

DETROIT AUTO STRIKE SHUTS DOWN HUDSON PLANT

Urge Taxi Drivers to Spike S. P. Split Tactics

Thomas and Panken in Move To Break Up Taxi Union

NEW YORK—Leading lights of the Socialist Party, Mr. Norman Thomas, Judge Jacob Panken and Morris Feinstein, stepped into the limelight yesterday and promised to give their full support in the move now afoot to split the Taxi Drivers' Union and herd a section of the men into the American Federation of Labor.

Following an announcement in the Socialist newspaper, the New Leader, that a resolution had been worked up by leaders of the Bronx and Brooklyn locals of the union calling for the affiliation of these sections with the A. F. of L. and the driving out of Communists, the capitalist press took up the cry yesterday for a split in the union.

The resolution calling for the split is to be brought up, according to capitalist press reports, for a vote

See Editor's on Taxi Men on Page 6

at two meetings at 4 a. m. today, organized by the Socialist leaders at Hunts Point Palace in the Bronx and the Amalgamated Temple in Brooklyn.

The prime movers and chief advocates of the split, the aim of which is to divide the Brooklyn and Bronx drivers from the militant Manhattan local, are none other than Norman Thomas, Judge Panken and Morris Feinstein, who, it is reported, will address the meetings.

Gilbert Calls for Unity
Joseph Gilbert, organizer of the Manhattan local, in commenting on this latest move of the Socialist leaders to divide the taxi workers, said that "the aim of Thomas and Panken is to break up the militant Taxi Drivers' Union and stampee a section of the men into the A. F.

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Protest Meeting in Wash'gton Tonight On Jim-Crowism

Called by United Front Group Organized by the L. S. N. R.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, April 9.—Negro and white workers and all others interested in fighting discrimination against Negroes by the Federal Government are urged to attend a mass meeting and conference here on the question, particularly on the recent open Jim-Crowism of Negroes in government buildings, on Tuesday, April 10, at 8 p. m., in the Christian Church on 12th St., between S and T Sts.

The meeting is being held by the Provisional Committee to fight discrimination. Organized by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the committee includes Howard Covington, Negro student of Howard University who was fired from his part-time job as a waiter in the House of Representatives restaurant because he served one of his race in this public eating place. Signers of the call for the meeting are Rev. Leon Collins, Rita Boston and Gertrude Thorp of the L. S. N. R., L. Williams, of the International Labor Defense, George Murphy, of the Afro-American, Baltimore News-paper; Dorothy Cook, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Harold Spencer, of the Communist Party; Peter Warner, of the Young Communist League, and Covington.

Building a united front to carry through immediate action against police brutality and all discrimination against Negroes, the committee has won rank and file support which forced the Socialist Party and Young Peoples' Socialist League leaders to cooperate.

Among the other organizations that responded to the call include the International Workers Order, one lodge of the Daughters of Moses, the Mount Nebo Baptist Church, the Negro Mechanics Association (organized Negro workers who were refused admittance into the American Federation of Labor) and the A. F. of L. rank and file committee.

Allison Miners Strike in New Mexico Against Company Lamp Charges

GALLUP, N. Mex., April 4 (By Mail)—Miners of the Allison mine went on strike here against charges of \$1.75 a month for lamps. The strike is practically 100 per cent effective. Only one scab is working in the mine.

Minneapolis C.W.A. Men Act to Insure Victory of Demonstration for Jobs

No Reason for Auto Workers to Strike?—Just Look at This!

NEW YORK—Why auto workers strike and fight for higher wages and better working conditions can be clearly realized by looking at the difference between profits of the capitalist owners and wages of the workers.

The General Motors report for the year 1933 reads: "Sales in dollars rose 31 per cent. Net earnings rose 50,000 per cent. Average annual wages rose three-quarters of one per cent."

Phila. C. W. A. and Jobless Demand Cash Relief, Jobs

700 at Peoria Meeting Demand C. W. A. Continue

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—Protesting the forced labor which the City Welfare Department has instituted for relief and "work relief" projects, and demanding union wages in no case less than the original C. W. A. wages, more than 1,000 workers, under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils and the C. W. A. Workers' Union, demonstrated at Raeburn Plaza here Saturday.

After John Parkes, Secretary of the Unemployment Councils, had outlined the entire hunger program of Roosevelt and the city administration, the workers greeted the demand for the immediate enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The dollar-a-day cooie wages are being carried out of "work relief." A Negro worker, Hamilton, reported at the meeting that he had worked three days on his job last week, and had only been paid \$3.

Mass Meet in Peoria
PEORIA, Ill.—Seven hundred C. W. A. and unemployed workers jammed the mass meeting, held at the Ray Hotel here last week, demanding continuance and enlargement of C. W. A. and the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

As the crowd of workers filled the hall and overflowed into the street, a second mass meeting was held for those workers who could not get into the hall.

The Workers' Bill H. R. 7568 and a Workers' Relief Ordinance were unanimously approved by the assembled workers, and a plan of action formulated.

Several hundred workers joined the Unemployment Councils, and steps are being taken to consolidate the movement and build branch locals of the Council in the neighborhoods.

ALGERIAN LEADERS FRADED

PARIS.—Three revolutionary leaders in Algeria have been sentenced to one year in prison each, it was learned last week. The charge was inciting to pillaging, although the evidence showed that the charge is contrary to the actual fact.

A cablegram received from Moscow yesterday states that N. S. Shvernik, General Secretary of the Soviet Trade Unions, is sending an editorial, specially written by him for the "Trud" page in the Daily Worker.

The special "Trud" page will contain letters written by Soviet workers and hitherto unpublished pictures showing industrial progress in the Socialist Fatherland.

In addition, the "Trud" page will contain a drawing by its staff cartoonist, Fred Ellis.

Comrade Ellis, at one time the

Communist Party Will Hold 6 Mass Meets for Arrested 32

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 9.—Large committees of former C.W.A. workers were elected at overflow meetings held by the United Relief Workers' Association in two halls here Monday to present the workers' demands before Governor Floyd B. Olson. Olson, the Farmer-Labor Governor, who, at the recent convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, said that "I am not a liberal, but what I want to be—a radical," has issued a statement to the press regarding the workers' demonstration here Friday that "the rioting" was led by Communists; we will not interfere; let the law take its course.

All 32 of the arrested workers expressed their confidence in the International Labor Defense, and will be defended by David Levinson of the I. L. D., with the help of local attorneys.

Communist Party Calls Mass Meets
The Communist Party is issuing 25,000 statements calling for six mass meetings in the city, where some of the members of the committee who have been released on bail will speak. At these meetings, Communist Party members will present the program of the Communist Party.

As the trial of the 32 arrested workers opened Monday, the City Hall was an armed camp. Workers and professional workers who came in dozens to appear as witnesses for the defense were searched by the police before being allowed into the Court House. More than 100 workers will be called as witnesses for the defense.

Meanwhile, the Fifth District Farmer-Labor Association, in a meeting yesterday, demanded that

(Continued on Page 3)

Hodson "Helpless" As Pickets, C.W.A. Men Demand Jobs

Picket Lines Will Continue, Leaders Say

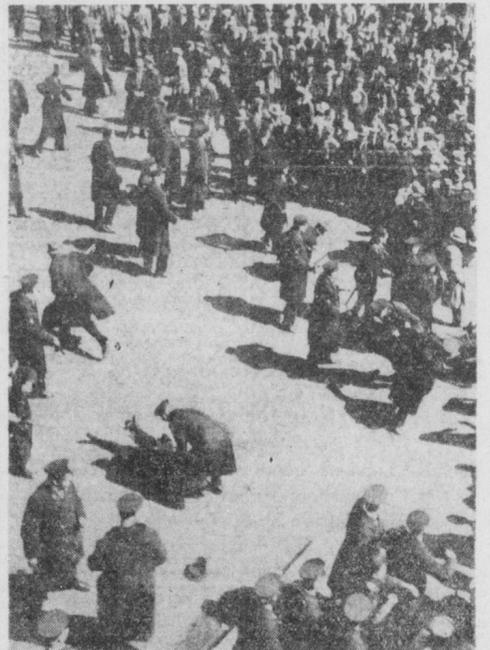
NEW YORK.—While laid-off C. W. A. workers continued to picket the offices of Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson, at 50 Lafayette St., Hodson told a delegation of five workers, elected by the "United Front" United Front Conference, on C. W. A. and Unemployment, that he was "helpless."

Hodson, smooth, ingratiating, always soft-spoken, expressed his "sympathy" with the unemployed and fired C. W. A. workers, but when the workers' delegates demanded that he translate this "sympathy" into actions in granting the workers' demands, he categorically refused, variously portioning the blame onto the Board of Estimate, the city administration, the state, and Washington.

"How can I do what you ask me," Hodson pleaded with the delegates, "when I am constantly besieged with delegations" attempting to evade the main issues that the delegates

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When Minneapolis Workers Won Relief Demands



One of the high moments in the demonstration in Minneapolis last Friday, when thousands went to City Hall to enforce demands for relief and against C.W.A. lay-offs. Police used tear gas in effort to break up demonstration.

"Heil Roosevelt!" Is Cry At Nazi Meet in Queens

Workers Give Out 5000 Leaflets in Counter-Demonstration

NEW YORK.—With 250 Nazi storm troopers wearing Silver Shirt uniforms on guard, the Nazis of New York concentrated all their forces in a mass anti-Jewish meeting in Ridgewood Grove, Queens, Sunday night.

The Nazis mustered 6,000, who filled the hall, and three or four thousand more who could not get in. Hundreds of police were on hand to protect the Nazis, and the silver-shirted storm troopers inside, armed with rubber blackjacks, ejected anyone they disapproved of. Cries of "Heil Roosevelt!" were mingled with cries of "Heil Hitler!" as speakers denounced all Jews and declared that Hitler's and Roosevelt's policies were exactly the same.

When a resolution calling for a counter-boycott to the anti-Nazi boycott was presented, and one voice in the hall cried "No," the storm troopers pounced on him and threw him out.

Five thousand leaflets exposing the Hitler terror were distributed at the meeting and outside the hall by workers called by the Ridgewood Anti-Fascist Committee, the Communist Party and the Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

The workers had attended a mass meeting in Queens Labor Lyceum earlier, where speakers attacked the Nazis;

Leaflets Effective
That the leaflets they distributed were effective was demonstrated by the fact that no leaflets were to be seen on the ground afterward—all those who received them kept them and read them.

Nazis and workers clashed outside the hall several times, and three persons were arrested, among them Aaron Schlossberg and Abe Bloom. Both were charged with third degree assault, and released in \$500 bail provided by the International Labor Defense.

Schlossberg will come up for trial Wednesday, and Bloom on Friday, in the Fifth Magistrates' Court, Ridgewood, Queens. Workers are urged to pack the courtroom when they come up for trial.

71 Cuban Prisoners On Hunger Strike Issue Appeal to World Proletariat

(By Cable to Daily Worker)
HAVANA, Cuba, April 9.—Seventy-one prisoners at Principe prison went on a hunger strike here yesterday. The prisoners sang the International.

An appeal which they issued, states, in part: "We demand the freedom of all workers, soldiers and sailors who are being held for political reasons, and declare before the whole world, especially the world proletariat, that we hold the government, Mendieta, and the imperialist agent Caffery responsible for any consequences of our actions. Down with Yankee imperialism! Long live the agrarian anti-imperialist revolution!"

Motor Products Men Spurn Sell-Out Plan Of A. F. of L. Leaders

3,000 Hartford Aircraft Men Demand Pay Raise

400 Stamford Rubber Workers Vote for Strike, Demand Union Recognition

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HARTFORD, Conn., April 9.—With 2,000 workers from the Hart and Hegeman Arrow Electric Co. strike still continuing 100 per cent solid, and other workers from factories threatening strike unless their demands are won, Hartford faces a strike movement throughout the city this week.

Four thousand workers at the Underwood plant threaten strike by Wednesday. Three thousand workers from the Pratt-Whitney Aircraft Co. are presenting their demands today for wage increases and better working conditions, and plan a

strike if no answer is given them within 24 hours. One thousand five hundred men at the Colt plant have voted today for a strike, and 800 workers at the Pratt-Cady Co. are ready for a general walkout.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
STAMFORD, Conn., April 9.—Four hundred workers of the Norwalk Rubber and Tire Company voted to strike this morning. The workers are demanding recognition of the Rubber Workers Industrial Union and an increase in wages.

Mass picketing of the plant started this morning.

New England Bosses Form Fascist Band Workers Union

Threaten Leaders of Shoe and Leather Workers Union

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 9.—Six thousand striking shoe workers voted today to ratify a new wage and working agreement which has been approved by the shoe manufacturers and the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, according to capitalist press reports.

The agreement provides for a ten per cent increase in wages

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 9.—A Vigilance Committee, a band of fascist hoodlums formed by those "who have the country's and the city's best interest at heart," has been formed here for the purpose of crushing the militant six-week strike of shoe workers.

The city's most "respectable citizens," several hundred of them, met in City Hall yesterday and signed a pledge of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, to Haverhill and to the Haverhill shoe bosses.

Veiled and open threats that "some of the union leaders would be taken to the city limits and told to keep moving," that they would be beaten and kicked out, were made by some of the "Vigilantes."

Dr. Henry Kapp, a physician, who was chairman at the secret vigilantes meeting, said that it was "part of the Soviet program of labor agitation in the U. S. It is time for us to do something to end Communist activities here."

Needless to say, the Vigilantes have the full support of the shoe bosses.

Wage Raise Cancelled by High Living Costs, A. F. L. Admits

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, April 9.—"The workers' individual real wage today is no higher than it was a year ago," the American Federation of Labor's monthly survey of business for April announced today. Failure to raise wages in proportion to greatly increased corporation profits, claims the A. F. of L., is due to the fact that the employers "are less willing to cooperate in the President's program."

It is a widely known fact that the N. I. R. A., which is "the President's program" forced the standard of living of the workers below the terribly low Hoover level.

"There is no justification for the large price increases which have been made in many products. Code mechanisms have been used for price profiteering. This is contrary to the purpose of the Recovery Act. Price control is one of the chief problems before us. It is of prime interest to labor that wage increases have been completely cancelled by rising costs of living. The individual worker's real wage today is no higher than it was a year ago, in spite of all efforts to raise it," declared the "Survey."

Though even the Hearst press has broadcast the news that N. R. A.

Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson used the N. I. R. A. to establish and legalize the company union, the A. F. of L. officials state that "the Administration program sought to establish balance in industry. It provided for organization of employers, balanced by organization of workers' buying power to put idle producing capacity to work." However, "notwithstanding the quick increases in dividend payments" and the fact that "stock holders" and directors' meetings are beginning to consider bonuses to officers, "these stock holders" and directors' profits "are not being balanced by wage increases to workers to any large extent except where workers are organized in trade unions," admits the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. repeats its endorsement of the Roosevelt 10-and-10 scheme, (a 10 per cent increase in wages and a 10 per cent decrease in hours) a variation of the Teague Standard Oil share-the-work plan the net result of which would be a decrease in the wage of each worker. In reporting how "the only large industries to respond to this scheme were those where labor organizations were strong or strikes were feared," the A. F. of L. wily-nilly

800 Tool, Die Makers Strike; 1,800 Out in Muskegon

COLLINS IS BOOED

Strike of 15,000 Looms This Thursday

BULLETIN

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 9.—Eighteen hundred workers of Campbell Wyan and Cannon Foundry; manufacturing motor blocks, struck Saturday for wage increases and other demands. Mass picketing started this morning, and picket, scale and press committees were elected by the strikers.

By A. B. MAGILL

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 9.—Latest developments in Detroit strike situation are: 1. Meeting of striking members of the Motor Products A. F. of L. local yesterday unanimously rejected the sell-out settlement negotiated by the automobile Labor Board and A. F. of L. officials and booted William Collins, A. F. of L. national organizer. 2. Eight hundred tool and die makers at Detroit, Michigan, Stove Company struck this morning under the leadership of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America, demanding a 20 per cent wage increase and a 36-hour, five-day week. 3. With the rank and file pressing for action, the M. E. S. A. threatens to call a strike involving over 15,000 tool and die makers if demands are not met by Thursday midnight. 4. The Hudson plant was forced to shut down at 10:30 today because of lack of stock, due to the Motor Products strike. 5. Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady and A. F. of L. leaders are beginning to talk on the basis for bringing in Roosevelt to send the Motor Products workers back.

Elect New Officers
Elections of new officers of the local took place at the meeting, and the A. F. of L. leaders, in an effort to consolidate their position, managed to secure the election of Lawrence Moyer as president in place of the militant worker, Joe Schur. Moyer, who, a few days ago appeared to be fighting for the interests of the rank and file, has now shifted his position and become an A. F. of L. yesman.

The Auto Workers Union, together with Motor Products, M. E. S. A., and militants in the A. F. of L., are continuing their efforts to establish unity of workers of all unions as well as unorganized against the sell-out efforts of the A. F. of L. officialdom. The M. E. S. A. is holding a mass meeting in the Deutsches Haus tonight at which speakers from all unions are invited.

The Hudson plant was shut down all day Saturday and the men were sent home at 10:30 this morning because the Motor Products strike tied up production. The company at the same time is attempting to use the lay-off to smash union organization. The opportunity for a successful strike is unusually favorable at the Hudson plant, and militants are calling for united action

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Enroll 3,600 New York Workers Into C. C. C.

NEW YORK.—Thirty-six hundred workers in New York City were to have been enrolled yesterday in the C. C. C., the War Department announced. Of this number it was stated, 2,000 will be young workers between the wages of 18 and 25, and 1,600 will be war veterans.

The C. C. C. Boys Protective League of 799 Broadway, urges all C. C. C. boys, enlisted as well as those whose terms have expired, to come to the American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, to prepare for the May First

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LaGuardia Dodges Issue on the Use of Union Square May 1

LaGuardia, After Private Confab With Socialist Leaders, Shifts Responsibility To Committee of Three

NEW YORK.—Mayor LaGuardia yesterday dodged the issue of the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee's priority to Union Sq. on May First by "deputizing" a committee of three to "represent" him on the question of the right to Union Sq. on May Day of over 200,000 New York workers.

Having confessed at a previous meeting in Borough Hall on Friday that he had shifted the time for the use of Union Sq. to "after 5:30 and on," LaGuardia proceeded yesterday to evade the issue, and place the responsibility of allotting hours to John Hayes, James Arthur Garfield Hayes and the Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, as a mere dispute between Communists and Socialists, instead of discrimination on the part of the city administration.

As the delegation from the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee waited for the Mayor to see them, they watched Judge Finken, Gerber and Vladick, Socialist leaders, leave the Mayor's office laughing as though they had had a good time in the inner sanctum of the Mayor's office. The original arrangements of LaGuardia on Friday were that the Socialists and the representatives of the United Front May Day Committee would meet with him simultaneously "if not together."

The tenor of the meeting in the Mayor's office was one of questioning the right of the 200,000 workers demonstrating against Fascism and War on May First to the use of Union Square. Arthur Garfield Hayes thought it "perfectly absurd" to have only one public square open for May Day meetings. He asked, "Why not use Madison Square and set a precedent for a new place." Mayor LaGuardia cynically suggested for the future that workers of New York demonstrate in Van Cortlandt Park, and he would place benches for their disposal.

George Siskind retorted that Union Square belongs to the revolutionary workers by its traditions. That is the place where the revolutionary workers have always held their May Day demonstrations.

Then Allen Taub, member of the delegation, pointed out that the Mayor admitted he had not lived up to his agreement and was discriminating against the Communists and sympathetic organizations, the Mayor evaded the issue by saying "That is so, but we must adjust it." In a bullying attempt to scare the committee, the Mayor threatened that if the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee proceeded on the line of the original agreement with the police department of using Union Square in the early afternoon of May First, he would "man Union Square," plainly threatening to use an army of police against the revolutionary workers.

During the day, the police captain Joseph F. Day of the 13th precinct had informed the United Front Committee that the Veterans of Foreign War would not use Union Square in the morning as they "could not mobilize their men that early." This leaves the question of the use of Union Square on May Day between the Socialists and the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee.

The United Front Committee denounced the discrimination against the United Front May Day demonstration in favor of the Socialists despite their prior application, but decided they would meet with the committee of three appointed by the Mayor in still another attempt to defeat the attempts of the police and city administration to provoke a fight on May Day.

The United Front Committee was the first to file its plans with the police for the use of Union Square on May Day. The hours for the United Front May Day demonstration were shifted three times by the police and Department of Parks.

The members of the committee from the United Front May Day Arrangements which saw the Mayor yesterday were George Siskind, David Leeds, Carl Trocki, chairman of the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee, Charlotte Todes, Steve Kingston, and Allen Taub.

Detroit Messenger Boys' Strike Ends

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, April 9.—The Western Union messenger boys' strike, which started last Friday night, ended today with a partial victory for the messenger boys. They won recognition of the Independent Messenger Boys' Union and the company agreed to meet with a workers' committee to discuss a wage scale. The company, however, refused to take back the leader of the strike, Ben Marcus.

The strikers would have won greater concessions had the ranks not been split by unauthorized action when two strikers, who went to the company Saturday night, arranged a settlement.

Even before the strike was called organization activities of the union compelled the company to raise wages 20 per cent for day boys and 10 per cent for night boys. The settlement is a victory over the company union, into which the company tried to drive the boys. The strikebreaking efforts of the Regional Labor Board also failed when the boys refused to heed advice to go back to work pending settlement by the board.

Postal telegraph messenger boys meeting tonight to vote on a "like action."

Browder and Ford to Report Convention At New Star Casino

NEW YORK.—On Sunday afternoon, April 15, the entire revolutionary movement of Harlem will respond to the call of the Communist Party, Harlem Section, to mobilize in a membership rally to hear the reports on the historic Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party, at the New Star Casino, 2:30 p.m.

Comrades Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party, and James W. Ford, the most outstanding Negro and political leader of the Communist Party, will be the main speakers at the rally.

The Harlem Section Committee urges all mass and language organizations, trade unions, sport and youth clubs, the units of the Party and the Y. C. L. in Harlem to suspend all other activities from 2:30 to 6 p. m. on the afternoon of the 15th and to mobilize their entire memberships and sympathizers for this rally.

3 Cal. Communists Enter Campaign For City Council

Los Angeles Suburb Workers' Organizations Back Candidates

SOUTH GATE, Cal., March 31.—With a united front of working class organizations behind them, three Communists have entered the election campaign for city council. Nearly 200 workers filled the small campaign hall at 9955 California Ave. on Friday evening, March 30, for the campaign opening. The election will be held April 9.

Clyde Champion, Oscar D. Nash and Gerald Sherman are the three candidates. Besides the Communist Party, they are backed by the Relief Workers' Protective Union, Unemployed Co-operative Relief Association and the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League.

The South Gate candidates' platform is to lead the struggles of the unemployed, to fight for unemployment insurance, to demand federal relief for public construction and to fight the efforts of the L. A. Bureau of Power & Light to run its high tension wires through South Gate.

PALMER, Mich., April 9.—Out of the 440 votes cast for town supervisors at the elections last week, the workers and farmers United Front Ticket polled 78.

GALLUP CITY, N. M., April 9.—In the recent city elections here Communist candidates polled votes as follows:

Bill Gulton, 95; Pete Sanchez, 106; George Lloyd, 101; John Tomac, 100; Lino Romero, 107; Oliver Leone, 104.

Minneapolis C.W.A. Workers Act To Insure Job Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

Governor Olson reopen the investigation, to be favorable to the demonstrators. They also recommended that Olson call an open meeting for men and women on C. W. A.

25,000 Demonstrated Friday
Latest information that has reached the Daily Worker shows that the demonstration on Friday reached as much as 20,000 to 25,000 workers. The workers prevented the fire department from turning streams of water on by posting large committees around the fire hydrants. Many of the firemen joined with the demonstrating workers by refusing to do police duty.

After the City Council had at first refused to meet the workers' demands, in a second meeting they were forced to accede to the workers, and elected a committee of five Councilmen to go to Washington to obtain federal authorization for the increased relief expenditures and the carrying out of the workers' demands.

The National Recovery Act is in thorough accord with this economic philosophy, because its primary purpose is to overcome unemployment through the development of purchasing power and through the creation of work opportunities for idle men and women by reducing the number of hours worked per day and the number of days worked per week," said Green.

Green justified the N. R. A. discrimination against Negroes ("in remote sections" (meaning the South) and mildly questioned the wage differentiation against women "in practically the same territory." He said:

"While there may be some justification for the establishment of varying rates of pay in remote sections where standards of living differ—and I question the economic soundness of such a position—nevertheless there does not seem to be any good argument which can be offered or sound reason advanced for the payment of differing rates of pay to different women workers employed in cities closely related in practically the same territory."

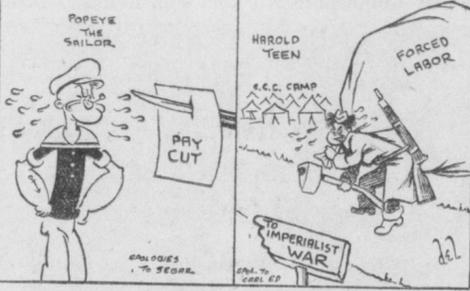
Coming out against militant working-class action, Green declared: "We know that progress can only be made step by step. There is no problem which yields to solution more slowly than an economic problem. History shows that the human race has made progress slowly."

10,000 Seek 2,500 Chi. C.C.C. "Jobs"

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—With the C.C.C. camps here opened for enrollment in army fashion to young workers between the ages of 18 to 25, regardless of whether they are on relief or not, 10,000 young workers, hoping to get even these "jobs," stormed the recruiting offices at 310 Madison St. on Monday.

Police pushed the young workers around as attempts were made to storm the offices through the fire escapes. Many of the young workers had been in line all night. The C.C.C. announced that 2,500 of the 3,000 who managed to register would be sent to the camps.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



Mrs. Roosevelt cites "Little Orphan Annie" to prove there is no oppression in U. S.—News Item.

S. P. Knives Rank and File Plea for May 1 United Front

Socialist Leaders Steam-roller Motion from Floor at Conference; Defeated in Attempt to Bar Parade by Socialist Workers

NEW YORK.—Rank and file opposition flared up last Thursday night at a May Day Conference held by the Socialist Party at the Rand School to the sabotage by the Socialist Party leadership of the proletarian united front against Fascism and War on May Day, and the further opposition of the Socialist leaders to a May Day parade or anything resembling militant action in connection with their proposed May Day meeting in Union Square.

The Socialist leadership succeeded in steam-rolling a motion for a real united front May Day demonstration, but were forced to put the vote a youth motion for a parade on May Day, which was overwhelmingly accepted. The leadership excused its opposition to the parade on the grounds that in several of the unions there were new members who "did not know how to parade," adding the additional phoney explanation that the Socialist Party was not immersed in various activities as not to be able to prepare a well-organized parade.

The sentiment of the youth delegates was most bitter against these tactics of the leadership and, finally, at their insistence Claessens, the chairman, was forced to put the motion for a parade to the vote. The leadership was more successful in knitting a united front proposal made by Ray Gordon, a delegate from the Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, Local 107, and heartily applauded from the floor. The delegate proposed the election of a committee by the conference to meet with a similar committee from the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee to work out plans for a joint May Day demonstration. The motion was completely ignored by the chair.

Rank and file sentiment for the united front was so strong, however, that a delegate from the I. W. W. considered it necessary to make a gesture of support for the united front, while at the same time knifing the united front sentiment with a slanderous attack on the leadership of the Communist Party. In this he was joined by the renegades from Communism, Benjamin, Welch, Zimmerman and others. Benjamin declared he "repudiated the actions of the Communists at Madison Square Garden," but was naturally silent on the provocative attack by Socialist leaders and their gangsters on Clarence Hathaway, editor of the "Daily Worker" and the united front established by the Socialist leaders with LaGuardia and other notorious enemies of the working class who they invited to lead the "fight" against Austrian fascism.

Claessens followed with a provocative attack on the Communists. He then put the motion to a yes and may vote. Although there were quite a number of yeses, he declared the motion defeated, refusing to ask for a show of hands.

AFL Admits Wage Rise Cancelled By High Living Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

admits the employer class character of its anti-strike policy. "Delays in enforcing Section T-A in the last six months have nullified workers rights under the law and blocked the mechanism for collective bargaining, in the teeth of the fact that even Donald Richberg, N. R. A. Chief Counsel, has interposed this section as an open shop mechanism and that the most powerful industrialists have openly rallied around it as the chief protection of their company unions.

Realizing that the rank and file auto workers are on the verge of regaining the ground lost through the recent Roosevelt-A. F. of L. sell-out, the A. F. of L. asserts that the National Automobile Board, "to make the principle of free organization a reality" must "it promptly recognize union membership and set up collective bargaining. 2: Re-instate at once those workers who were laid off for joining the union."

No demand is made, however, for a general wage increase nor is a strike in the event of refusal even mentioned.

In discussing the C. W. A. under the head line, "Employment gains slowly," the Survey admits that "those eligible for relief will receive an allowance considerably below their C. W. A. wage; for the others no provision is made." Nevertheless no reference is made to the Minneapolis C. W. A. protest demonstration which forced the municipal officials to grant more relief, nor to the need for such collective effort to obtain more relief.

Board of Estimate To Announce Cuts in Pay of City Workers Today

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The La Guardia "Economy" Bill, which last week was passed in the assembly, today faced a vote in the State Senate. The bill is expected to pass the senior body, enabling the New York City Board of Estimate to begin immediately on the departmental budget cuts which will mean a drastic reduction in wages for most of New York's already underpaid city employees.

Call for Protests at Chi. Police Refusal to Grant May Day Permit

(Daily Worker Midwest Bu.)
CHICAGO, April 9.—Police have flatly refused a permit here for the workers' May Day demonstration. The United Front May Day Committee has immediately issued a call for all organizations to send protests and delegations to the Mayor, Commissioner of Police Allman and to Aldermen in all wards.

The final May Day conference will be held here Sunday, April 15, at 10 a. m., at the Finnish Hall, 2409 North Halsted St.

Hudson Plant Is Closed by Auto Strike in Detroit

(Continued from Page 1)

of all workers to convert the lay-off into a strike.

McGrady Threatens
With the strike situation growing constantly more acute, the A. F. of L. leaders are exerting every effort to retain their influence over the workers and break the Motor Products strike. "These strikers have got to be settled," declared Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady, who is the special emissary of General Johnson. "The men must get back to work and I'll stay in Detroit until this thing is cleared up," he threatened.

McGrady and the A. F. of L. leaders are paving the way for bringing in Roosevelt in the same way as he was brought in before to send men back on the President's promise of a "square deal."

Rejection by a mass meeting at Amity Temple yesterday of Motor Products A. F. of L. members (majority of workers in this plant) organized in A. F. of L. of the terms of settlement negotiated by A. F. of L. leaders, Collins and Thompson, with the Automobile Labor Board was a smashing blow at the sell-out plans. The settlement terms completely confirm the predictions made by the Auto Workers' Union in a leaflet to strikers being distributed, that the board will try to send the men back pending arbitration of demands. One of the chief points in the proposals is the creation of an arbitration committee of the Labor Board to take testimony from workers and work out a new wage scale.

In place of the workers' demand for 75 cents an hour minimum for unskilled labor, the Labor Board attempts to divide workers by setting up two categories: one to get 45 cents an hour and the other 30 cents.

Collins Gets Cold Shoulder
No other demands were even considered.

When Collins tried to persuade the workers to accept these terms, he met such an unfriendly reception that he shouted, "Don't be so hostile. Nobody is trying to sell you a gold brick. If you strike you'll have to go through this same set-up eventually to get what you want. It's better to be in the plant making a little money than to be out on the street broke."

Worker after worker arose to denounce the agreement. "You may be the head of the A. F. of L.," one said, "but we know what we want and we're the ones to decide when we go back."

A roar of approval swept the hall when another said: "Let's fight it out and stay out!"

On a motion to reject the settlement, not a single worker voted in the negative.

Leaders In "Protest" Gesture
At the same time the A. F. of L. leaders are attempting to stem the growing disillusion with the Washington settlement by sending a protest wire to Roosevelt, charging the Automobile Labor Board "with failure to carry out the President's sentiment in creating it."

Rumors are also being spread of a split in the Labor Board, with Richard L. Byrd, A. F. of L. representative, supposedly fighting Wolman and Kelley, the other two members. This is for the purpose of giving the impression that Byrd is actually defending the workers' interests.

A. F. of L. strong-arm squads are continuing their activities against militant workers. One worker was arrested today for distributing A. W. U. leaflets. The following telegram, addressed to A. F. of L., A. W. U. and M. E. S. A., was received here today from A. F. of L. rank and file in Kenosha, Wis.:

"Kenosha Nash strikers earnestly warn you to guard against maneuvers of Auto Labor Board, Byrd, labor representative on board, try to trick us back to work. Men overwhelmingly rejected betrayal settlement. Nash strikers anxiously await strike action by Detroit men."

Workers Organizations To Fight Against Savage Sentence Given Hagopa

NEW YORK.—A Hagopa Defense Committee was organized last night, with representatives of many trade unions and workers clubs participating, including the Needle Trades Industrial Union, Marine Workers Industrial Union, etc.

The committee has launched a fight against the savage sentence of three years imposed on Hagopa by Judge Corrigan in General Sessions Court on March 28. Hagopa was framed on a charge of felonious assault by police who broke up a demonstration of needle trades workers at 7th Ave. and 29th St., on July 5, 1933. Corrigan openly declared his intention of making an example of Hagopa as a blow against workers and their organizations protesting the frame-up.

The committee announced that funds and 50,000 signatures must be obtained within the next week to enable the filing of an appeal against the sentence.



The Scene Changes

THE slapping Jimmy Foxx, last year's home run king, crashes the public eye quiet regularly these days—even more than that story-provoking Casey Stengel.

There's something of an art about getting this free publicity. All you've got to have is a name, then you begin acting some kind of part, then you pose like a champion—either as a shy, retreating, afraid-to-talk athlete, or a bombastic, know-it-all, I'm-the-great sort of individual. Anyway, you can't keep from pulling the belly laughs, in sympathetic forms, for the big shot, or you can't stop from identifying yourself with the modest athlete whose tradition is already established.

In particular, I refer to Babe Ruth, Jimmy Foxx and the Great Art Shires. There's a definite trend of psychology involved, which changes the attitude of champions to his public and vice versa. And in the least common denominator, the thing always has its cause in that well-known dollar bill—since athletes are considered products of a society that exploits their services.

BUT now the new rip-roaring sensation of the diamond, Jimmy Foxx, comes to the fore. First he was a holdout, saying if the Babe was worth \$35,000 a year, he was worth at least a few grand more. So he wound up with a sliding scale contract ranging from \$15,000 to \$25,000, depending upon how the gate receipts roll in. He'll have to do some mighty counting and roaring to pull 'em in this year to get his top price. I predict, he'll wind up with fifteen grand.

Lately, he hears that the Babe said he won't knock his last year's number of 45 balls over the fence. "I'll hit 'em to the count of 51!" he yells. "When Babe Ruth predicts I'll be lucky to hit 45 home runs this season, it proves to me that as a prophet the Babe is just another right fielder." Then he goes on to tell how he's going to smash all records; he's going to be the biggest, greatest, most marvelous four-base runner the world has ever seen, pssss.

Kaytee A. C. Wins East'n District L. S. U. Title

NEW YORK.—Playing two fast games in succession, the Kaytee A. C. successfully defended their last year's title when they eliminated the Tremont Progressives in the semi-final round of the Eastern District Labor Sports Union basketball tournament and beat the Calvert A. C. for the 1934 championship.

The Brooklyn L. S. U. club will now represent the Eastern District in the Eastern regional play-offs with the New England champions next Friday night at Kaytee Hall, for the right to meet the Western champions later in the month for the national title.

In the first game, Kaytee beat the Tremont Progressives in a closely fought game, 26 to 21, and in the final game Kaytee handily won the tournament in a decisive trimming when they totaled 21 points against the Calvert's nine.

DAILY WORKER A. A.

All those interested in the Daily Worker Athletic Association, who are mentioned in Monday's sport column, should write or phone the sports editor, Sam Ross, care of the Daily Worker. Phone is ALgonquin 4-7954.

Urge Hackmen To Spike S. P. Move

(Continued from Page 1)

of L. where the leaders will bind them to the Roosevelt-Green strike-breaking pact, which was effective in halting the auto strike.

"The hackmen must vote against such a scheme," said Gilbert. "To allow Thomas and Panken to herd a section of the drivers into the A. F. of L. the leaders of which fought against our strikes, would be a decided defeat for the drivers."

Gilbert pointed out how during the recent strike, leaders of the A. F. of L. had delegations of taxi drivers thrown from the local union meetings when they came to ask for support of the strike.

"They called our strike an outlaw strike," said Gilbert. "Now the Socialists want to induce the men to accept these open enemies of our struggles as leaders of the hackmen."

"I think the taxi drivers in Brooklyn and Bronx will not be tricked into voting for a resolution that would split our union and weaken our fight for union recognition and union conditions. All drivers should repudiate this attempt of the Socialist leaders to divide us on the basis of political opinions and affiliations."

Passes for Soviet Ship No Longer To Be Issued

NEW YORK.—Am-Derentra, Soviet trading corporation, issued a statement yesterday to all those interested in the Soviet ship, "Kim," saying in part: "Due to the great number of visitors desiring to see the 'Kim,' it is impossible to issue passes any longer. All those who planned to visit the ship are so advised."

PHOTOS... of the better kind AT REDUCED PRICES BLUE BIRD STUDIOS 1595 PITKIN AVENUE, Near AMBOY STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Phone DICKENS 2-1066

All Out for... Farewell Celebration of the American Building Trades Workers Group leaving to work and settle in the Soviet Union! American, Negro, German, Italian and Jewish Workers are in the Group. SPEAKERS: JAMES FORD—Communist Party of Harlem SIDNEY LEROY—Friends of Soviet Union WALTER E. LOHE—Organizer of Group SARAH RICE—Chairman PROGRAM: Concert, Mass Singing, Revolutionary Dances, and other entertainment. Wednesday, April 11th, 8 P. M. Webster Hall, 125 East 11th St. Admission 35c; With this Ad 25c All proceeds go for machines, tools and materials to be taken along by the Group.

The Rank and File Approach Their First A. A. Convention

Must Fight for Seating of Delegates from Lodges Which Were Denied Representation by International Officers

By JOE DALLET
(Youngstown District Secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union)

The rank and file membership of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at least 80 per cent of whom are new members of newly formed lodges (formed since the N. R. A.), are first beginning to feel the real contradictions between the official policies of the A. A. and their desire to fight for higher wages and better conditions. The result is a wave of revolt sweeping thru the organization, expressed crudely, often in a most confused manner, but expressed with constantly growing force and also growing clarity.

In some cases the revolt is wrongly expressed by staying away from lodge meetings, or by mass refusal to pay dues, resulting in the fact that many of the new lodges have been refused delegates to the national convention which opens in Pittsburgh April 17 (Cleveland, Pa., Wheeling Steel, Steubenville, Ohio, etc.). In many lodges where the signed-up membership runs into the hundreds (Republic Steel, Youngstown and others) and even thousands, the attendance and dues payments are so low that not only will there be no delegates allowed to the convention, but even lodge meetings are frequently not held because of lack of a quorum of 7 present.

The recent Pittsburgh conference of delegates from lodges in Districts 1, 2 and 6 of the A. A. brought out the contradictions between the rank and file and the officialdom, with the conference defeating the officials by voting overwhelmingly "that it is the sentiment of the conference that should recognize the A. A. not be granted, a general strike should be declared. The officials from the International office, who tried to prevent and then to defeat the vote on this question, were successful only in getting into the motion picture that this was no decision, that this conference had no power to make any such decision but that this vote only registered the sentiment of the gathered delegates at least one lodge president, a Youngstown man, openly attacked Louis Leonard, International secretary-treasurer, as a strikebreaker and "labor-faker" at this conference.

The sixth district conference of the A. A. (including lodges in Ohio, Buffalo and Michigan), held March 31 in Munroe, Mich. (where a considerable section of the membership is in revolt against Mike Tighe and Co.), again decisively defeated the officialdom by voting down International Vice-President Ed Miller's objections to a motion instructing Tighe to write the American Iron and Steel Institute informing them that if recognition and wage increases are not granted by June 30, the day of expiration of the annual agreement signed by the A. A. with the sheet and tin plants where they now have contracts, the A. A. will declare a general strike. Miller repeatedly took the floor to stem the tide, and was defeated by an almost unanimous vote.

"Clean out the international

office," "we need young men in there," "we want fighters for our leaders," etc.—these remarks are widespread in the lodges.

The resolutions adopted by the lodge for presentation to the national convention express, again in a confused manner, the sentiments of the rank and file. While the agreements signed by the A. A. with the corporations specifically state that resolutions on wage scales will first be submitted to the employers many months before the convention (to give the bosses a chance to prepare their counter-proposals and, if necessary, their strike-breaking), the resolutions demanding as high as 50 per cent wage increases have been adopted and will come before the convention.

Protest High Per Capita
Several lodges have gone on record for the six-hour five-day week. Several have demanded a change in the dues system, putting it at 1 per cent of the earnings of the members, and one lodge has come out for a \$1 initiation fee. (The influence of the initiation and dues system of the S. M. W. U. is seen in both these resolutions.) Strong protests against the high local lodges (\$3.25 per quarter per member—as against dues paid of \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per month)—have resulted in the adoption of resolutions to drastically reduce the per capita payments.

The desire to get more power away from the international office and at least closer into the hands of the rank and file results in a resolution permitting districts to maintain full-time officials (at present the only full-time officials of the A. A. are international officers and organizers appointed by Tighe and company). Another resolution calls for Federal Unemployment Insurance of at least \$12 a week—but not specifying how to be raised or handled.

The difficulty of getting Negroes into an organization with notoriety Jim-Crow and discriminatory practices brought forth a resolution to amend the constitution, obligation, etc., so as to include "color" in the clause about no discrimination because of nationality or creed. Getting down to the most important problem before the A. A. membership, the question of strike struggle, one resolution calls for the following (not an exact quotation, but it contains the full sense of the resolution): "That if any lodge has been on strike for 30 days WITH THE CONSENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, the Board shall declare all lodges of the A. A. on strike until the original strike is settled."

The intent of this resolution is clear—support of the whole organization to any of the lodges in strikes, leading to general strike. But the JOCKER, of course, is the provision that the International Executive Board (Tighe, Leonard, Miller, Davis, etc.) must approve such action and they, of course, will not do so.

That these resolutions, as well as the revolt of the rank and file, are so unclear, so confused and so poorly organized is the result of the failure of the rank and file movement now developing spontaneously to find an organized form. Only the first beginnings of an organized rank and file movement are being made now. Although it is now too late for them to be printed in the program of the convention, resolutions are being adopted by some lodges which will be presented direct by their delegates to the convention for (1) rank and file control of strikes, militant strike policy (mass picketing, spread of strikes, etc.); (2) against the no-strike policy of the A. A. officialdom, against arbitration and the N. R. A. codes, etc.; (3) strikes for six-hour day and five-day week with same total pay as received in 1929; (4) against strikes for recognition alone, but to combine with the demand for recognition demands for wage increases and better conditions; (5) for united front with other unions in the industry,

(6) for a united front policy with the unemployed workers and their organizations, etc., and (7) for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

There is no doubt that the April 17th convention will be the storm-tossed A. A. convention in years. The Journal Agent of Lodge 79, Canton, N. Y., the second largest of the old-established lodges of the A. A., states in the March 29th issue of the A. A. Journal, "I wonder how long the International officers will be able to hold the men back."

Must Draw Sharper Lines
Several things are clear: (1) that the convention will not be able to decisively change the present situation in the A. A. (although it will be able to draw far sharper and clearer the lines between the reactionaries and the masses of rank and file); (2) that the reasons for this are essentially the failure of the class-conscious workers in the A. A. to get started soon enough organizing a mass rank and file movement; (3) that the struggle will be continued AFTER the convention, with the elections of international officers (which come during the summer months) as a next objective; (4) that the A. A. workers, stimulated by the record and activities of the S. M. W. U. and by the united front proposals of the S. M. W. U., driven by the brutal attacks upon their living and working conditions, eager for struggle, will break the official chains which bind them to the steel trust, will act independently of the heads of their officials, will launch the greatest wave of struggles since 1919.

The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, while greatly increasing its own independent activities, must redouble its efforts for united front with the A. A. workers INSIDE THE MILLS, ON EVERY GRIEVANCE FACING THE WORKERS, must redouble its efforts to convince the A. A. members of the correctness of its policy for the purpose of getting the rank and file to fight for a CLASS STRUGGLE POLICY INSIDE THE MILLS. A. A. must in the most serious manner prepare, first its own apparatus and, through this, the masses of steel workers organized and unorganized, for the swiftly approaching mass strikes.

It is the duty of all delegates to the convention to fight on the floor for the seating of those delegates from lodges denied representation (or adequate representation) by the International officers, such as Chairman of the STRUGGLE POLICY INSIDE THE MILLS, etc. because of mass blacklisting following the strike the members are not paid up in dues), LaBelle mill in Steubenville, etc.

Any lodges meeting between now and the convention should adopt and forward to the International officers resolutions demanding that ALL lodges of the A. A. be given voice and vote at the convention.

Racketeer Officials Supply Bosses With AFL "Union" Signs
NEW YORK.—The racketeering officials, who were unsuccessful in breaking the strike of the 11 men of Karp Bros. Fruit Market at 2221 85th St., which is continuing in spite of the 58 arrests, are now trying the same tactics at 298 Albany Ave., in Brooklyn, where four fruit workers are on strike already the third week.

They supplied the boss with a "union" sign and scabs and are now arresting pickets on charges of violating an injunction they claim they have against the Food Workers Industrial Union.

Saturday they arrested three pickets and Monday six. But the strike continues strong.

Strikes are also in progress against the Zion Grocery, 66 Belmont Ave. and 1785 Prospect Pl., in Brooklyn and the Straus Dairy, 8th Ave. and 115th St., Manhattan.

Scranton Police Club, Jail Protesting Workers
SCRANTON, Pa., April 9.—Police and detectives brutally attacked a workers' delegation of 50, who went to the City Hall here Friday to protest against the brutality of the police in a recent demonstration and march of the unemployed.

As the workers' delegates entered the City Hall, the police swung into action, clubbing the workers. The delegates had previously made an appointment to meet with the mayor.

Helen Dorio of Throop, active in the Unemployment Councils, was among the workers arrested.

Machine Guns Installed in Danville Cotton Mills
By a Worker Correspondent
DANVILLE, Va.—Submachine guns that fire 600 bullets a minute have been installed by the Riverside and River Mills inside the company's plants as the bosses are preparing to meet with violence any attempt of the workers to take an active struggle for better conditions. In addition, the mill bosses have started a campaign to split the workers' ranks by telling the white workers that the Negro workers are going to scab against them.

Solidarity between Negro and white workers is growing, however, in spite of the bosses.

The unemployment offices in Danville are swamped with applicants for jobs.

Mt. Clair Millinery Strike Betrayed By Leaders of Union
NEW YORK.—How the Mt. Clair millinery strike was betrayed by leaders of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Union, Local 24, was revealed yesterday by a group of workers who were on strike at the shop at 113 University Place.

The workers were striking four weeks for the reinstatement of workers fired for union activities. Immediately after the beginning of the strike union leaders began to release strikers and put them on other jobs. This weakened the strike. When the workers asked for increased strike benefits the leaders, who had plenty of relief funds, refused to give it to them. They then decided to "settle" the strike without the reinstatement of the shop chairman, Rubin Schulman.

Force Release of Nine Auto Labor Board Tries Sellout Tactics
MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The picket lines at Seaman Body Corporation—one of the three plants involved in the Nash strike—have remained solid in spite of attempts to weaken them by scare headlines in the newspapers that the strike is under the Stern Writers Union, demand the release of the nine boys as one condition in the settlement of the strike.

Nash Strikers Solid Despite Press Scares And Police Brutality

Force Release of Nine Auto Labor Board Tries Sellout Tactics

NEW YORK.—Nine workers of the American Display Company who were arrested while on strike last week and charged with "felonious assault" were released yesterday in accordance with the terms of the strike settlement.

The workers, who had been striking under the Stern Writers Union, demand the release of the nine boys as one condition in the settlement of the strike.

Pupils Suffer from Lack of Milk, School Teachers Find Out

Teachers Join in Fight on the Wallace Milk Plan

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—Following the militant attack of the farmers' and workers' organizations here on the Wallace A. A. milk-distributing program, school teachers of the Central High School, the largest in the city, decided to make a survey of the consumption of milk among the students of the school.

The results of their survey reveals that less than three-tenths of one quart per day is consumed by the average student, confirming the figures made public at the recent milk hearings by the child health expert, AlexanderFILES.

The school teachers, organized in a local of the A. F. of L., voted to send representatives to the Joint Committee of Farmers, Milk Drivers and Consumers to take an active part in the fight against the Federal processing taxes and the crop and milk reducing program of the A. A. A.

Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, is asking that the dairy farmers' destroy 10 per cent of their milk production in order to raise prices. It was shown that 40,000 school children in the schools here are suffering from malnutrition for lack of milk.

Nash Strikers Escort Auto Board Plan
KINGSTON, Wis., April 9.—The leaflet issued Friday morning by the Auto Workers' Union to the Nash Motor workers here, which called for rejection of the proposed settlement, crystallized the resentment of the men against the Auto Labor Board and the top-leadership of the A. F. of L. The president of the Federal Union, John Milkent, read the leaflet to a group of the strikers in the union headquarters and agreed with its characterization of the settlement as exactly the same thing as Nash had offered the strikers at the beginning of the struggle and which had been rejected at that time.

Though the Racine strikers voted to accept the terms of settlement on Friday, due to an agreement reached previously, they are bound to remain out until all three plants vote to accept a settlement.

Now more than ever before the Detroit auto workers must show their solidarity with their striking brothers in Wisconsin. They must be on their guard against the strikebreaking tactics of the Auto Labor Board.

Scranton Police Club, Jail Protesting Workers
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Cleveland Jobless To Demonstrate on Friday, April 13th

Demand End to Recent Relief Cuts, Increased Relief and Jobs

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9.—Demanding that the recent relief cut of one-third be immediately rescinded, workers here are holding mass meetings in preparation for a city-wide demonstration to be held at the Public Square, Friday, April 13, at 2 p. m.

On April 6th, a delegation of 100 representing the ward assemblies of the Cleveland Unemployment Councils, together with representatives from other working-class organizations, protested to Mayor Davis the announced relief cuts.

After a committee of five had presented the workers' demands, Mayor Davis answered that the demands could be taken up only at committee meetings, completely evading his responsibility to the unemployed.

The workers of Cleveland demand that the relief cut be immediately stopped, and that the \$4,000,000 which the city now has on deposit in the banks be immediately turned over to the unemployed workers.

WESL Plans Series of Demonstrations For Jobless Relief Will Hold Mass Meets to Demand HR 7598, Cash for Vets
NEW YORK.—The Workers' Emergency League have arranged a series of mass meetings and demonstrations prior to their sending a delegation to Washington to demand cash relief for veterans and enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The W. E. S. L. invite all veterans to join in their demonstrations. They are as follows:
Friday, April 13—Union Square, 7 p. m. march from Tenth St. and Second Ave. at 6 p. m. Mass meetings later at 89 E. Third St. to send a delegation to Albany to demand cash relief for veterans and H. R. 7598.

Saturday, April 14—March from Union Square, 5 p. m., to Columbus Circle, return to Union Square for mass meeting.
Wednesday, April 18—Demonstration at Union Square, 10 a. m. march to Needle Trades Union headquarters on 28th St. at noon.
Saturday, April 21—Meeting, 6 p. m., St. Anne and Cyprus Ave., Bronx.
Wednesday, April 25—Demonstration at Wall Street, noon.
Saturday, April 28—Demonstration in Harlem, 110th St. and Fifth Ave., 7 p. m.
April 30—Mass rally at Union Square, 6 p. m., and march to Irving Plaza for indoor meetings.
The delegation will leave for Washington after May 1.

Lancaster C.W.A. Union Appeals for Funds
LANCASTER, Pa., April 9.—The Relief Workers here, with offices at 9 East Frederick St., appeals to all workers, workers' organizations, intellectuals and sympathizers for funds with which to carry on the work of organizing the fired C.W.A. workers and those on "work relief." Leaflets must be printed, meetings held, and headquarters provided to carry on the work. All contributions should be sent to the above address.

Custom Tailors Strike in Calif. Led by Needle Trades Industrial Union
LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 4 (By Mail).—Custom tailors have responded 90 per cent to a general strike call issued by the Custom Tailors' Union, affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, against conditions in the shops and the attempts of the bosses to force a company union on the workers.

The tailors, who had been working unlimited hours at piece work, had been making as little as \$20 and \$25 for a week of 50 to 60 hours. Their demands are:
1. Thirty-five hour week.
2. A minimum wage scale.
3. A week work system.
4. Equal division of work.
5. Full union recognition.

PATTERSON, W. I. R. HOLDS 'RA' PATTERSON.—The Workers' Emergency League invites all workers' organizations as well as individuals to attend the opening banquet at Ingraham, April 14, 8 p. m., at Ingraham St.

Plan Forced Labor Scheme At Jersey Secret Relief Meet

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 9.—Carrying out the orders of President Roosevelt, the welfare officials of New Jersey, in a secret session held here last night, voted to put the entire unemployed population of New Jersey on a forced labor plan of "work relief."

Under the New Jersey plan, details of which have not yet been made public, the welfare officials plan to institute their "forced labor" scheme. Forced labor "work relief" under the new plan will be required of all relief clients in exchange for a handful of groceries. The only exemption, it is planned, will be supervisors, who will continue on a cash wage basis.

No-Strike Agreement Hatched by Alabama U. M. W. A. Officials

California Hosiery Workers on Strike

LOS ANGELES, March 31 (By Mail).—Men and women workers in the Mission Knit Hosiery Company, organized under the American Federation of Labor, came out solidly on strike against the firing of one of their members on March 31.

The worker had been discriminated against because she was a member of the union. When the workers declared their intention of striking, the boss came out in the shop and said, "All right. Go out on strike and see if your union will take care of you the way I've been taking care of you all winter."

One of the workers jumped up and said, "Taking care of us! We have been taking care of you all winter, and bought you a Packard car besides. And because the union scale won't let you buy another Packard, you want to destroy the union. Nothing doing!" So all the workers struck.

Shipyard Workers Win All Demands In 2 Weeks Strike
Strikers Now Building New Section of Steel and Metal Union
NEW YORK.—The 110 workers in the Wheeler Shipyard Inc., Coney Island, after being out on strike over two weeks, have returned to work on winning their demands. They are now organizing a Boat-builders and Shipyard Workers Local of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union since they realize that it is the only way they will be able to hold onto what they have won through a fight.

The trouble began when the Wheeler bosses turned down the demands of the yard committee demanding the reinstatement of six men and a slight wage increase. The bosses then tried to intimidate the men by locking them out of the yard. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union on hearing of this action stepped in, giving leadership to the workers and turned the lock-out into a strike.

The picketing and the relief was organized and the men went into action with a bang. The Scandinavian Workers Educational Society, at 5111 5th Ave., Brooklyn, and the different workers' organizations in Coney Island rallied in support of the strikers, assisting them in relief and otherwise.

Bosses Come Across
The bosses were finally compelled to come across, since the strikers were effective in stopping the production of boats, so badly needed by the bosses, this being the busy season. The men returned to work on securing their demands:
1—Five cents an hour increase;
2—Time and one-half for overtime;
3—Right of the workers to belong to any organization they choose;
4—All the men to return to work. No discrimination against any worker for strike activity; 5—Recognition of the yard committee.

Fur Union Workers To Hold Mass Trial of Lovestonite Group Accused of Helping to Break Strikes of Furriers
NEW YORK.—The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is organizing several public trials in which the workers will be the judges on the strikebreaking activities of the Lovestonites in the fur trade. Three of the trials will be held simultaneously Thursday evening, April 26, in the Bronx, Brownsville and Brighton Beach, Coney Island.

The union will bring many workers to testify from their own experiences how the Lovestonites in close co-operation with the racketeering outfit of the Joint Council are undermining the living standards of the fur workers and attempting actively to help the bosses to rob the workers of their gains won by hard struggles.

Ben Gold, I. Potash and J. Winogradsky will be the chief accusers. Noted leaders of the militant labor movement will testify as experts about the activities of the Lovestonites in their organizations. The Lovestonites will be given every opportunity to defend themselves before the working-class jury.

The trial in the Bronx will be held in Ambassador Hall, 3885 Third Ave., in Brighton Beach at the Workers' Center in Ocean Parkway. The place in Brownsville will be announced a few days later.

Other Industries
Comrade Murphy, Seattle lumber worker, gave a number of examples of the hiding in the face of the Party in the work among the lumber workers of the Northwest. Syndicalist tendencies were not sufficiently combated, and the role and program of the Party was not brought sufficiently to the lumber workers, and in some cases recruiting was neglected.

The delegate from the granite cutters of Vermont told of the successful campaign of the A. F. of L. Granite, Faving and Quarry Workers' locals for endorsement of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). Two branches of the paving cutters have already passed a motion, he said, calling for a donation by the International of \$150 to the Daily Worker for its new press. Although the International misleaders have refused to put this motion to a referendum, the locals will continue the campaign to force the international to carry through a referendum for a donation to the Daily Worker, he declared.

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DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 4-8 P.M.

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Shop Paper Forced Use of Safety Device in Gary Mill

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
GARY, Ind. — Well, we have spotted another Ed. Wolf, only this new grafter's name is Andy Schlessinger, the foreman of the Pickle House in the merchant mills.

Workers you know we have succeeded in exposing Ed. Wolf of the 44-inch blooming mill but now we got to expose the rest of the grafters and their collectors, like those two Negro workers that used to work and collect the bosses' outside income. Here are their names: Alex Bush No. 5553 and Joe Jackson No. 5584. They have gone even house to house to collect bribes.

And here is something that needs special attention. As a result of the expose in our last issue of the Gary Steel Worker, shop paper in the wheel mill, the bosses cannot take the jobs of the other workers, but in other departments and mills, this vicious practice continues. In the Pickle House, where a worker was crippled by an inexperienced boss, a safety attachment has been installed as a result of the protest in the Gray Shop Bulletin. T. J. Griffin has the labor foreman, John Henderson, operating a bucket

crane. This enables them to get along without a regular crane operator. The result is that Henderson gets the cables all tangled up, endangering the lives of the workers.

Fellow workers, demand that regular men be employed. Fight against the bosses operating other men's jobs!

In the Open Hearth Department, the big shots threaten the workers not to pay for off heats in all open hearths. There is talk that the company may raise wages, but in return they will refuse to pay tonnage on the off heats, (heats of the incorrect analysis) until they are able to sell the heat to some other company which wants to use such type steel. In plain English this means the men won't get paid for off heats and will have no way of checking up when their heat is sold. It is a wage-cut on a grand scale.

Open Hearth men must fight against this proposal of the company, and fighting the company's proposal means to organize into the fighting Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. Unless the workers do this they cannot fight back.

Revolt at the Fisher Body Local Meeting

McKinnon's Red Baiting Fails to Explain AFL Treachery

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The open meeting of the Fisher Body local of the American Federation of Labor showed the growing indignation of the auto workers against the sell-out which Mile, McKinnon, McWeenee, Green and President Roosevelt put over on them. There was a couple of moments at the meeting when it looked as though the chairs would fly as second. A developing opposition to the leaders of the A. F. of L. is becoming a real danger to the McKinnon-McWeenee clique.

The central point raised by the men was on the recognition of the union and the running of the union. The workers wanted to know how the settlement gave them recognition. And they forced from Mile, the president, the admission—that the workers' real recognition until all the names of the union members were turned over to Detroit, and after they were certified they would have real recognition. Another wanted to know how they expected to get a 100 per cent organized shop, when the open shop was still allowed. Another proposed to reduce the dues.

The meeting rose to the hottest point when the vice-president of the local spoke and said: "This is our union. We've got to run our union our own way and put fellows in the leadership who will run it right. If the strike is delayed too long it would not be effective. The company would shut their doors and tell us to keep on striking—they prepared all the stock they need for such an emergency. We should do as the White Motor did. Then we would get recognition and our 20 per cent increase and..."

McKinnon, all excited, jumped up and demanded: "What about White Motor. Who told you what they did? That has no place here. Who told you..." And from the floor voices demanded that McKinnon shut up, that the fellow be allowed to tell what happened at White Motor, that McKinnon didn't belong there anyway.

Then a line of demagoguery followed. President Mile—some fellow from the Press Dept., Brother Spizak appealed to the "sanity" of the men. Brother Spizak praised the union, reminding the men that it was backed by the government! That it was supported by President Roosevelt and General Johnson. And when someone wanted to know why they weren't recognized, he said: "Why we just gotta be recognized. It's against the law not to recognize us."

McKinnon was allowed the floor at the end of the meeting and threw out a real red-baiting and demagogic bunch of poison. He gave his usual spiel of what a wonderful record he has in the labor movement. He said that he is always with the leaders. He will always back them up. That he is 100 per cent for Roosevelt—that if Roosevelt should call him to shoulder arms to go for war today—he would gladly do it.

He said that the workers talk about rank and file leadership—about White Motor—because the "Spark Plug" writes about it. He said that there ought to be a fine line of 100 letters on any man who repeats what takes place in the union meetings. He pleaded with the workers not to pay any attention to "Spark Plug." He said that President Roosevelt told him to get those who are putting out that paper, not to spare the government any money in routing them out. He said that the men are looking for this propaganda now—and the Communists take advantage of the situation.

"Spark Plug" was distributed that same morning before the meeting, and told the workers what to do.

While Section 2 has secured more than 14 new Saturday subs on a quota of 24, it has obtained only one yearly sub on a quota of 12 daily subscriptions. Sections 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 are lagging far behind. Section 5, which is credited with more than 26 new Saturday subs on a quota of 50, has obtained less than 5 new daily subs on a quota of 28.

The International Workers Order and the International Labor Defense are doing good work on the whole in the Daily Worker circulation drive, a number of sections and Party fractions in mass organizations, trade unions in this city still fail to take decisive action to help put the drive over the top.

The most important section in the District, Section 11, a point of concentration, for example, has not obtained a single new Saturday sub on a quota of 16, and only one-half yearly sub on a quota of 28 daily subscriptions, and 21 new Saturday subs on a quota of 50. Section 9 has gained more than 11 new Saturday subs on a quota of 50, and six new yearly subs on a quota of 10 daily subscriptions.

Two comrades of Unit 803, Section 8, obtained 13 new subs in one day! Units 803 and 808 of this section are linking up organization of C. W. A. and unemployed workers with the Daily Worker circulation drive.

Oust Matthew Smith, Urges Detroit Worker

Leads Men to Verge of Strike, Then Betrays Movement; Works Hand in Hand with NRA

By an Auto Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—Militants of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America must begin the movement to oust Matthew Smith without delay. By his telegram to Roosevelt he defeated the militant protection workers in their intended strike. His is a sham radicalism that leads men to a strike or to the verge of a strike and then betrays that strike movement into a movement for arbitration.

Encouraged by the words and actions of Matthew Smith, the government set up a Mediation Board but managed to leave Smith on the mat. This Mediation Board by its first ruling against union activities during working hours wipes out the Shop Steward system, further strengthening the open shop! The shop representation scheme deprives the M.E.S.A. of a voice. The government thus forces the M.E.S.A. to resort to militancy—or perish. If the way of militancy is to be the choice, the M.E.S.A. must, first of all, ditch Matthew Smith, the compromiser.

Labor victories cannot be won "in the more liberal atmosphere of Washington." Journeys to "liberal atmosphere" cost the M.E.S.A. rank and file a lot of money. Victories must be won at the scene of the conflict, by mass action and mass picketing.

Martell, Exposed As Spy Agency Aid, Yells, "Stop Thief"

By an Auto Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—Sunday, March 25, the Bellmen and Hotel Porters' Association of the A. F. of L. called an organizational meeting at which Mr. Martell, who is president of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit, was the principal speaker. Martell started by saying that he has no "quarrel" with his "revolutionary friends." In fact, he said, he thinks he will be for "revolution" if it comes!

"Industrial unionism is not practical, especially not in the hotel industry," he said. Workers must organize into "their" trade unions, and then they will receive "consideration" from employers! Roosevelt received high praise for his "labor" policy. However, he felt the need to attack the Auto Workers' Union and Communists. The A. F. of L. was the only organization that protested the wage-cuts, it is the "only" organization that organizes workers for "collective bargaining" he went on. "Where were the Communists and their Auto Workers Union... Why didn't they organize auto workers?... Instead they are attacking A. F. of L. leaders from top to bottom as betrayers. They are paid by manufacturers to attack the A. F. of L." he said.

Who are Martell's "revolutionary friends"? It is very clear! The S. L. P. speaker who indulged for half an hour in abstract phrase mongering about industrial unionism, did not antagonize Mr. Martell. No danger is coming from that sect. In fact, they are very helpful, because they too, attack Communists.



cause they too, attack Communists.

Mr. Thomas is one of his friends. Martell is not afraid of that "revolution." But Mr. Martell and his gang are very much afraid of the rank and file opposition groups which are growing daily in all A. F. of L. locals.

Workers at this meeting were mostly from the Book-Cadillac Hotel. It was a small meeting of about 60 or 70 workers, men and women, who were highly disgusted with all the proceedings. Martell, who attacks "dictatorships" did not allow the Bellmen and Porters' Local's president to preside at this meeting, but appointed an A. F. of L. lawyer to preside.

To organize all workers, it is necessary that dues be as low as possible. If this is Communism, then Mr. Martell is in contradiction when he says that Communists want to destroy the A. F. of L. With his accusation—that Communists are paid by manufacturers he cannot convince anybody. Workers know too much about racketeering in the A. F. of L. to take this accusation to cover his own connection with spy agencies and other enemies of the working class.

Lagging Chicago Sections Hamper Sub-Drive Progress

By an Auto Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—While this District is doing good work on the whole in the Daily Worker circulation drive, a number of sections and Party fractions in mass organizations, trade unions in this city still fail to take decisive action to help put the drive over the top. The most important section in the District, Section 11, a point of concentration, for example, has not obtained a single new Saturday sub on a quota of 16, and only one-half yearly sub on a quota of 28 daily subscriptions, and 21 new Saturday subs on a quota of 50. Section 9 has gained more than 11 new Saturday subs on a quota of 50, and six new yearly subs on a quota of 10 daily subscriptions.

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Experience shows that when workers are approached with the "Daily," and its revolutionary role is explained to them they subscribe to our paper. Every Unit and Section leadership every Party fraction is called upon to take immediate steps to rally every class-conscious worker into the important work of spreading the "Daily" by getting new subscribers. Help put the sub drive over the top!



Robert Behrik

Section 4 has obtained more than 11 new yearly subs on a quota of 28 daily subscriptions, and 21 new Saturday subs on a quota of 50. Section 9 has gained more than 11 new Saturday subs on a quota of 50, and six new yearly subs on a quota of 10 daily subscriptions.

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Jobs Decline At Republic Steel Plant

Stagger Plan Used by Company for Great Discrimination

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. — The open hearth department of Republic Steel was cut down from 13 furnaces in operation to 6 recently. Quite a few new workers have been hired, and the work is so much "staggered" that many are getting only one day a week—and quite often, in the case of the new men, the one day that they work falls on Sunday.

Every day hundred of workers come out for work and are sent back home. Some are forced to report twice and even three times a day. If they don't come out, and the boss notices that they're not there, he calls their check number to work that turn, and then lays them off for a week or so for not being there.

The bricklaying department is subject to call by telephone at any time of the day or night, sometimes being called out for only a few hours and told to go home at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, when no street cars or buses are running.

This system makes it possible for great discrimination, with some men working steady and others getting only a day or so a month. The men are demanding equal division of work and the S. M. W. I. U. local demands "Weekly Posting of Working Schedules" and also "guarantee of at least one half day's pay when called to work."

The bar mill has been working so unsteadily that employees in that department of 20 years standing have made as low as \$20 for the last two years. One worker figured \$12 for 1932 and \$13 for 1933.

The electric weld mill was completely idle for weeks. All departments operate with practically skeleton crews, with one man doing the work that 2, 3 and 4 men used to do.

A leaflet issued by the Steel Metal Workers Industrial Union local to the Open Hearth department on the filthy No. 8 toilet forced the company to clean up the toilet a bit and give the men lights in the toilet at night. The S. M. W. I. U. is issuing another leaflet to this department demanding that the company fix the broken water pipes so the men can get drinking water without going all the way out to the gate for it. This way they sometimes get sick working in the heat without water, and sometimes get sick going outside in the cold when overheated in order to get water from the pump-house by the gate.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers signed up about 300 workers, but the men have become disgusted with the "do-nothing" policy of the A. A. and only 10 or 15 attended meetings of the lodge.

They called a mass meeting of Bessemer department employees, and only four workers showed up. A few days later the capitalist press which always boosts the A. A. and knocks the S. M. W. I. U. carried an announcement that 100 Bessemer department workers "on their own initiative" had applied for membership in a Bessemer department lodge of the A. A. and the lodge had been formed.

The S. M. W. I. U.'s united front program for united actions of A. A., S. M. W. I. U. and unorganized workers setting up joint committees in each and all departments has awakened considerable response among the Republic workers. Such a united fighting front is a matter of absolute necessity if we are to win the wages and conditions that we need.

The S. M. W. I. U. which was practically sleeping during the winter months, has become much more active inside and around the mill, and is making progress. It is safe to say that the S. M. W. I. U. has considerably more actual membership in the Republic than the A. A.

Build the fighting union of the rank and file strong in Republic. Join the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Form joint action committees of A. A. men, S. M. W. I. U. men and unorganized workers in every department to fight against every grievance and for higher wages and better conditions.

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Songs of the Weirton Steel Co. Strikers

(Ed Note: These songs were made up by the Weirton Steel Co. strikers.)
OUR VICTORY
Let's arouse to our rights and our Liberty,
Let's shave off the shackles of slavery,
Let's learn the truth—and be set free
From J. C. and his company.
They have made millions from our blood and sweat,
They have our souls—still they want more yet;
Come on, now, let's show them that we are free
From their damnable slavery.

* Pres. J. C. Williams of the Weirton Plant.

THE 100% UNION MAN
What's the use to chew tobacco
When you spit away the juice?
What's the use, oh, what's the use?

What's the use of going hungry
When there's food laying around loose?
What's the use, oh, what's the use?

What's the use voting company union
When the Amalgamated will cook their goose?
What's the use, oh, what's the use?

* This is sung to a little doggerel tune

PARTY LIFE Correct Work in Shop Won 34 for Party, 14 for Y. C. L.

Delegate to Eighth Party Convention Tells How Threat of Strike Forced Higher Wages

I want to say a few words in connection with a shop in New York which you heard mentioned by Comrade Browder in his report. First, I want to show how the Party members in the shop forced the boss to grant the demands to the workers without a strike. We have an agreement with the boss for six months, which was due a few weeks ago. Of course the boss mobilized all his henchmen, to make propaganda among the workers, in order to break our organization in this shop. So we, the Party members, with the cooperation of the union organizer, mobilized our Party members in order to raise the spirit of strike among the workers and explain to them the trick of the boss, whose only idea is to break our organization in the shop, in order to bring back to the workers the low wages of \$6 and \$7 a week.

The boss got a few girls and workers to go around and explain to the workers that they do not have to go on strike, that he would give them a raise (the wonderful wages of the N.R.A.). So we took this opportunity to bring the Party among the workers. The boss started by trying to merge with another metal shop in New York. We found this out right away, and by working in close cooperation with the comrades in the trade union, we decided to issue a leaflet in the name of the Communist Party unit and Young Communist League exposing to the workers all the tricks of the boss. One of our comrades took the initiative of handling such a leaflet and distributed it by himself in the shop. Of course he was fired, but we got him back. The point I want to bring out is that the workers accepted this leaflet unanimously. We had a meeting the same day, exposing the boss still more, and we raised such a good spirit for strike among the workers that they were in the shop singing: "On the Pickle Line" and were ready to go on strike.

I do not think there would be a union in that shop, if it were not for the work of the Party. Our Unit is divided into three groups, one leader to each group, which we have developed in order to cover all our political work in this shop.

We received much help from the Section of our Party. We have a Comrade leader, appointed by the Section, who helps us in our problems, and who shows us how to fight in a political way, because we are new Party members. I myself am only five months in the Communist Party. We try to teach the workers that the Party is the leader of the workers. In our strike, six months ago, we had a Socialist Party chairman and we exposed him, and with the help of our trade union, he was removed as chairman and lost his prestige among the workers.

A proof of the radicalization of the workers in this shop, is the fact that in spite of the slanders of the capitalist press of New York, accusing the striking cab drivers of being Communists, our shop unanimously voted to help those workers and gave them \$100. This situation was handled very wisely by our Trade Union Organizer.

When the boss saw our leaflets (one on his desk) he said he was not dealing with the Communist Party but the union. Nevertheless, we recruited 34 Party members and 14 Young Communist League members, and even if the boss does not want to deal with us, we are not going to slow down in our activities until we have painted that shop red.

—SHOP DELEGATE TO 8th NATIONAL CONVENTION.

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—SHOP DELEGATE TO 8th NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Join the Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Street

City



By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS On Venereal Disease (Concluded)

It has been estimated that there is a loss of \$84,000,000 in wages every year due to venereal disease. The medical bill has been estimated to be about \$15,000,000; allowing an average of eight treatments per case of gonorrhoea at one dollar for the dispensary and at four dollars for private practice, and 22 treatments for syphilis at two dollars and eight dollars, respectively. In public institutions the cost of syphilis to the various state governments is eleven million two hundred and seventy thousand dollars (\$11,270,000) annually.

Besides this economic loss of over \$10,000,000, the life expectancy of the syphilitic individual is cut to exactly half of the non-infected one. A lot of this waste could be avoided by proper education. While there are a number of books to be found in a bookstore on sex in general, there is very little anti-venereal education. "Keep them in ignorance and they can't go wrong," is the slogan of capitalist sex morals, is mainly responsible for the appalling spread of venereal disease, its terrific economic losses and the horrible suffering of the infected individuals.

Erythema Nodosum
M. S. Providence, R. I.—Most patients that we have seen suffering from the above disease show signs of general infection rather than of a simple skin reaction. There are usually headache, fever, lack of appetite and pain in the joints. This disease, as well as erythema induratum, might turn out to be a form of tuberculosis. At the present

time, medical opinion is divided regarding its cause. Erythema nodosum is more prevalent among children than adults.

Furunculosis—Parry's Vegetable Compound

Andrew F. Struthers, Ohio.—The only remedies we know that might have a lasting effect on your condition are (1) an autogenous vaccine made from the pus in your pimples; (2) ultraviolet radiations. Parry's Vegetable Compound does not cure gonorrhoea or anything else that we know. You might try it on corns and bunions and let us know the result!

Detachment of the Retina
William G. Brooklyn, N. Y.—The outlook in detachment of the retina depends on its cause. The best prognosis is in cases where it is due to an inflammation of the kidneys. When the detachment of the retina follows trauma (a blow) or a disease, the outlook is not so good. In such cases there might be a slight temporary improvement with numerous relapses, finally ending in complete blindness.

Rest in bed with local applications of atropine, dionine and a firm bandage over both eyes, is the best treatment in this condition. For general effect, we use iodides and injections of ploceapring. This treatment is for recent cases and should be kept up for six to eight weeks. Among the treatments for chronic cases, we have puncture or trephining of the sclera, subconjunctival injections of 5 to 10 per cent of sodium chloride, and irrigation. All these procedures can only be carried out by a good ophthalmologist (a physician who specializes in diseases of the eye).

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS Help Us With the May Day Edition

Many of the readers of the "Daily Worker" have participated in May Day struggles in the United States. A good many of them undoubtedly took part in the historic 1919 May Day demonstrations. Still others remember the May Day struggles during the time that the Communist Party was underground.

Possibly there may be some readers of the "Daily Worker," still alive, who remember the historic days of 1886-1890 when the International Day of Workingclass Solidarity was born in this country.

Workers who took part in these historic demonstrations! Write us of what took place. Let us know how the shop workers were mobilized. Let us know about the spirit of those demonstrations. Let the new readers of the "Daily," who have come into the movement recently, hear from your own experiences what the militant traditions of May Day are!

Write us now! The last day for this material to be received is April 15. Help us make our May Day Supplement a glowing history of May Day struggles and achievements!



CONDUCTED BY HENRY LUKS

MASS MEET AGAINST LUNCH-SNATCHING

Here is an announcement of importance to parents of school children, especially in Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For a while, children in P. S. 19 were getting food tickets and some articles of clothing that they need badly. Lately the food tickets have been taken away from many children, and no clothing is given any more. A committee visited the principal but he said he could do nothing about it."

"A mass meeting is being called for Wednesday, April 11, at 284 S. 9th St., Broadway and Rodney St., at the Y. M. H. A., for the purpose of discussing this problem. The meeting is being called under the auspices of Women's Council 13, and Schule 3."

(Reported by Mrs. H.)
And Other School Matters

Here's hoping the meeting will be well attended and that an effective line of action will be worked out. We invite a report on what is decided and what action taken, and with what results, so we may announce this too.

We'd suggest that copies of the very valuable new pamphlet just issued by the International Press, "Schools and the Crisis," be brought to this meeting for discussion if there is time and for sale. It will arm parents with many vital facts of use in their struggle for better education and better school conditions for their kids.

Our Educational Don Quixote
Mrs. Roosevelt, we might mention at this point, is as busy as usual—her latest gyrations being a speech at the Citizens Conference (at Columbus), urging "educational reforms." Fancy architecture and marble halls, she declared, don't make a good school. What we need, she feels, is a plain school, so there may be money for teachers' salaries and books. She tucks at windmills for the sake of publicity. (And to make the masses think that something is really being done for them.)

She doesn't denounce the elaborate designs, complicated architecture and costly materials of the 1,184 new bombing planes and 102 new battleships, whose construction was authorized by her husband through the Vinson Bill, which dedicates \$750,000,000 to these armaments, while the administration ignores the shortening of school terms, the closing of schools, and the payless teachers.

The pamphlet, "Schools and the Crisis," gives for example such flimsy facts as that in 24 states nearly 2,000 schools—regardless of WHAT architecture—failed to open in the fall of 1933, and that "the building of schools has almost stopped."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1737 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 takes 2 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric.

Mr. Smith blurs over the really significant point: That in Russia it is the workers who "pay the piper" and "call the tune" in the schools, while in Germany, Italy, and other Fascist countries the schools are controlled by the ruling class, which uses them as schools are used here, for the perpetuation of bourgeois ideology.

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Ford Has No More Use for Veterans

(By an Auto Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich.—Last year when Jigadeer-Brindle Johnson threatened to use the N. R. A. to crack down on Henry Ford, II Duce of Dearborn yelled for help. Rex Humphrey, chief scab-header of Wayne County's American Legion, rushed to the rescue and Henry promised to give the Legion members jobs in the plant. A few got jobs. Then Johnson changed his mind about cracking down on Ford, and the Legion members were laid off.

There are many veterans who still hug the illusion that Ford wants them. These poor worn-out shells hide themselves unto Councilman Bunk or Judge Punk for a letter to Ford's. To the Ford Administration Building the veteran goes, crasping his cherished letter addressed to Harry Bennett, who never even sees or hears about it. Mr. Cameron, the famous lecturer, receives the letter, glances at the contents, then places it (unless interrupted) resumes gazing into space, ruminating on his next lecture on "Magrats—Their Manners and Customs."

After about half an hour, the veteran, who thinks his letter is being reviewed in the deepest chambers of the office, is handed his letter which has been under the desk all the time, and, rising from his seat, he commences his one and three-quarter mile walk to the employment office. Inside there he may wait for hours.

Then he is hustled to the desk of the employment officer, who writes his address on the letter and mumbles: "Will get in touch with you when something comes along." The veteran has not been asked what sort of work he can do, as there will never be any job for him. Home goes the veteran to wait for a card calling him to work at Ford's, but the card never comes.



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

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN
(Batting for Michael Gold)

TOM CASSIDY, special staff correspondent, sent by the New York Daily News to cover the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party, woke up in his hotel room in Cleveland shortly after 2 P. M. the other day. I imagine he had a hang-over. He rubbed his bleary eyes, drew the shades to keep the bright rays of the sun from flooding his room (Southern exposure), donned his dressing gown and rang for the bell-hop. He ordered orange juice and black coffee, and while he waited for his breakfast, he took the cover off his portable typewriter and pounded out a story for his paper.

Words came rapidly to him as he nimbly typed the following dispatch to the New York Daily News:

By TOM CASSIDY

(Special Correspondent of The News)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 3.—Instructions to the faithful for their work back home during the ensuing year were begun by Earl Browder, Red Dictator of the 27,000 Communist Party members in the United States, at a secret session of the Eighth Annual Communist Convention here today.

Such instructions, coupled with exhortations and reports of multitudinous committees, will occupy a major portion of the remaining sessions of the 350 delegates in the closely-guarded Prospect Meeting House, where they now gather.

Some will be given "boring from within" assignments in the various industries and unions, others will draw bids for mass action in the agrarian belts, and still others will enter prisons to spread the gospels of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Browder.

"Don't hesitate," Robert Minor, New York leader and perennial Gotham candidate for office, harangued. "Don't forget the 19-year old colored boy who just got himself sentenced to twenty months in a chain-gang for us so that he can spread the word of the proletarian revolution."

Seven commissions, political, organization, school, literature, colored race-work, agrarian and credentials, were appointed today to handle the work of the convention which began with a mass meeting in the Municipal Auditorium last night and will conclude in the tiny private Prospect House next Sunday.

They Thought Tom Was In Good Form

Well, that's that, said Cassidy as he drew the paper from his typewriter, buzzed for the Western Union boy and gulped down the orange juice which had been brought up by the bell-hop while he was composing his story for his paper.

On the copy desk of the Daily News in New York, the boys thought Tom had sent in a sprightly story. They fixed up the punctuation, broke in a half-column picture of Bob Minor (taken in the police line-up on March 6, 1931, following Minor's arrest for leading an unemployed demonstration), and put a two-column headline on the story. The headline read:

REDS GET SECRET ORDERS FOR YEAR'S WORK IN U. S.

When the paper came out, no less than 1,480,000 readers of The News saw this "vicious, stupid" report on the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party—a convention which heard reports on hunger, strikes and militant organization, from the lips of rank and file delegates from mills, mines and factories; from Negro share-croppers in the South who came to the Convention at the risk of their lives if their identity became known to the Southern landlords.

Otherwise, the Story Is Accurate!

CASSIDY, the News reporter, makes a point of the fact that the Party convention was held in "secret." By that he means nothing more nor less than that credentials were required for entrance into the convention hall. But his purpose is something different: it is to create the impression that there was something sinister about this earnest meeting of some 500 worker delegates from every part of the United States.

He talks about "Earl Browder, the Red Dictator" in order to create a picture of the General Secretary of the Communist Party which would resemble the vicious fantasies of Communist leaders painted by the poison-pen artists of "Liberty" who do Red Napoleon series at three cents a word.

He tells of the "closely guarded Prospect Meeting House where they now gather" for the purpose of conveying the impression that a gang of desperadoes of the Dillinger type have barricaded themselves in the building.

He implies that some of the delegates have received "orders" to "enter prisons to spread the gospels of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Browder." As if Communists sought prison sentences in the hell-holes of American capitalism! They don't have to get "orders" to go to jail, the capitalist class takes care of that.

This irresponsible scribbler (whose work is sanctioned and paid for by responsible newspaper owners) crudely twists Bob Minor's speech and makes the Communist leader say, "Don't forget the 19-year-old colored boy who just got himself sentenced to twenty months in a chain-gang for us so that he can spread the word of the proletarian revolution."

1—Minor obviously did not refer to Angelo Herndon as a "colored boy," the patronizing form used by the Southern landlords who describe a 60-year-old Negro as a "colored boy."
2—Minor most certainly did not say that Herndon "got himself sentenced" when everyone knows of the bold and energetic defense of the International Labor Defense and of the two Negro lawyers in Atlanta who have been fighting to free him from Fulton Towers Prison.
3—Herndon was sentenced not to twenty months on the chain-gang but to 18-20 years!

Has Had Varied Experience

CASSIDY had come to Cleveland fresh from the taxi drivers' strike in New York where he had concocted the same type of "news" stories about the strike.

"A truckload of hoodlums spread terror on upper Broadway shortly after 8 o'clock," he wrote in one issue. "Let's give it to the cop," he quotes one striker. On another day he discovered a "bomb plot" against the Grand Central Terminal, the Pennsylvania Station and various public buildings.

Several months earlier Cassidy had been sent by The News to Decatur, Ala., to cover the trial of the Scottsboro boys, and while his stories were somewhat less lurid than those of the taxi strike and the Communist convention they nevertheless had the same "imaginative" quality that has always distinguished his work, since he was always armed with a bottle of corn liquor in Decatur.

All Sisters Under the Skin

CASSIDY's slimy tripe is typical of the entire capitalist press. More sensational because it is cooked up for the tabloids, its only difference from the rest of the "respectable" press is that it is somewhat less subtle in its poison.

Monday's New York Times, for example, carries the headline: TAXI STRIKE LEADERS RENOUNCED BY UNION. One therefore looks for the news that the rank and file members of the Union had taken this action. But you find instead a resolution signed by the leaders of the Brooklyn, Bronx and Queens locals, namely Samuel Smith head of the Bronx local; Herman Goldstein, head of the Brooklyn local, and the chief of the Queens local. Just who the latter is is unknown, for Newman, the erstwhile president of the Queens local, was wicket out by the rank and file at a recent membership meeting.

Moral: You can always trust the capitalist press to be accurate of minor details. In reporting a tenement fire, for example, you always get the exact location and the number of hose attached to the hydrant—but you seldom are told that the building is a fire-trap and that the fire inspectors had for years winked an eye at the violations of the fire regulations!

Majority of Plays In Chicago Festival Written by Workers

CHICAGO.—At the National Theatre Festival to be held here on April 13, 14 and 15, when fifteen of the country's best workers' theatres will meet in competition, the great majority of the plays presented will be the products of workers' pens. A recent playwrighting contest held by the League of Workers Theatres brought to light the fact that hundreds of plays are being written by workers throughout the country for production by their own theatre groups. These plays deal with the workers' own experiences in mines, sweatshops and breadlines, and are invariably filled with the will and determination to struggle.

Pamphlet Shows Role of Rockefeller in Decay of Educational System

There's an intimate connection between the collapse of capitalist "education"—expressed so brutally in the payless pay-day for teachers and in widespread distress among pupils—and the Morgan-Rockefeller interests which whip into line Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Education, Rex David proves in "Schools and the Crisis," No. 39 of International Pamphlets, just off the press.

"The destruction of our educational system is being planned, organized and carried out by the very men into whose hands the advancement of education was entrusted," David states. The pamphlet (price 10 cents) can be obtained at workers' bookshops or from International Pamphlets, 799 Broadway, New York.

SCHOOL NEWS TOMORROW!

The regular weekly feature, "What's Doing in the Workers' Schools of the U. S.," will appear on this page tomorrow.

Stage and Screen

Hepburn Film "Spitfire" At the Center Theatre

"Spitfire," in which Katherine Hepburn and Ralph Bellamy are featured, is now showing at the Center Theatre. The Palace is featuring "Good Dance," this week. Frederick March and Sylvia Sydney play the leading roles. The stage show is headed by the Keller Sisters and Lynch.

The Trans-Lux program includes a Bing Crosby comedy, "Please" with Vernon Derrill and Mary Kornman; "Winter Thrills," a sports reel; a Walt Disney Silly Symphony and the new feature, "The Frank Buck's new film 'Wild Cargo' remains for a second week at the Radio City Music Hall. Frank Buck appears in person with the showing of the film.

"You're Telling Me" with W. C. Fields, Larry Grady and Joan Marsh is now showing at the Paramount Theatre. S. L. (Roy) Rothafel and his gang is the stage bill feature.

Roxy Theatre is now showing "The Constant Nymph" directed by Basil Dean from Margate Kennedy's story. Brian Aherne, Victoria Hopper and Lyn Harding head the cast.

Chicago Opera Company To Present "Tosca" Wednesday

The Chicago Opera Company, now housed at the Broadway Opera House, is inaugurating a new policy. Performances will only be given from Wednesday to Sunday inclusive. Monday and Tuesday the company will present operas on the road. Operas this week are: "Tosca" with Kellie and Grandis; on Wednesday evening: "Lola"; Thursday night: "Cavalleria"; and "Pagliacci" on Friday evening; "Fors del Destino," Saturday matinee; "Rigoletto," Saturday night and "La Gioconda" on Sunday evening.

Leonard Shure, pianist, will give his recital on Friday evening at Town Hall. The program includes the Schubert "Wanderer," Chopin's "Impromptu" and "Intermezzo," Opus 116, by Brahms and the Schumann Sonata in F minor.

70,000 Silk Workers Fight For Bread and Unity

SEVENTY THOUSAND SILK WORKERS STRIKE FOR BREAD AND UNITY. By John J. Ballam. 63 pages. Workers' Library Publishers, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. Price 10 cents.

Reviewed by CARL REEVE.

ON AUG. 31, 1933, in Paterson, New Jersey, the walk-out of the silk workers began, a strike which quickly involved 70,000 strikers, along a far-flung front which included sections of New England, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania silk centers.

This 63-page pamphlet records the history, causes and lessons of the great three months' struggle of the silk workers. It was written by one of the active organizers in the strike, John J. Ballam, national silk organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union.

The silk workers, writes Ballam, "were striking not only against the coolie wages of the cotton code and the proposed silk code (18 a week) but also against the speed-up system and the starvation wages forced upon them by the bosses during four years of crisis. After all the ballyhoo about the NRA and the Blue Eagle, after the constant rise in the cost of living; after all the promises of the 'New Deal,' they were faced with the stark reality—silk workers wages were being forced down under the NRA codes to the level of the lowest paid section of the textile industry."

One of the outstanding features

Convention Honors Memory of Those Who Fell in Struggle

The Communist Party of the U. S. A. assembled in its Eighth National Convention, and facing growing class battles, facing tremendous revolutionary struggle against fascism and imperialism, pays tribute to those comrades of our Party who have given their lives to our class, whether in open battle or assassinated by enemy class thugs and police, or who perished because of sacrifice of health to Party duty.

We honor the memory of our fallen comrades of our Party Convention, since our Party, to whose sacrifices our Party in no small measure owes its growing strength.

Louis J. Engdahl, national secretary I.L.D., died while on tour for Scottsboro case.

Rose Pastor Stokes, charter member C.P.U.S.A.

Clara Cabin, needle worker Dr. J. M. Mack, old C.P. member Morris Langer, killed furrier leader Fanny Roth, millinery worker Comrade Weisenberg, killed in strike in Chicago

Comrade Gnegles and Comrade Levi, killed in a New York demonstration.

Steve Katois, killed on picket line, New York.

Comrades Grey, Clifford James, John Willis, Milo Bentley, Jim McMillen, sharecropper leaders, killed by sheriffs and landlords in Alabama

Comrade Nagura, Japanese comrade, killed while leading strike of Japanese printers in California

Joe York, George Bustle, Curtis Williams, Joe DiBiazio, George Marchik, Peter Miller, Archie Woodruff, killed by starvation.

Charles Reynolds, killed in accident on way to organize lumber workers.

Herbert Osborne, died from starvation and effects of World War.

Ben Boloff, died from T.B. contracted while in jail, serving 10

year sentence for criminal syndicalism.

Comrades Rayford and Jackson, Negroes, killed in an eviction case by Cleveland police in 1930

Comrade Camp, railroad worker from Michigan

Carl Schultz, Juneau, Alaska, killed in gold mine accident

J. B. Charley, killed Oct. 31, 1933, in strike of agricultural workers

Joe Piasecki, died as a result of clubbing by Milwaukee police in anti-fascist demonstration against visit of Ambassador Luther, first American fighter to die in struggle against fascism.

Comrade Barlow, Texas, kidnapped from jail and killed

Joe Pacheco, Colorado beet worker and leading C.P. member, who died of exposure in Columbus, Ohio on Hunger March to Washington, December, 1932

Comrade Edwards, member of Y.C.L. Ella May Higgins, Gastonia striker killed by thugs

Comrade J. Jakira, I.L.D. leader Joe Spofol, killed in an unemployed demonstration in Chicago, October, 1932

Fred Bell, killed by train

Comrade Pace, killed in accident going to miners conference

Comrade Simon, Y.C.L. killed on picket line

Nathan Green, killed in accident while on organizational work

J. Minko, killed in accident

Comrade Sanders, editor of Empress Worker

and other heroes of our Party whose loyalty to the revolutionary movement inspired us to pledge that we too will never falter in carrying forward the Red Banner of Proletarian Revolution to a Soviet United States.

Unanimously adopted. Convention stood in silence for one minute, followed by signing of International.

National Labor Board, the A. F. of L. misleaders, the socialist party leaders, such as Panken, the Lovestonites, Keller and Rubinstein, drove the strikers back to work.

The A. F. of L., working with Wagner and the National Labor Board, split up the ranks of the strikers, section by section and craft by craft, confused and demoralized the ranks, and smashed the strike. The strike in Paterson, following the sell out of the dye strikers there, was ended on the basis of a strikebreaking agreement which gave in on the wage demands and demands against the speedup.

In this great silk strike the National Textile Workers Union and the Communist Party played an influential and in some sections a leading role. In Easton, Pa., in the dye strike in Paterson, in some Alentown mills, either agreements granting substantial concessions were won or the strikers beat an orderly retreat, returning to work in a body, in many cases with their elected shop committees.

WHAT were some of the mistakes and lessons of this strike? Comrade Ballam correctly lists as the foremost mistake the failure of the NTWU and our Party to work inside the ranks of the A. F. of L. locals; the failure to build an effective opposition against the sell out of the ranks of the United Textile Workers Union. Secondly, the hesitation of the NTWU and the Party in Paterson at the beginning in taking the initiative in the struggle, waiting until the A. F. of L. union (the Associated Silk) called the strike, a hesitation which at first amounted to a feeling that the silk workers were not ready for such a struggle.

The watchful waiting tendency also affected the fight against the NRA in the beginning, instead of at once opening up an exposure of the Blue Eagle, and Roosevelt's whole program. Also the united front policies were not carried through with sufficient persistence and energy, and were not concretized into organizational forms. Thus, the NTWU and the Party succeeded in taking the initiative in the dye strike, but the dye strikers until almost the end, in sections as Easton and Alentown. But in the center of the silk strike, the UTW (Associated Silk) in Paterson, the A. F. of L. leaders were not seriously challenged inside of the A. F. of L. locals.

It seems to this writer that two most serious shortcomings of the strike itself will be mentioned: 1) Whereas there were gains made by the Party (some 70 new members in Paterson) there was insufficient Party recruiting based on a more systematic bringing forward of the role of the Party. Throughout the strike, for example, the Daily Worker was poorly distributed, with only several hundred copies a day going over to the 70,000 silk strikers.

Our lack of preparation and other shortcomings of our amateurish methods of organization, our organizational weaknesses were felt by many of the workers who for this reason, feeling that our union was organizationally weak inclined toward the A. F. of L., although being under the influence of, and following, our program. The next task of the Party and the NTWU in the textile industry are summed up in the concluding chapter, particularly in the resolution of the Paterson opposition on the unity of all silk workers for the formation of one united silk workers' union.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

OPEN MEETING of Unit 37, Section 15 at 3230 Bleecker St., Bronx, 8 p. m. H. Ehrlich will speak on "Present War Developments."

VOLUNTEER ENTERTAINERS wanted immediately for Red Builders' Rally, April 21, Communist City Office, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St.

L. S. LECTURE on "Sport and the Working Class," at 1418 Boston Rd., 8:30 p. m. Audience: L. W. O. Youth Br. Y.S.

'Homes' of Migratory Workers in California

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

FRESNO, Cal.—I had always thought that the shacks in which Negro and white share croppers live in the deep South were the last word in squalor, misery and degradation. I shall never think that again, for I have seen the "homes" in which migratory workers live in California.

It is simply incredible that human beings live in these filthy, disease-generating shacks while slaving in the fields for a few cents a day.

I can understand why Communist organizers are making headway among them. "You have nothing to lose but your chains" is more than merely a slogan here. They literally have nothing else to lose—not even their lives. And they feel it if they do not know it, and once they get a little power into their hands, as when they are organized in a strike, it goes to their heads.

All the misery of their lives, all those years of back-breaking toil, of hunger and sickness—it is hard to keep your head when you feel that you have a union, that you've got strength and the man who has crushed you is helpless in your combined strength. That is why the greatest difficulty Communist organizers have with them is to keep them from acts of violence—especially the Mexicans. Once these organized Mexican migratory workers feel their strength, their whole tendency is to battle forward with bitter opposition to any kind of compromise which their leaders might suggest.

I visited seven migratory workers' camps in the San Joaquin Valley and they vary slightly, chiefly in the number of "homes." So dreadful are they that the white worker, the recent addition to the migratory class since the depression, avoids them whenever possible. If the white worker can possibly scrape up enough money for a tent for himself and his family before he takes to the road, he does so and thus avoids the "homes" farmers built to house them.

I TALKED with workers who started out like that, but they have been on the road now for two years. Their tents are worn out. Some are gone and they never earned enough to buy new ones. They were driven into camp life and it is only a matter of time before all migratory workers who still have a semblance of self respect and desire of cleanliness, will be lost with the rest of the hundreds of thousands who wander the California Valley—unless through organization they can change them.

The "home" is an outhouse. That is the only word to describe it. It is from six to eight times the size of the common outhouse, built of plain boards. Sometimes there is a wooden floor and just as often there is nothing but the bare ground. The outhouse is old. The boards are dried by years of semitropical sun. Inside, it is sometimes divided in two by a wooden partition extending across part of the room. Over this partition is a lone electric light and in every camp I've been this bulb was thick with the dust. It is rarely used, for the farmer charges the worker 25 cents a week for the light and workers do not earn enough to be able to afford the 25 cents expenditure. So they live in darkness when the day's work is done.

When a migratory worker comes upon the scene where he is to work harvesting the crop, the outhouse is bare. Nothing is supplied, not even a wood burning stove, so the worker can cook his meals. The family that wants to eat anything hot must carry its own stove. If it can pick one up somewhere. Nothing is supplied by the farmer except the bare boards. Whatever "furnishings" you find in these outhouses is the worker's. He carries it with him in his rattling cart wherever he goes—to the cotton fields, the pea fields, the grape fields—the whole long weary round of trudging from farm to farm for a few days or a few weeks' work to keep from starving.

Perhaps these workers once had furnishings, but more often they picked them up in junk yards, got them from charities or bought them for a few pennies. And invariably the furnishings consist of a few incredibly filthy blankets, a few boxes for chairs and a table, or a box for a table.

When a migratory worker comes upon the scene where he is to work harvesting the crop, the outhouse is bare. Nothing is supplied, not even a wood burning stove, so the worker can cook his meals. The family that wants to eat anything hot must carry its own stove. If it can pick one up somewhere. Nothing is supplied by the farmer except the bare boards. Whatever "furnishings" you find in these outhouses is the worker's. He carries it with him in his rattling cart wherever he goes—to the cotton fields, the pea fields, the grape fields—the whole long weary round of trudging from farm to farm for a few days or a few weeks' work to keep from starving.

A MUSEMENTS

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Daily Worker

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TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1934

Taxi Men! Defeat All the Attempts to Break Unity!

THE New York taxi drivers, members of the Taxi Drivers Union, must now be as vigilant as hawks against the new menace that faces them in the form of the enemies in their own ranks—disrupters and splitters who are now planning to break up the firm unity of the drivers that was welded in the recent two strikes.

These disrupters, wolves in sheep's clothing, all of them, the Messrs. Samuel Smith, Amicus Most and Herman Goldstein, leaders of the Bronx and Brooklyn locals of the Union have now augmented their group with three no less worthy gentlemen: the Reverend Norman Thomas, Judge Jacob Panken of the Socialist Party, and Morris Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades.

The aim of this group is quite clear. It was announced first in the April 7 issue of the Socialist Party newspaper, the New Leader, and later in the capitalist press on April 9: "To build a union free from Communist elements," a union "that will take its place in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor."

So here we have the leaders of the Socialist Party joining the whole tribe of employers, reactionaries, thugs in the hysterical "Red-baiting" cry of "Drive out the Communists."

Here we have the Socialist leaders, pretending to be the friends of the taxi drivers, trying to stab the taxi drivers in the back by breaking their hard-won unity through the cheap method of a reactionary "red scare." Unity is precious to the taxi drivers. Unity is the mightiest weapon that the drivers have against the taxi owners. Unity, rank and file unity, is what can really bring victory to the drivers.

He who makes the first move to split the taxi drivers' ranks is by that very move an enemy and a menace to the struggles of the taxi drivers. The Socialist leaders are splitters, they are giving aid and comfort to the employers by their splitting tactics.

AND what is their open purpose in splitting the ranks of the Taxi Drivers Union? They answer in smooth, deceptive phrases—"to build a union that will take its place in the ranks of the American labor movement as part of the American Federation of Labor."

This smooth talk is filled with deadly danger to the fight of the taxi drivers. What are the Socialist leaders trying to do? They are trying to hog-tie the fighting taxi drivers to the crushing, paralyzing, corrupt, bureaucratic machine of the upper A. F. of L. clique, the Greens, the Wolls, etc. There is no more willing bunch of strikebreakers than this very same clique of \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year A. F. of L. "labor leaders."

Green and his henchmen are now trying to stab the auto strike in the back. Green and his upper A. F. of L. henchmen have trapped and betrayed thousands of workers into going back to work, filling them with rotten, false promises, and then breaking their unity by the special trick of long, secret, "negotiations" with the bosses.

Green and his henchmen, into whose tender hands the Socialist leaders now want to deliver the taxi strikers, spurned the taxi drivers when they struck, denouncing their courageous fight for decent standards of living as "an outlaw strike."

This upper A. F. of L. clique of strike-breakers kicked out the delegation of hackmen that came to see them asking for support for their strike.

And now the Socialist leaders want to let these high-paid professional strike-breakers, these trade union racketeers, get their treacherous grip in the taxi drivers' union!

THEY want a "union free of Communists." How happy this makes the bosses! It is just the Communists, devoted, loyal, and militant fighters for the day to day interests of the workers the employers hate and fear most of all. And it is the very hatred of the bosses for the Communists that confirms the Communists as the best leaders of the taximen.

Who was it who gave the best and finest support to the taxi drivers' strike? What paper was it that alone gave the truth about the taxi strike and the struggles of the hackmen for decent wages? Who was it who alone tore off the mask of lies and slanders the New York capitalist press? Was it Green, was it Thomas or Panken?

Every taxi man who courageously braved all the lies and brutality of the capitalist press and New York police knows the answer. It was the Communist Party, the Daily Worker that stood side by side with the taxi men in working class solidarity. It was the Communists, whom Thomas and Panken are so eager to "drive out," that stood with the hackmen on the lines of daily struggle against the employers. It was the Communists who fought in the front ranks with the hackmen. The Communist Party clasped hands with the taxi men in true solidarity.

Now they want to split off the Bronx and Brooklyn locals from the Manhattan. Is it not clear as day that this will weaken the fight of the taxi men? That it will play into the hands of the enemies of the taxi men?

To break up the present rank and file leadership, and to accept the A. F. of L. leadership means to lead the taxi men into the hands of the Greens, etc., who will try to put over on the taxi men what they are trying on the auto workers of Detroit—a strike-breaking N. R. A. hearing. I mean to substitute class collaboration with the bosses instead of struggle against the bosses.

To accept Judge Panken would be to accept as a leader one who by his tricky manoeuvring got the men in the first taxi strike to go back with nothing more than a handful of empty, vague promises that were never carried out, such as the promise on the 5-cent tax.

The taxi drivers have blazed the way in New York for the fight against the company union. The A. F. of L. proposition of the Socialist leaders would

lead the men back into the no-strike, no-struggle, company union trap of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. Today meetings will be held at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, and Amalgamated Temple, Brooklyn, to vote on the resolution to affiliate with the A. F. of L.

Vote against the splitting resolution! Demand that the Taxi Drivers Union fight as one united independent union, built on the basis of democratically elected garage committees! Defeat all attempts to break the taxi drivers' ranks! Taxi men, keep your union in your own hands!

Bronx and Brooklyn men! Stick with your brothers in the Manhattan local. United you will win!

An Urgent Communist Task

ONLY two or three days ago, delegates gathered in Cleveland at the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party echoed through the hall their determination to boost the Daily Worker's circulation to 75,000 by the end of 1934.

Their action followed closely upon the remarkable final speech of Comrade Earl Browder, general secretary of the Party, who declared that only the strengthening and spreading of the Daily Worker would enable the Communist Party to thoroughly carry out the tasks which it had set for itself at this historic convention.

Such determination is an accurate and glowing tribute to the calibre of the delegates who came together to shape the Party's policy during the next period. It is a genuine expression of the love and devotion which Communists have for their paper, as well as a true indication that they realize the incalculable power that the Daily Worker wields in bringing ever new recruits into the class-conscious ranks of the militant workers in the United States.

This feeling of determination, of vigor and growing strength, should be crystallized without delay in the carrying out of specific campaigns and tasks in which the Daily Worker is intimately involved.

Such a venture faces us now, in the special May Day edition.

Comrades! The half-million copies of the special May Day edition should reach every proletarian corner of America. No area can be allowed to remain barren. Delegates who return to their districts from the historic Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party, with the stirring words of Comrade Browder fresh in their minds, should immediately do all in their power to increase their May Day orders for the Daily Worker!

Delegates! Get your district to double the Tenth Anniversary edition orders! Set that ample preparation are made in your district to spread every single copy where it will best fulfill its important function! Get every organization in your district, no matter how small, to take part in this mass distribution. Get every single workers club, every branch of mass and fraternal organizations, every unit of the Party and the Young Communist League, to send its greeting to the May Day edition without delay! Very little time remains in which to make sure that these things are done.

Forward toward the spreading of a half-million copies of the May Day Daily Worker.

This is among the very first and most immediate of the tasks which today face every worker who has the honor of calling himself a Communist!

An Example of How to Fight Against Negro Oppression

THE victory of the tenants of 425 East 6th St. in forcing the powerful Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to back down on its attempt to evict Cyril Briggs and enforce racial segregation in its 6th St. Stenement house is a model for workers everywhere in the struggle against jim-crowism.

The promptness with which these worker-tenants and thousands of workers throughout the city mobilized their forces to repel this jim-crow attack on the Negro masses and the growing unity of Negro and white workers is one of the most inspiring chapters even in this period of rising revolutionary struggles by the tormented toiling population against their oppressors.

The white workers, defending Comrade Briggs and the right of the Negro workers to secure decent living conditions, struck a blow not only against segregation but against the defeatist theory of the Negro reformist leaders that the white workers cannot be won over to the defense of the Negro masses against the attacks of jim-crow capitalism.

The example afforded by the worker-tenants of 425 East 6th St. of militant working class unity and successful struggle against segregation and jim-crowism stands out in sharp contrast to the traitorous program of servile submission to segregation enunciated by Dr. Du Bois, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the April "Crisis." Dr. Du Bois abjectly declares that the Negro masses must adjust themselves to "more or less active segregation and acquiescence in it." How significant that the policies of the reformist agents of capitalism always fit in so neatly with the increased offensive of the capitalist class! Du Bois' arguments coincide not only with the demands of American capitalism for intensified exploitation and persecution of the Negro masses, but with the needs of the upper strata of Negro landlords and business men. This is clearly expressed in Du Bois' arguments for a jim-crow Negro economy and in the statement by the Pittsburgh Courier, unofficial organ of the N. A. A. O. P., that "we must make segregation pay."

Comrade Briggs, refusing to submit to segregation, and the white workers rallying to his defense and waging a successful struggle against the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, demonstrated the effectiveness of mass pressure on the institutions of capitalism and the correctness of the Communist program for relentless struggle of white and Negro workers against all forms of oppression and persecution of the Negro masses; of the possibility of rallying the white workers to revolutionary defense of the oppressed Negro masses.

The Communists who led this struggle to a victorious conclusion would be derelict in their duties to the Negro masses and the working-class, however, if they now rested upon their laurels. The victory must be utilized to broaden out the mass fight against segregation and other forms of Negro oppression. The proposal of the House Committee to form a provisional committee against segregation should be carried through immediately with the support of all working-class organizations in the city. Every effort should be made to popularize the victory and at the same time to clarify new sections of the white workers on the necessity of fighting for the rights of the Negro masses. The enthusiastic response of the workers throughout the city in defense of Comrade Briggs should be utilized to build the broadest possible united front of workers and all elements opposed to segregation, jim-crowism, lynch terror and other attacks on the Negro people.

Baltimore Seamen, Industrial Workers Pledge Fight on War

500 at Mass Meeting; Students to Strike Next Friday

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Two anti-war committees were organized aboard ships in Baltimore harbor, a one-hour strike against war and fascism at Johns Hopkins University, Friday, April 13, was pledged, two anti-war and anti-fascist mass meetings of seamen and steel and chemical workers were held, and a city-wide Youth Conference against war and fascism planned for April 29, as part of the April 6 activity of the Baltimore Youth Provisional Committee Against War and Fascism, and its affiliated organizations.

One hundred students representing several colleges, meeting in conference at Johns Hopkins university, at the call of the youth committee of the anti-war League, and the National Student League, voted to lead Friday's student anti-war strike.

Seamen delegates to the April 29 city youth conference against war and fascism were elected at a mass meeting of young seamen at the South Broadway seamen's recreation hall.

A delegation of seamen and members of the Young Communist League went from this mass meeting to an open air mass meeting in Curtis Bay, where more than 500 workers, mostly from the steel and chemical industries, voiced their determination to carry on a struggle against war and fascism in this Baltimore suburb which is a center of war preparations. At the Boston Iron and Metal Co. and the Union Shipyard, scrap iron is being shipped, or manufactured into shrapnel. At the Davison Chemical plant, chemicals for explosives and poison gases are manufactured. At the Center Chemical plant, sulphur is manufactured.

The workers greeted the anti-war speakers with enthusiasm, and when a drunk objected to Benjamin, a young Negro speaker, the audience voted to eject him, and responded warmly to the speaker's appeal for Negro and white unity.

Many signed up to support the League Against War and Fascism.

Organize League in Huntington, Cal. HUNTINGTON, Calif. — More than 100 delegates, members of all political parties, including the Socialist Party, which has carried on an active fight against the League Against War and Fascism, met here on March 30 and organized a Huntington branch of the League.

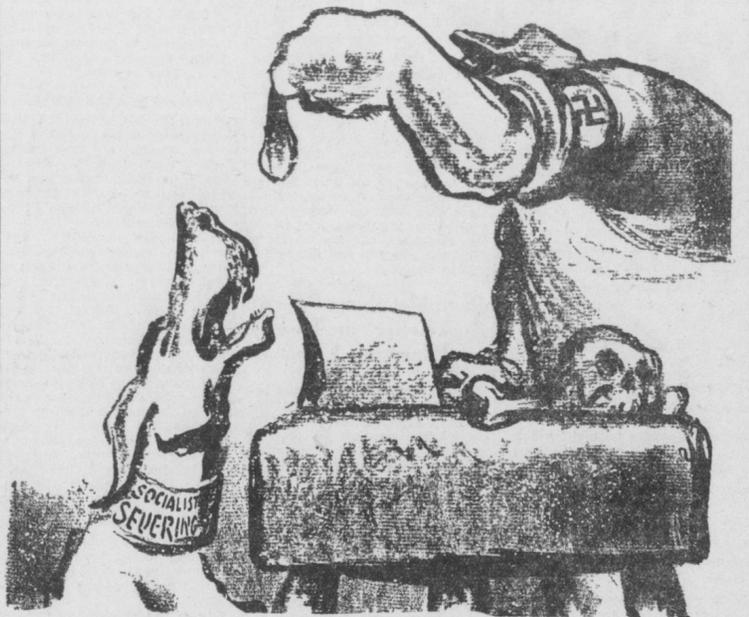
500 Meet in Los Angeles LOS ANGELES, April 6.—Nearly 500 workers attended an anti-war outdoor meeting staged by one of the downtown units of the Young Communist League on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of America's entrance into the last world slaughter.

Speakers pointed to the relationship of war and fascism, showing the fascist mobilization now going on and calling for organization to combat it.

Speakers were Carl Wendell, rank and file member of the A. F. of L.; Dorothy Zadow, representing the Youth section of the American League Against War and Fascism; Sam Jones, representing the Relief Workers' Protective Union; Sarah Richards, representing the Y. O. L.; Harry Buchanan, representing the International Labor Defense; Tom Patterson, representing the Communist Party, and Elliot Hull, representing the United Front Conference Against Hunger.

"SEVERING, GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER, GIVEN PENSION BY HITLER"—News Item, N. Y. Times, April 5.

By Burek



Illinois Miners' Local to Send Soviet Airmen Delegate to Visit Soviet Union

NEW YORK.—Laraine Pruitt, a miner from the Southern Illinois field, was elected by his fellow-workers as a delegate to the Soviet Union at a recent meeting. He is a member of the Progressive Miners Union, Local 46, and has been an active trade unionist for years. The Southern Illinois miners are anxious to get a first-hand report of conditions in the Soviet Union, as they have heard and read so many false reports of that country. Pruitt will investigate wages, hours, and working conditions among Soviet miners while on the trip.

Local 46 raised \$50 toward his expenses on the way to the Soviet border. The Chicago branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union is arranging a mass send-off for Pruitt on April 13, at which money will be raised toward expenses. The F. S. U. appeals for additional contributions to defray expenses of this and other delegates, all of whom must pay the steamship fare. While within the Soviet borders, the Soviet Trade Unions will pay all expenses.

The National Office of the Friends of the Soviet Union expects to send about ten delegates, from the metal, chemical, transport and textile industries. There will be a send-off for the delegates at the Manhattan Lyceum on April 13, at 6:30 p. m., with speakers, dancing and refreshments. Admission is free and New York workers are urged to attend and give the delegates their greetings to the Soviet workers.

There is a keen socialist competition going on in Paterson, N. J., among the textile workers there for the collection of funds for their delegates. Three candidates have been elected, and three committees formed to carry on the campaign. That committee which wins this competition will elect the delegate. In New York, a delegate will be sent from the Metal Workers Industrial Union, who held a meeting on April 6, at Manhattan Lyceum to collect funds.

Former French Premier's Son Appeals for Aid to Thaelmann

PARIS.—A stirring call in defense of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, has been written by Jean Painleve, well-known biologist, and son of Paul Painleve, former premier of France, Painleve writes:

"The lowest of the revolting things staged by the Nazis is the vain attempt to drag Thaelmann, flashing symbol of human honor and freedom, into the mud. It is necessary that the message of the millions who all over the world are fighting irreconcilably against the insanity of dying capitalism penetrate through his prison walls. This is no time to withhold sacrifices. On these sacrifices the future depends. Thaelmann, leader and beacon of the vanguard of the working class, shows the way to victory. Signed, Jean Painleve."

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Communists in Austria Given Long Terms

4 Workers Convicted for Fighting Beside Republican Guard

VIENNA.—The first of the Austrian Communists to go on trial for participation in the February uprising were sentenced last week.

F. Bettini, chief defendant, was given two years at hard labor. Rudolf Schneiderle, a dairy worker, and two other workers were given 15 months each.

A laborer, named Chmelicek was given eight months at hard labor for standing as a sentry in front of an inn for five hours.

Chicago Armenian Workers Attacked By Nationalists

Anti-Soviet Tashnags Clash with Armenians in Boston

CHICAGO, April 9.—Demonstrating against the Armenian National Club, reactionary counter-revolutionary organization, who were meeting at the West End Woman's Club this afternoon, 200 Armenian workers were attacked by this group, emerging from the building to start the fight.

Ten men were seriously injured and rushed to the hospital during the clash.

BOSTON, April 9.—Members of Tashnag, reactionary Armenian anti-Soviet organization, clashed with Holy Trinity Church members at Steiner Hall this afternoon.

The Tashnags stormed the meeting, seeking to defend themselves from the charge of responsibility for the murder of Archbishop Tourain. Several scores men and women were injured and ten were arrested.

45 Workers' Leaders Arrested in Latvia

RIGA, Latvia.—Forty-five Communist leaders were arrested in a concerted drive throughout Latvia last week. Among them were several trained in the International Lenin School at Moscow for political propaganda in Latvia.

120 Killed in Anti-War Uprising in Bolivia

TACNA, Peru, April 9. — News brought out of Bolivia by travelers reveal that the anti-government and anti-war movement in Bolivia has taken on serious proportions. One hundred twenty persons were killed in a revolt of military cadets at La Paz last Thursday. Fighting also took place at Siles. The travelers report also that the leaders of the La Paz uprising were summarily executed the same day.

of one of the best air detachments of the Red Army in the Far East. Pilot Molokov is also a worker, a member of the Communist Party, an airman since 1919 and one of the best pilots on the trans-Siberian air line.

Three Planes Reach Floating Camp in Bering Sea

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 9 (By Radio).—Pilot Molokov yesterday made a second flight to the Chelyuskin ice-floe camp, remaining in the air two and a half hours without, however, being able to locate the camp, because of the extremely bad visibility. He returned to the rescue base at Cape Van Karem. A violent snowstorm is reported at Anadyr, delaying the continuation of the flight of Pilots Galyshov, Doronin and Vodopianov, members of another Soviet rescue expedition.

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 8 (By Radio).—Soviet airmen, yesterday rescued five more of the Chelyuskin expedition from their ice-floe camp in the Bering Sea.

Slepnev's plane was slightly damaged, and he remained on the ice-floe, intending to leave today, carrying three or four more passengers back to Cape Van Karem, Siberia.

The three planes, standard Soviet two-seaters landed on the airfield which the Chelyuskin men had prepared on the ice. One of the returning planes carried two, the other three rescued passengers.

Pilot Kamantin is 26 years old, son of a shoemaker, a member of the Young Communist League since he was 19. He is now commander

Training School Problem of Raising Party Political Level

Must Be Systematic Training of New Forces

By a Group of Training School Students

THE Open Letter of our Party, adopted at the Extraordinary Party Conference, calls sharply to the attention of the entire Party to the necessity of "the wide development of new cadres of workers; the establishment of really collective working bodies by the drawing in of new capable working class elements." In order to make firm contacts with the American industrial workers, so that we can keep pace with the general revolutionary advance, with the increased radicalization of the working class, we must have a systematic training of new forces.

The growing mass struggles against the capitalist offensive, of which the recent strike wave during the New Deal is only a small rehearsal, demands of our Party capable leadership. The organization of the National Training School by our Central Committee is a step forward toward the training of cadres and forces from the basic industries, in order to give the correct and necessary leadership to the mass class battles that face us.

But this alone is not sufficient. Every Party member must become a leader among the masses. In preparing the Party membership for leadership, it necessitates the organization of National, District and Section Training Schools and a systematic development of study circles. In the struggle for winning the majority of the working class for leadership of the masses, our membership must be armed with Bolshevik theory, to have the necessary weapons to carry on a sharp struggle against the Social-Fascists, renegades and other distorters of the teachings of Marx and Lenin. If this is not done, "Without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary practice." We must make every member politically conscious of this and make it possible for them to acquire this theory. The low political level of our Party membership, in face of the present favorable objective situation, makes it evident to all that a real turn to raise the political level of the Party must be made.

Therefore, it is not an accident that our Central Committee is carrying out a systematic policy of training the present cadres in the Party, giving them the possibility of equipping themselves with Marxist-Leninist theory as a step toward raising the ideological level of the membership and in doing this, Bolshevize the Party as a whole.

Comrade Stalin, in his report to the 17th Congress of the C. P. S. U., states very clearly, "When the correct line has been given, when the question has been properly solved, success depends on the organizational struggle for the carrying out of the line of the Party, ON THE CORRECT CHOICE OF PEOPLE, ON the verification of how decisions of leading organs are carried out."

The Central Committee placed great importance on the selection of students for the National Training School. The school, organized on a national basis, composed of comrades who participated in leading mass struggles, brought together a section of the American working class, comrades from mines, steel, textile, marine, farming, railroad, the South, etc., including section organizers, trade union functionaries, unemployed leaders and youth.

School Correctly Organized The correct internal organization of the school enabled the students to work collectively and maintain Bolshevik discipline. As Communists we always maintain the fundamental basic form of organization wherever they may be—so also the school. The unit meetings were held regularly each week and the unit work aided in co-ordinating the work of the various committees.

The students, in addition to their regular dues payment, contributed three cents per week from their weekly 50 cents subsidy to the work of our heroic German Communist Party, developing political sensitivity and international solidarity. The following committees were organized to carry out the internal organization; political and social life of the school: (1) Health and recreation committee, which organized sports, hikes and mass exercises each morning during the school. (2) Social-cultural committee—organized mass singing, plays and open forum discussions.

(3) Housing committee—to check up on the cleaning of rooms; sanitation, general welfare and caretaking of the property of the school. Librarian—care of the librarian and literature.

The organization of the school itself is a real lesson on how to organize to work collectively. Many weaknesses manifested themselves during the term (sectarianism, lack of critical self-examination of shortcomings, group-consciousness, tendencies of white chauvinism) but, in the main, the instructors and students worked together collectively in a comradely and disciplined manner.

The comrades were divided into six groups—each group electing its own leader, the leaders working collectively with the instructors, planning and organizing group discussions, individual discussion, individual study, etc., checking up on production. This was carried out in the following manner:

(1) Group leaders were responsible, first, to see that each member of his group received the necessary material for each assignment.

(2) That the schedule of study and group discussions were carried out and organized in a disciplined manner.

(3) That the group leaders read the material over in advance, in order to prepare and lead the discussion and involve every member of the group.

(4) All fundamental questions were discussed in the group with the object of clarification and all disputable questions were referred to the conferences of the general body.

(5) That the group leader pay special attention to any comrade who was lagging behind the rest of the group; at the same time giving ample opportunity to those who could advance more rapidly, to do so.

(6) Every group to meet at least once every week, to check up on their work, criticize the weaknesses of the group in general and the individual comrades in particular, in order to make better plans for the next week.

(7) Group leaders held regular meetings to check up on the production of the school as a whole, mistakes made, shortcomings, and

how to increase the production of the class.

(8) A library was available, consisting of practically all the publications of the International Publishers and all current literature, making it possible for the comrades to read additional material that would help to advance the studies.

(9) Each group was responsible to contribute at least two articles to the Wall-paper (besides individual articles) in competition with their competing group on the life of the school, criticism of the weaknesses reflected in the work of the school, progress made and experiences in the field.

Used Socialist Competition The principle of Socialist Competition is seldom used in the American Party. It is a powerful instrument at our command, which when we learn to master, will be an added force to the revolutionary movement.

Comrade Stalin in his speech to the 17th Congress of the C. P. S. U. said "In reality victory was secured and won by a systematic and fierce struggle against all sorts of difficulties" . . . one of the methods for overcoming these difficulties was "The development of competition and shock brigade work among the toilers."

This principle was applied by the instructors to our work here in the school.

We had the problem of getting a lot of work done in a comparatively short time. Among the students, some comrades were more advanced than others, some could study faster than others, some had difficulties in reading, some were strong on certain subjects and weak on others. The comrades were practically all young workers, relatively new in the Party, with many petty-bourgeois illusions and habits and strong tendencies of individualism.

To overcome these in the short period of the school was a tremendous task that challenged the Bolshevik determination of our Party instructors.

These problems face every Unit, every Section of our Party. They can be solved collectively, with the proper application of Socialist Competition. Our comrades are good comrades—they WANT to overcome

Practical Work Must Be Enriched By Theory

these shortcomings, but they need the HELP OF ALL OF US.

Through Socialist Competition we were able:

(1) To bring these shortcomings to light and thus help to overcome them.

(2) To raise the production of the whole school; by helping the weaker comrades, and more developed comrades advanced still further.

(3) To understand Socialist Competition as a powerful weapon to aid us in our practical work.

(4) To study individually and to develop and clarify ideas collectively.

(5) THE POWER AND EFFECTIVENESS OF COLLECTIVE WORK.

We learned that Socialist Competition does not mean that one comrade could see how far ahead he or she can get of another comrade, or one group to get ahead of the other, but he had as our task the strengthening of the Party.

To do this, we had to be self-critical, examine ourselves individually and collectively, in the light of our work in the school, effort, discipline, activity, etc., in order to put in our best efforts, and to help the other comrades by our experiences and to learn from them; thus we all go ahead.

The task of all of us, after the conclusion of the N. T. S. is to continue further the study of Marxism-Leninism, by spreading the knowledge gained by us amongst the workers, through the organization of Workers Schools, study circles, neighborhood classes, trade-union schools, amongst the unemployed; to develop local cadres in our Districts to carry out the line of our Party.

It is our responsibility in the every-day struggle to carry into practice the application of revolutionary theories acquired in the N. T. S. Every Party member must become politically conscious of our Central Committee to establish and continue the regular systematic training of trained organizers and professional revolutionaries.