and weighs about 125 pounds. He has fought a good fight for the miners, was ousted from the editorship of the Progressive Miners' paper, and published the FIGHTING MINER, for the left wing miners of the country. Recently discovering that the sum total reward for his loyal services was unemployment and near starvation, Gerry has gone back into the coal mines to carry on the fight there, and earn enough to keep himself and his co-fighter, Irene Allard, alive.

The first week he worked he was handed \$2.18 in cash and a pay slip which reads as follows:

Employee's statement, Panther Creek Mines, Inc.		
Solid mining	Credits	18.10 tons
	Debits	\$12.43
Supplies	\$4.65	
Powder	3.80	
Smithing	.12	
Union dues	1.50	
Union assessment	.08	
Tax	.10	
Total debits		\$10.25
Amount due pay day		\$2.18

Part of Gerry's letter follows:

Irene and I, after studying over the situation, resolved to send this as part payment for the LABOR ACTIONS you've sent us, and also because it's the best investment a coal miner can make. LABOR ACTION has fought courageously for the miners and other workers. It has planted seeds that are now beginning to bear fruit. Of all the labor papers, LABOR ACTION is by far the best; it has the best make-up, contains the stuff workers like most, and which they can understand.

But we need a greater circulation for LABOR ACTION, and a more regular paper. Therefore in donating this 'pay' of mine, I feel that I am throwing a few drops in to augment the powerful roar that will soon make LABOR ACTION truly THE 'voice of the working class.'

No comment is necessary on this letter.

All that needs to be said is HAVE YOU THROWN YOUR FEW 'DROPS' INTO THE EVER-WIDENING STREAM?

This is another kind of comment we like to get. It comes from Gulfport, Miss. where there is an active AWP branch, which had sent in 30 subs before the campaign began.

"Times are terribly hard here now, as they have been all the while, but a big job will begin in the next 60 days, and then you may expect a big increase in subs from these parts."

"About the LABOR ACTION campaign, BY ALL MEANS INCREASE THE QUOTA OF THE GULFPORT BRANCH TO 100 (it was assigned 50). We may not reach it, but we'll be content with nothing less. The higher mark may impel us to jump a little higher than we otherwise would."

"As to the quotas of other branches,—I think they are all too low. North Carolina ought to be ashamed of a quota of 10, as should those industrial cities with quotas of 25, 50 and 100."

"It must be impressed on workers that they have got to feed their brains as well as their bellies. My conscience is always clear after extracting the last two bits from a worker for a sub; I know he'll get something to eat somehow, but I have no assurance that he will get the right kind of information if I don't get a sub. from him."

Well, North Carolina, what say you! Which will be the second branch to apply for admission to the 100-quota class?

WHAT IS TO BE DONE NOW?

See that your branch has discussed its quota and written the office what it is going to do. Branches can plan the campaign among their own members as they wish. Pass on your ideas to the national office. Here is a sample of one method, used by the New York Branch:

A prominent lecturer is to speak at a public meeting arranged by the branch. Tickets will be sold for 25c (or 50c). The ticket when handed in at the lecture, with a name and address signed on the back, is good for a sub.

If you are not a branch member, join the VANGUARD OF 100 to secure ten subs. by July 4th. Sample copies to show subscribers and subscription books may be had for the asking.

Finally, concentrate on getting subs with the May Day LABOR ACTION which will be an extra large paper, and which is described elsewhere in this issue. ORDER A BUNDLE IN ADVANCE, so we'll be sure to have enough copies to fill your order.

CARA COOK

RADICAL INTERLUDES

by LOUIS BREIER

WHAT makes a tired Socialist tired? I have received within a week two letters from Socialists separated physically by hundreds of miles. But the letters, as will be seen, might have been written by the same palsied hand. And specimens of the spoken Socialist word I have garnered recently are no less faltering, feeble, and redolent of a pink and twittering Götterdämmerung.

Specimen I, from Boston, yields these lightnings:

"There is no profit laboring for the laboring class. . . . In the end they (the laboring class) will kick you in the pants when you're not looking."

Specimen II is a by-product of Chicago's peculiar Social-Democratic genius. Here are some of the peaks:

"The Labor movement in America is in a hopelessly irreparable situation and one must be a self-deceiving fool not to recognize it."

"The American worker will always exhibit a sublime willingness to pant after the Yogi rather than Marx, and will lay down his life for the latest brand of etheralized hokey with a hell of a lot more celerity than he will ever show for the Class Struggle."

A Socialist in my district who prepares for the elevation and apotheosis of the new working class by selling shoddy and profitable gimcracks to the old, was attacked on the score of his party's showing in pre-Hitlerite Germany.

"This is not a fair example," he objected, "The party was surrounded on all sides by imperialist enemies ready to openly confiscate a defeated nation, and on the inside it was fanatically opposed by the powerful Communist movement." "Alright. What about Spain?"

"Why Spain? Do you suppose it is any different there? Look at what the anarchists and the rest of them are doing!"

"Well—what about England?"

"Ramsey McDonald was repudiated by the Socialist Party long ago."

"Yes. The SP is noted for its repudiations. One might say that it's history is mainly composed of consecutive enthusiasm evenly matched by consecutive repudiations. But what did Kerensky do in Russia?"

"Since when is Kerensky a Socialist?"

"He was—until a moment ago. But let that slide, too. We pass on to Italy—"

"You can pass out again. I will not discuss Italy for reasons which ought to be obvious to you."

"Have you anything to say on Austria? We are anxious to hear some possible explanation of the betrayal of the Socialist workers there by the Socialist leaders."

"You don't know all the facts, do you? Nobody does. How can you honestly make assertions like that in the dark? And what is the sense of all this, anyhow? In the last analysis what has this to do with the Socialist Party of America?"

"Very well—we come to America. What about—?"

"Oh, rats!"

I have heard it said that "History has cruelly exposed the fallacies of the Social-Democracy." Considered in the light of all the available facts, this observation is unimpeachable. The Social-Democracy is bankrupt. And the logic that causes otherwise level-headed people to suppose that they can overthrow a deep-rooted, vicious, bloodthirsty economic system without raising a single speck of dust also prevents them from seeing, or if they see, from admitting, or if they admit, from renouncing an emasculated and obscene theoretic position that is incapable of retarding for a single instant, much less trumping over, the inevitable reaction of a bitterly dying Capitalism.