

Demonstrate Saturday Against Forced Labor, Relief Cuts!

See Page Two

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Daily Worker

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

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING
CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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35,000 MINNEAPOLIS WORKERS IN SYMPATHY STRIKE

Steel Unions Rush Preparations for Nation-Wide Strike

NRA Report Confirms Communist Analysis Fascist Gangs Threaten 6 Ala. Defendants Freed By Nation-Wide Protest

Gov't Trying To Hide Real Meaning of Darrow Findings

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Darrow Board is getting too hot for form of administration that the White House announced late today that the Board will be abolished by May 31.

WASHINGTON—Clarence Darrow turned today upon Johnson and Richberg of the N. R. A., who attacked him yesterday for his bitter assault on the monopoly character of the N. R. A., and returned their assaults with interest.

He did more. He threatened that he would make public material even more startling than that already made public by his Board.

Charging that Johnson and Richberg has completely evaded his charges, Darrow retorted: "It is exceedingly unseemly for a man occupying a public position in this country to assume that the nation is his personal property, and any criticism as a personal affront," with Richberg and Johnson obviously as the point of his attack. He urged the N. R. A. to retain its "expert evasions" to write further answers to the charges.

By MILTON HOWARD
Through the Darrow report, the immense, sharp claws of the Blue Eagle now stare the masses in the face.

It is no longer the amiable, Rooseveltian bird that was supposed to wing the masses of the people to the noon-day of another "prosperity."

It is a savage, predatory, beast which has fastened its knife-like talons into the throat of the working class, and the "little man," the shop-keeper, the petty-bourgeois.

The N. R. A. Blue Eagle is the vulture of Wall Street monopoly capital.

And on its back rides the smiling Roosevelt.

FOR a little more than a year the Roosevelt honeymoon has been going on.

During this year, so filled with rotten promises, 810 of the biggest Wall Street corporations showed the fattest profits since the crisis broke in 1929, profits of \$410,000,000.

During this year, the working class saw the cost of its daily necessities soar from 15 to 150 per cent. It saw its wages held down by the use of the N. R. A. codes while prices rose.

During this year, the toiling farm population saw its meagre income dwindle before the terrific rise in the cost of raw materials, chemicals, fertilizer, machines.

The Darrow report reveals some of the reasons for this joyous honeymoon of Wall Street profits.

The Roosevelt-N.R.A. honeymoon is over.

NORMAN THOMAS called the N. R. A. codes part of a "planned economy." The Communist Party proclaimed that the whole Roosevelt N. R. A. program was directed toward intensifying the wage slave exploitation of the Wall Street monopolies. The Darrow report confirms this to the hilt.

"To give sanction of the government to sustain profits is not a planned economy, but a regimentation for exploitation."

Yes, precisely that is what the whole N. R. A. program of Roosevelt is—to regiment through an increasing reactionary terrorism the whole working class "for exploitation."

"The control of a market which is obtained by force of monopoly maintains profits by diminishing or restricting production, that is, by decreasing wealth and lowering standards of living. It maintains profits by lowering costs of production, that is, by lowering

(Continued on Page 2)

Noted Playwright Appeals for Strengthening Fight on Terror

BULLETIN (Special to the Daily Worker) BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 21.—Six of the revolutionary workers arrested in the Alabama terror were released here this afternoon, while over them hung the threat of the White Legion fascists.

This does not mean that the Alabama terror is ended. Twelve to fifteen of the strikers are still in prison.

The protests against the terror must be continued.

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
Yesterday's Daily Worker carried a story from Birmingham telling of the immediate peril to the lives of six militant workers held in Jefferson County jail.

It must be realized that this danger is hourly becoming more threatening and that only the most vigorous protest can save these imprisoned Communists from torture and probable death.

It must be realized that the White Legion is a fascist band of degenerate gangsters who are under direct orders of the reactionary rulers of Alabama; that these gunmen are in close contact with the police and give the police orders—the White Legion will stop at nothing in their effort to wipe out Communism in Alabama.

No amount of terrorism can stop the growth of Communism, because it is rooted in the best elements of the awakened Negro and white masses—but the ignorant fascists of Birmingham are completely unaware of the meaning and strength of the working class movement.

They labor under the delusion that the fighting solidarity of the Negro and white workers is due to the activity of a few "Northern agitators," and that a campaign of terror and murder will enable them to boast of having "stopped Communism."

In view of the urgency of the situation, I suggest the immediate formation of a Committee of intellectuals to investigate the illegal activity of the White Legion in Alabama, and to report on the fascist terror which is being launched against the working class.

It must be observed that fascist violence is breaking out in many sections of the United States, as part of the frantic effort of the ruling class to break the solidarity of the workers.

In San Francisco, Galveston, San Pedro, Buffalo, the demands of striking workers have been answered by fascist oppression. I therefore suggest a committee to combat the open spread of American Fascism, with immediate reference to the

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Call Mass Protest in Detroit Tonight on Frame-up of Negro

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—The International Labor Defense and League of Struggle for Negro Rights have taken over defense of James Victory, Negro worker and war veteran, who is being held on \$50,000 bond on framed up charge of having slashed a Southern white woman living here, Mrs. Kaye, with a razor.

Victory was arrested last Monday in connection with a terroristic hunt organized against Negro masses by Police Department and city officials. About 40 Negroes were arrested in a man hunt, which was whipped up by capitalist press. A mass protest meeting is being held 8 p. m. tomorrow at the Israel Baptist Church, 3900 Russell corner Leeland, under the auspices of the I. L. D. and L. S. N. R. Speakers include Harry Hayward, National Secretary L. S. N. R., Tony Gerlach, District

Secretary I. L. D., Rev. McGahan of Israel Baptist Church, Frank Sykes, local L. S. N. R. Secretary, William Weinstein, District Organizer Communist Party, and Rev. John Bollens, American Civil Liberties Union, who will be chairman.

The I. L. D. has issued a statement exposing frame-up character of the arrest of Victory. The statement points out that workers, professionals, merchants, business people who know Victory well have been interviewed and have testified to his unimpeachable character. The statement demands:

Immediate release of Victory; end to terror against Negroes; immediate withdrawal of police details in Negro neighborhoods; no discrimination against Negro on jobs or relief; no interference with civil rights of Negroes; freedom of speech and of movement for Negroes in all parts of city.

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Emanuel Levin, chairman of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, and a leader of the veterans in their fight for the bonus and Three-Point Program.

Vets Pledge Support Of 3-Point Plan

Rebuff Attempt to Drop Fight for Jobless Insurance

BY SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Group chairmen representing the rank and file of all veterans' organizations united today in repulsing the first attack on the veterans' "three-point program" in the Veterans' National Rank and File Convention.

The attack was made immediately after Emanuel Levin, member of the National Rank and File Committee and Chairman of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, presented the committee's report. The report, first business to come before the veterans assembled in the Washington Auditorium, came out strongly for the program—"immediate cash payment of the adjusted service certificates; repeal of the Economy Act; and immediate remedial relief to the unemployed and farmers."

Jim Beatty, of New York, former marine sergeant, known among the veterans as "The Booming Boiler-maker," was elected chairman for today's proceedings.

Beatty told the veterans: "Don't split your ranks. This is the place to thrash out disagreements," and then proceeded to attack the committee report. He argued for the narrowing of the veterans' program to the bonus demand, and declared chauvinistically that the ex-soldiers should consider only "The American Vet."

Robert Cowan, spokesman for the Cleveland, Ohio, W. E. S. L. contingent, the third largest in the convention, was the first group chairman to reject Beatty's reactionary proposal.

Most of the leaders of contingents who followed Cowan joined in vigorously rejecting Beatty's proposal.

Battle Over Name
The sharpest battle of the day was over the choice of a name, and out of this was revealed the real character of the new party. The Farmer-Labor Parties and groups of Minnesota and Michigan sent telegrams urging the name Farmer-Labor Party be chosen. One telegram came from Governor Olson of Minnesota requesting unity and sending congratulations. John Handley, president of the State Fed-

(Continued on Page 2)

Open Letter to S. P. Members in Next Saturday's "Daily"

Next Saturday's Daily Worker will publish an Open Letter by the Central Committee of the Communist Party addressed to Socialist workers and delegates to the coming Socialist Party convention.

The Open Letter will give the Communist position on the united front, and its attitude toward the growing left trend among the rank and file Socialist workers.

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LaFollette Group Form New Party

Main Object To Stop Masses from Going Communist

(Special to the Daily Worker) MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—Saturday marked the end of an era in Wisconsin political history, when after 40 years the progressive faction of the Republican Party formally split away and formed a so-called third party officially known as the Progressive Party.

In 1894 Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., taking advantage of the agrarian population's discontent with the bosses' rule, founded the Progressive faction of the Republican Party. For 31 years, until his death in 1925, he held the leadership firmly and for four decades it was the predominant influence in Wisconsin politics.

The birthplace of the "new" party was Fond Du Lac. The county of the same name and the town of Ripon was the birthplace of the Republican Party in February, 1854. Aware of the discontent of the masses of workers and farmers and their movement to the left, with thousands finding their way into the ranks of the vanguard of the workers and poor farmers, the Communist Party, and many more thousands voting for the candidates of the Communist Party, the bourgeoisie has found it necessary to create the Progressive Party to check this movement by an organized political group with the demagogic appeal and platform they have put forward.

It is naively stated, "Since Third Party advocates expect to draw strength from Socialists and Communists to make up for loss of votes which will remain in the Republican ranks, many of the policies of Socialists and Communists are expected to be built into the platform."

By a vote of 252 to 44 the delegates voted to organize the party; by 236 to 59 they decided to call it the "Progressive" Party. The same old faces with the same old tactics steamrolled the convention thru in the old approved fashion. William Evjue, editor of the Madison LaFollette organ, wielded the gavel. Philip F. LaFollette, former Governor, was the tally clerk. Herman L. Ekern and other faithful veterans of the LaFollette movement were on the platform.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, who will campaign for re-election this year on the new party ticket, was the principal speaker. On the sidelines were such figures as Walter Singler, president of the Milk Pool that sold out the farmers in three Wisconsin milk strikes, the numerous officials of the State Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party.

Battle Over Name
The sharpest battle of the day was over the choice of a name, and out of this was revealed the real character of the new party. The Farmer-Labor Parties and groups of Minnesota and Michigan sent telegrams urging the name Farmer-Labor Party be chosen. One telegram came from Governor Olson of Minnesota requesting unity and sending congratulations. John Handley, president of the State Fed-

(Continued on Page 2)

Lawson at Protest Meeting on May 28

NEW YORK.—John H. Lawson, well-known playwright, who has just returned from Birmingham, Ala., will speak at a mass protest meeting against the terror now raging in the coal and iron ore fields there, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place on Monday, May 28, 8.30 p. m., under the auspices of the New Masses and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

Steel and Metal Union Urges Unity of All Steel Men

MAKE DEMANDS
Joint Committees in All Mills Needed

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 21.—The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union today broadcast a call, in many thousands of copies, for immediate preparation of mass strikes in the steel industry.

The S. M. W. I. U. calls for joint action of all unorganized workers, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) and of its own union, to win six demands from the companies.

These six demands were to be presented today to the steel companies by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) and the S. M. W. I. U. called for joint action not only in the presenting of the demands but in the preparation of a coming strike struggle.

The text of the S. M. W. I. U.'s call follows:

Brothers and Fellow Workers:
The time for action has come. We can wait no longer. Everywhere the workers are striking for better conditions. They are fighting for higher wages, shorter hours, the right to organize and for union recognition. All steel workers must join in the fight for these demands.

Through five years of depression the employers have cut our earnings, laid off, part-time work wage cuts, and through the speed-up, and in general have lowered our standards of living, while the cost of living has been increased, and the employers have increased their profits.

To this we must call an immediate halt. This can only be done through organization and strike. Every steel worker knows and agrees this is so.

Strike Sentiment Grows
Steel workers everywhere are talking interest. Every steel worker knows what the code for the steel industry, signed by the A. F. of L. leaders and the government, brought to the steel workers. Especially do the Weirton workers know what to expect from the N. R. A. and the President.

The N. R. A. legalized starvation wages, increased the speed-up for the workers, was responsible for the growth of the company unions, and the increased terror in strikes.

The small increases in wages that have been won by the steel workers were only won through the threats of strikes, and the militant strikes led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, in Ambridge, McKees Rocks, Buffalo, and other centers, as well as through the strikes of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. in Weirton and Clairton. But already the bosses have taken away these gains through the high prices the New Deal has brought.

The employers have used many schemes to keep us from organizing, they have set up company unions.

(Continued on Page 3)

Strike Action Follows Bloody Police Attack on Teamsters; Steel Workers Put Wage Demands to Employers

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(Continued on Page 3)

Steel Workers!
Organize and Prepare TO

STRIKE

For

1. 6-hour day — 5 day week.
2. \$1.00 per hour minimum wage, other trades increased proportionally.
3. Recognition of the Union.
4. Abolition of Differential North and South.
5. Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598.
6. Equal rights for Negro Workers.
7. Against the Speed-Up.

Join The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union!
FIGHT IN UNITY WITH ALL STEEL WORKERS

FRONT PAGE OF THE CALL FOR UNITED STRIKE ACTION, ISSUED IN THOUSANDS OF COPIES BY THE STEEL AND METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION. THE SEVEN DEMANDS OF THE STEEL WORKERS ARE GIVEN ABOVE.

Fight Against 2,000 Walk Out Smith Grows In New Orleans In Auto Union Dock Strikes

M.E.S.A. Members Vote San Francisco Strikers Reject Lewis Offer To Break Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—Struggle against expulsion and the splitting policies of Matthew Smith, leader of Progressives, Educational Society of America, and his machine is growing as the Constitutional Convention of the organization, to be held here Thursday, May 24, approaches.

At a meeting Friday night of Local 7, which the previous week had repudiated suspension of John Anderson, leader of Progressives, Smith's henchmen tried to keep Anderson out. Anderson, however, forced his way in, just in time to see Smith sneaking out the back door.

About 70 per cent of the workers remained, while some of those that went out returned. A new chairman was elected and the meeting proceeded. Election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention took place and Anderson was elected practically unanimously—another decisive repudiation of Smith's anti-red drive. It is reported that Smith, having been defeated at Local 7, is planning to transfer its funds to Local 1 and to break up Local 7.

A published statement of Anderson and Mack exposes concretely the reactionary policies of the Smith clique, and calls on the membership to unite against these policies around the program of:

1. Relief for unemployed and struggle for passage of Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598).

2. Against low wages and wage cuts;

3. Fight against company unions and discrimination and for right to organize in unions of own choice;

4. Against N.R.A. and arbitration schemes, against police vio-

lence against strikers and attempts to outlaw strikes;

5. For Trade Union Democracy in M.E.S.A. and against A. F. of L. policies;

6. For struggle against A. F. of L. leadership, for united action with A. F. of L. rank and file Auto Workers Union, as well as with unorganized,

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Building Trades Workers Join Walk-out; Other Unions to Act

30 ARE INJURED
Sentiment for General Strike Grows

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 21.—Following a bloody police attack on striking truck drivers, 35,000 members of the Minneapolis Building Trades Council voted to go out on a sympathy strike today in support of the truckers.

The sympathy action against police terror will begin at 5 p. m. today, and will paralyze all building activity in this city.

Representatives of other unions called meetings for late today to discuss plans for a general strike. Scab drivers, who attempted to break through the picket line, even with police help, were beaten, and the contents of their trucks dumped into the street. The city had deputized 1,600 armed thugs.

Police swung their clubs at striking truck-drivers in the city market today in an effort to get the trucks with perishable vegetables moving.

The truck-drivers valiantly fought the police. Over 30 persons were injured, of whom half were police. It was only when the police rushed to their weapons and pulled out riot guns that the strikers withdrew, waiting for picket reinforcements. After the battle nearly 5,000 strikers and sympathizers were massed in the produce market. Women and youth were among the most militant in the strikers' ranks today.

Battles have been going on between the strikers and police for the past three days. Yesterday 15 women were clubbed and sent to the hospital.

Sentiment for a general strike is developing among the workers throughout the city. Communists and members of the unemployment council led in the picket line, while A. F. of L. leaders, and their Trotskyite hangers-on, are trying to eliminate Communist participation from the strike.

Five workers were arrested on the charge of causing the disturbance in the produce market.

Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson, who several days ago threatened to call a general walk-out of the strike, today negotiated with the truck-owners. The workers are refusing to arbitrate so long as the police make efforts to help the scabs break the strike. Governor Olson is endeavoring to use the Regional Labor Board to arbitrate in the usual manner, that is, by sending the workers back without granting their demands, and then forcing them to accept the results of the arbitration after the strike is broken.

The Communist Party today issued a call for a general strike of all workers in Minneapolis, organized as well as unorganized.

They call on the workers to answer Governor Olson's threats of calling out the armed forces to break the strike by urging all workers to join a general walk-out.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union of Minneapolis is issuing a call to all metal shops for a mass meeting on Wednesday night at 329 Cedar Ave., to decide on a strike.

The Regional Labor Board itself, meanwhile, is bringing pressure to force strike-breaking arbitration, as they fear the temper of the workers is being aroused to a high pitch against the terror. The response of the 35,000 building trades workers was made through an appeal of the truck-drivers for assistance in their strike, and against the terror.

The companies refuse to deal with the union on the question of hours and wages.

800 Taxicab Drivers Strike in Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 21.—Taxicabs were off the streets in this city today as 800 striking drivers set forth demands for a \$15 weekly minimum salary and against the system of renting their cabs.

The offer of the owners to reduce the rental to \$2 a day has been rejected.

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Committee of 100 Calls For N. Y. Demonstration Saturday; Chicago Police Jail Jobless

Relief Bureau Stops Rent Payment; Plan Forced Labor

NEW YORK.—The executive committee of the Committee of One Hundred today issued a call to all affiliated organizations to mobilize their entire membership for a united demonstration and picket line before the office of Commissioner of Welfare Wm. Hodson, at 50 Lafayette St., on Saturday, May 26, at 10 a. m. All organizations are being asked to send their delegates to the next regular meeting of the Committee of One Hundred which will convene on Wednesday, May 23, at 8 p. m., at 20 E. 20th St., and to have their demands formulated for presentation to Hodson. Tentatively, it is planned to have one delegate from each organization on the committee which will present the workers' demands to Hodson.

In its call, the Committee of One Hundred especially emphasized the recent announcement of the Department of Welfare in slashing 20,000 off relief, and the immediate need of mobilizing all workers to defeat this latest move of the Welfare Department.

Order All Rent Payments Stopped In its instructions Home Relief Investigators, the Department of Welfare states: "In order that the Bureau may remain within its appropriation for the month of May, no rent allowances will be included in any check drawn for delivery during May."

While in the past the Home Relief Bureau has paid only about 70 per cent of the rents of Home Relief clients, this new announcement is intended to stop all rent payments. The Downtown Unemployment Councils have issued and circulated 20,000 leaflets exposing the eviction policy of the Home Relief Bureau and exposing the new cash relief set up schemes of Mayor La Guardia. Similarly, the Bronx County Councils are issuing 10,000 leaflets calling upon the workers in the neighborhoods to demonstrate at the Home Relief Bureaus to defeat the eviction policy of the relief bureau.

Homeless Men Mobilize For Demonstration

In defiance of the police ban on street meetings of the unemployed, the Action Committee of Gold Dust Lodge, run by the Salvation Army and the Action Committee of the Municipal Lodging House, held a meeting yesterday in 25th St. and First Ave.

The Action Committee of the Flop House is mobilizing all men in the Gold Dust Lodge and the Municipal Lodging House to march in a body to 50 Lafayette St. Saturday.

Jail Eight Relief Workers For Picketing

NEW YORK.—Eight relief workers, members of the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees and the Recreation Leaders Association, were jailed today while picketing before the Port Authority Building. Inside, Everett Kontner, their supervisor on Project AS 107, was being "tried" for intimidating workers for organizational activities, and by threatening workers who were organizing the project. Kontner, according to the pickets, had attempted to set up a company union on the project.

Call Rent Strike

A rent strike has been declared by the tenants of 1428 Crotona Park East, in the Bronx. The tenants are striking for a 10 per cent reduction in rent and against the eviction notices already sent to four tenants. The landlord has refused to meet the demand of the tenants, and is acting together with the other landlords of the block and the Landlords Association.

The struggle of the tenants is under the leadership of the Crotona Park East Block Committee, affiliated with the Bronx County Unemployment Council.

Trade Union Section Delayed on Account Of Press Breakdown

The appearance of the New York Trade Union Section was necessarily delayed until today on account of a breakdown of the Daily Worker press. The Monday edition had to be rushed to another printing plant, where it was impossible to make adjustments necessary to print the Trade Union Section.

SECTION 2 MEMBERSHIP MEET

NEW YORK.—All members of Section 2 are called to an important membership meeting tonight at 8 p. m. at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St. All unit meetings which, by arrangement, take place at 6:30 p. m. today, must be over before 8 p. m. to allow all members to attend.

Will Demonstrate Against Latvian Fascist Terrorism

NEW YORK.—To rally the American workers against the fascist dictatorship in Latvia, the International Labor Defense, New York District, has organized a demonstration Wednesday, May 23 at 12:30 noon.

With fascism recently clamped down in Latvia and Bulgaria, this demonstration, to take place at Rockefeller Plaza, 50th St. and 6th Ave., where the Latvian consul is located, will be a mobilization point in the fight against fascism and the new danger of war it brings.

"Mass militant protest must be the answer of the workers of the United States to Latvian fascism," declares a statement of the I. L. D., calling all workers to come to this demonstration on Wednesday. "By consistent struggle against developing fascism in the United States can be waged without a struggle against fascism in other countries."

Phila. Seamen Demand They Control Relief

Seamen's Delegation in Washington Cites Baltimore

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Philadelphia seamen, citing the efficiency of worker control of federal relief to marine workers in Baltimore, today presented to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration demands for "a seamen's project in Philadelphia, controlled by an elected committee of seamen under the supervision of a federal administrator."

J. R. Gardiner, secretary to the Director of the Administration, replied that correspondence regarding the setting up of a project in Philadelphia is now going on between officials here and in Philadelphia. He said, however, that he was not in a position to outline the policy and that those who could were out of town. He advised the delegation to return next Monday to see W. J. Plunkert, Relief Director. The seamen said they will.

Exposing the Seamen's Church Institute's racketeering administration of federal relief, as Baltimore seamen expressed the Y. M. C. A. Anchorage grafting, John Quinn, J. J. Smith and E. Redden, the seamen's committee, explained to Gardiner:

"Approximately 200 seamen are totally unemployed in the port of Philadelphia. Scores, who have protested against unbearable starvation rations and treatment, especially in the Seamen's Church Institute, are blacklisted from relief. The Seamen's Church Institute has very unsanitary conditions; linen is not changed sometimes for three weeks; many sleep in the same bed without a change of linen. The food consists of a very poor grade of cereal, old and served with diluted, skimmed milk, a bowl of soup containing left-overs from the Institute's public restaurant, more soup same as dinner, with the exception of spaghetti and ground meat once a week instead of soup.

"Sunday, same thing except one meat sandwich weighing one-eighth to one-twelfth of an ounce. "Those attending church service are served first whether or not they are on federal relief. Fresh fruit and coffee are served to those attending church, those not attending are refused fruit. Any protest on the part of the seamen is met with assault by armed thugs."

The federal government allows 40 cents per day to the Institute per man on relief. Seamen, led by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployment Council, have organized and have been protesting for weeks. Friday they marched to federal relief headquarters in Philadelphia and sent a committee of five in to place demands before Marie Steward, director. For weeks they had been demanding a seamen's project other than the Institute. Miss Steward asked them how much it would cost. They proposed a South Second St. building that would cost \$100 a month.

Today the delegates, elected at a mass meeting of the seamen, demanded seamen be placed in charge of registration and care of a seamen's project; that all care of the project be done by seamen on relief, through a rotary system; that no seamen on relief be compelled to work outside; that there be no discrimination because of race, nationality, color, creed, organizational or political affiliation; that no seamen on relief be compelled to do strikebreaking; that clothing be supplied at the direction of the seamen's elected committee; and that all outgoing jobs be filled by seamen on relief.

CORRECTION

In the issue of May 21, announcing that four clubs of the Young Circle League in New York had decided to take part in the United National Youth Day Demonstration, an error was made in the headline which should have read Young Circle League Vote To Join N. Y. Youth Day March and not Young Socialist Vote To Join N. Y. Youth Day March.

Chicago April Relief Slashed Twenty Per cent

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 21.—Police dispersed 300 workers who attempted to hold a demonstration for increased relief at the Spring St. Relief Station today. Cruising squads prevented the workers from assembling. Two workers, including the business manager of the Hunger Fighter, the Unemployment Council's newspaper, were arrested. Spring St. Relief Station was the place where Andrew Guerriero was driven to desperation by starvation and after sitting in the waiting room eight full days without even setting an interview, wounded a case worker. Guerriero, the victim of the roughest kind of deal from the relief station had exhausted every "respectable" method of getting relief, and was driven to the breaking point by the hunger of his family and goading by the relief officials.

28 Per Cent More Apply For Chicago Relief

CHICAGO.—Relief in Cook County was slashed 20 per cent during April, according to figures just released by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. Relief expenditures for the month averaged \$23.08 per family as compared with \$32.38 for the previous month.

Increased misery due to C.W.A. lay-offs and the deepening crisis caused a 28 per cent increase in the number of families on relief rolls. The total sum spent for relief rose only 3 per cent in the same period.

While grocery orders remained about the same in terms of dollars, the rising price of food, due to the combination of inflation and drought, cut the amount of relief in terms of actual food. It was the appropriations for rent, light, gas and coal that were slashed, to make the great "economy" recorded for April. Further proof of this fact is the great increase in the number of evictions in the last month. The capitalist press here carries lying stories about the significance of the relief Commission's figures. The Chicago Times carries the headline "Figures on relief show strides here toward recovery" in an article today, based on the report. The basis for these misstatements is the fact that Chicago had a smaller increase in relief expenditures than the other major cities.

La Follette Group Form New Party

(Continued from Page 1)

eration of Labor, urged them to discard the "Progressive" designation and adopt "Farmer-Labor," claiming that if they did not they were appealing to the numerous liberal groups in the state.

Against Class Name Phil La Follette was given the last word on the choice of a name and clinched the debate by a nationalistic speech ending with the words, "I am convinced that the great bulk of our people are not farmers first or laborers first—we must appeal to them as Americans, and not on the basis of their occupations. For whatever my judgment is worth, I think it is a fatal error, an irretrievable blunder to launch this as a class party. Change the word 'American' to 'German' and it sounds like page torn from Hitler's autobiography."

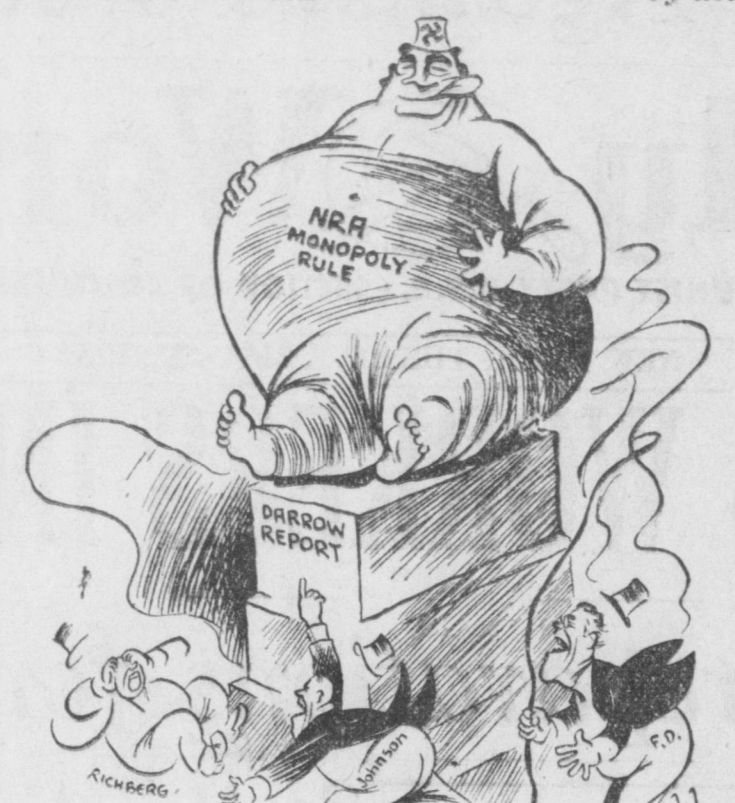
Socialist "Opposition" Joseph Rebolz, a Milwaukee Socialist, expressed it as follows to the convention: "As a sincere progressive I am opposed to a fourth party movement. I am for the return of the 1924 Progressive-Socialist third party movement. Socialists and Progressives united in 1924 and polled approximately five million votes, but when we separated where did we get?"

He need not worry, however, since his party is already busy laying the basis for cooperation of the two parties. To quote from the last paragraph of a long editorial in the Socialist Milwaukee Leader: "If the Progressives form a new party, this will throw a new element of division into the ranks of the advanced forces unless some sort of an alliance could be made between the new party and the Socialist Party. In any event, after election, the legislators elected on the new ticket would work with the Socialists in the Legislature to a certain extent. In the heat of a campaign, if there would be no working alliance made, and competing candidates for the same positions should be nominated by the two parties, some bitterness would be unavoidable, yet the Socialists know that their enemies are not the Progressives, but the capitalist system, the capitalist class, the capitalist press, and the two old capitalist parties!"

Bob La Follette's speech climaxed the convention. Throughout the entire speech he espoused the policies of Roosevelt and claimed to the credit of the Progressives in Congress the New Deal and so forth. A few questions give us a clear picture of the class interests and character of the new old party. "President Roosevelt is showing the way to better and cleaner things not only in government but also in trade and industry. He is showing concern for the welfare of the common man. No one can deny that the principal achievements of the present administration had their origin the years of effort by progressives, and have been accomplished since March 4, 1933. By active cooperation between the President and Progressive senators and representatives within and without the Democratic Party."

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Wages of New York by del



The Unveiling

Darrow Report on 2,000 Walk Out NRA Confirms C.P. Study of 'New Deal' Dock Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

wages and reducing the living standards of the workers." So that is how, in the last 12 months, Roosevelt helped the Wall St. monopolies to increase their profits to over \$410,000,000 by "lowering the living standards of the workers."

The Communist International, in the report of its 12th and 13th Plenums, pointed out how in all capitalist countries the governments are assisting the biggest monopolies to maintain and even to increase their profits at the expense of the masses and small producer through the mechanism of getting control of the raw material supplies.

The Darrow report confirms this development. It states: "Complaints come from small business that they cannot pay the minimum wage set by the codes. Analysis shows that this difficulty arises out of the increased costs of production, WHICH HAVE THEIR ROOT IN HIGHER PRICES FOR RAW MATERIAL (one of the evidences of monopolistic tendencies).

The N. R. A. was to "regulate industry" in the interests of the people. And Norman Thomas and the A. F. of L. leaders asked for places on the N. R. A.

The N. R. A. is nothing but the instrument for cutting more profits out of the hides of the masses, said the Communist Party and the Daily Worker. We must not "improve the N. R. A. as Thomas urges. We must destroy it as an agency of Wall Street."

The Darrow report confirms this Communist analysis to the full: "The anomaly arises from that form of administration that monopolistic combinations are expected to enforce against themselves a law to prevent monopoly."

Darrow expresses amazement at the extraordinary monopoly grip exercised by the N. R. A. He sees in this some kind of miscarriage of the purpose of the Roosevelt government. He does not see that it was precisely to accomplish the tightening of the Wall Street monopoly grip that the N. R. A. was created by the Roosevelt administration.

The N. R. A. has failed, declares Darrow. On the contrary, the N. R. A. has succeeded in achieving at least part of its set out to achieve, the solidifying of the economic policy of the big Wall Street monopolies.

The Roosevelt government is dismayed by the Darrow report. They didn't bargain for this blast of truth. The Darrow report board was created by Roosevelt and Johnson to give the masses the impression that some of the "defects" of the N. R. A., which was bringing such palpable misery to the masses, would be "investigated and improved."

Now Johnson and Roosevelt have what they ordered—an honest investigation of the N. R. A. And it is they who are leading the fight to squelch and crush it. The Darrow board is being cursed by Johnson for doing exactly what the N. R. A. was created to do—to give a truthful report of conditions under the N. R. A. They are trying to wipe out the impression of the report. But they cannot erase the view which it gives of the Roosevelt-Wall Street government.

The Darrow report gives an extraordinary confirmation of the Daily Worker analysis of the N. R. A. The Communist Party of the United States based itself on Marxist-Leninism in its fight against the N. R. A. slave codes.

The N. R. A. "planning" will "give the masses a chance to use the codes for their own benefit," Norman Thomas told the American working class.

On the contrary, answered the Communist Party, the words of Lenin will come true: "The advance of capitalism leads to the ever-growing power of monopoly capital into ever new sections of the population."

2,000 Walk Out In New Orleans Dock Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

aniously to support the strike committee. The longshoremen declared that they will not return to work unless the strike of the seamen, cooks and marine firemen is also settled, that the strike committee has the only power to negotiate with the shipowners and that the terms of settlement must be submitted to the strikers for approval. Reports from Portland and Tacoma show that similar action has been taken in these ports, but the reactionary leaders of the I. L. A. still have a grip on the situation in Seattle. A wire from San Pedro stating that the local membership of the I. L. A. backs Lewis is false, for the question of giving full power to Lewis was never taken up at a membership meeting for fear that the strikers would override the proposal.

Edward P. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor who is here to lead the work of strikebreaking, has issued a long-winded statement warning the city against the strong Communist element in the strike. The strikers are aware, however, that it is the Communist Party members and the Western Worker official organ of the Communist Party on the West Coast, that have given the best leadership, guidance and assistance to the strike.

McGrady advised Lewis that a unanimous vote of the District Executive dispenses with consultation with the membership of the union. Meanwhile the ports are tied up tight. An attempt to load lumber aboard a ship in Oakland was frustrated by a mass picket raid.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union has recruited over a thousand new members in San Francisco during the course of the strike. Reports from other ports show that the M. W. I. U. is growing by leaps and bounds.

Demand All Strikers Be Represented

SEATTLE, Wash., May 21.—The Marine Workers Industrial Union has demanded that no negotiations with the shipowners be made in San Francisco without representatives of all ports being present at the negotiations. The M. W. I. U. proposed today that a delegation of striking seamen and longshoremen proceed at once to Frisco to participate in whatever negotiations are being made.

Leaders of the International Seamen's Union, fearing the militancy of the rank and file, have not called a strike meeting of the seamen. The membership of the union, however, has demanded that one be called at once.

In the port of Tacoma the captain of the S. S. Topila has offered to concede to all demands of the striking seamen.

A united picket line has been set up in Marshfield, Ore. All labor organizations are represented on the strike front: International Longshoremen's Association, National Lumber Workers Union, Fishermen and Cannery Workers Union. Communists are playing a leading role in the strike.

The harbor at Everett is completely tied up. A demonstration led by the International Longshoremen's Association at the Unemployment Council has forced the relief heads here to agree to give striking longshoremen relief.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—There is a mighty rumbling among longshoremen against Polly Baker and his I. L. A. henchmen, who have sold them out many times, and kept them separated into deep sea and coastwise groups in order to retain a stranglehold over them, and prevent united action of the rank and file. The unemployed seamen are carrying on a militant struggle for control of their own relief. Crews of two ships bound for the West Coast have struck in solidarity with the striking seamen and longshoremen on the Coast.

Gangs Threaten Six Defendants Freed in Alabama

(Continued from Page 1)

brutal terror being carried on in Alabama.

Immediate Action The most vigorous immediate protest is necessary to save the six imprisoned workers in Birmingham. Their doom is being prepared.

The White Legion, co-operating with the police, is determined to make an example of these men. They prefer to carry out this murderous plan by legal means, but they are aware of the weakness of the frame-up case on which they are now relying. The charge of vagrancy is a stupid absurdity; and there is no evidence which will hold on any more serious charge.

History of Case The history of the case is as follows: after the arrests were made, it was the desire of the police to hold these Communists for "ineiting to murder" on the ground that their leaflets distributed among "ignorant" Negro strikers were responsible for the murders in the coal and ore areas.

Inasmuch as these murders were the cold-blooded work of company thugs attacking strikers without provocation, the charge seems unbelievable. Nevertheless, the plan to pin these deaths on strikers and their Communist advisers was definitely under way.

Ten miners were arrested and charged with murder, and warrants were issued for 30 more. This placed the A. F. of L. bureaucrats (who were nominally leading the strike and actually making every effort to break it) in a very tight position.

If they permitted the charge of inciting to murder to stand against their enemies the Communists, they would also be forced to acknowledge that union members had followed this incitement and were mixed up in the violence which had swept the strike area. The A. F. of L. misleaders, Lipscomb, Brown, Finch and Colos, realized that such a frank frame-up of their own men would completely discredit them. They therefore wired Washington denying that strikers had been responsible for the murders and placing the blame where it belonged—on hired gangsters sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

This spoiled the scheme concocted in the feverish brains of the police and the White Legionnaires. They found that there was not even a flimsy basis for the charge of "inciting to murder." But they are still determined to destroy the six Communists, either by a long term on the barbarous chain-gang or by direct lynch tactics. The series of brutal raids which have taken place on workers' homes in Birmingham during the past ten days have been largely for the purpose of collecting evidence which would be sufficiently damaging to connect the imprisoned workers with charges of stimulating race riots, calling on the Negroes to kill their white bosses, etc., etc. Since no such nonsensical appeals exist, and since the only groups in Alabama who are doing their best to fan the flames of race hatred are the White Legion, the police, and the bosses—it naturally follows that the bloody campaign against Communists is being forced into illegal channels.

The six tollers in Jefferson County Jail may be handed over to the White Legion at any moment. They may be released under the pretense that their cases are dropped, and picked up by Legion gangsters in the very shadow of the Court House. They are at the mercy of lawless Fascism, which is trying to crush free speech and working class organization in Alabama. The widest protest must be organized instantly.

Their danger increases every day, every hour!

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SPORTS Milk for the Kiddies

IT IS now a number of years since the cry of the starving kiddies came out of the darkness and clutched at the heart of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, as she sat in her golden mansion and dreamt of a way of bringing a little cheer into this benighted world. The name of Hearst has always been associated with the higher things of life and philanthropy fitted in well. Particularly, giving milk to children. Of them is the kingdom of heaven; and our first duty, ladies and gentlemen, is to the children.

So it is now a number of years that we have had the Milk Fund Bouts. Mrs. Hearst tries to feed children milk so that perhaps they can grow up strong enough to fight for our country in the wars Mr. Hearst works so diligently to bring about.

What kind of milk the babies get out of Mrs. Hearst I don't know. Nor do I know how many bottles they get. But the fighters get plenty of sugar. It was a fighter of a man, who said that charity should never leave home. In one famous fight for a worthy cause, Mr. Philanthropy Sid Terris collected \$30,000 and Mr. Philanthropy Ruby Goldstein grabbed \$25,000, both more or less, and the philanthropy was out \$3,000 or more. They finally caught the philanthropist, however, and made them disgorge some philanthropy. Neither Mr. Terris nor Mr. Goldstein have ever smiled since then.

MRS. HEARST'S promotions have always brought plenty of dough. Her hirelings have usually managed to secure the services of the best puggers. The fight between Jimmy McLarin and Barney Ross next Monday night, May 28, is an example. The customers will flock to the Madison Square Garden Bowl in Long Island.

It is impossible to exercise the budgeon on this thing. It is the first "natural," as such affairs are defined in the parlance, since Al Singer and Tony Canzoneri engaged in their initial bout at Madison Sq. Garden, before Singer became the champion. Twenty-one thousand people packed the Garden to see that fight. It ended in a draw, and the decision was disputed in every hallowed place where the devotees of the game foregather. That was in the days when Singer was being primed for the title.

Mr. Ross now holds the title Mr. Singer once held for Mr. McLarin is the waterweight champ who once dexterously laid Mr. Singer out, Signor Canzoneri, who once, too, unexpectedly laid Mr. Singer out, thus bringing untold woe to men who were willing to back up their opinions with color, is now finished. The press-agents, who are always worshipful of authority, quote his opinion for release in the news-

"Gloves," he said, "don't tickle."

NATIONAL LEAGUE		INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE	
Cincinnati at Boston, postponed; rain.		Buffalo	000 000 000 0-4-0
St. Louis	101 000 000 2-2-2	Toronto	010 010 000 2-0-0
New York	000 210 000 3-9-1	Montreal	002 023 002 8-11-0
Hallahan and V. Davis; Bowman and Mancuso.		Rochester	300 050 000 8-14-1
Pittsburgh	300 032 120 11-17-0	Oakland	000 000 000 0-0-0
Philadelphia	001 020 010 4-10-2	Helena, Stacks; Kleinknecht, Harrell and Lewis	
French and Padden; Pearce, A. Moore and Todd.		Albany at Baltimore will be played 8 p. m.	
Chicago	400 001 203 10-16-2	AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Brooklyn	030 011 040 9-8-1	New York	000 002 103 5-13-0
Lee, Bush, Jinning, Malone, Weaver and Hestnett; Herring, Carroll, Beck, Leonard and Lopez.		Cleveland	320 201 01x 5-14-0
		Philadelphia	000 000 000 0-0-0
		St. Paul	000 000 000 0-0-0
		Washington	100 102 001 5-11-3
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Pittsburgh Councils Build United Front On Jobless Demands

Unemployed Delegation To Present Demands on May 28

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 21.—In reply to a letter from the Allegheny County Unemployment Councils, Eric H. Biddle, state relief administrator, was forced to agree to meet with the delegation of unemployed workers on Monday, May 28, at his office in Harrisburg.

In the meantime, the Unemployment Councils are continuing their demand that the entire State Relief Board meet with the unemployed workers delegation on Tuesday, May 29.

From Western Pennsylvania alone, more than 50 delegates elected by the locals and sections of the Councils are expected to be in Harrisburg on May 28. The drive for signatures to the petition listing the demands is rapidly approaching the original goal of 50,000. The Harrisburg Councils are making arrangements to obtain a hall for the delegates.

AFL Locals Endorse Jobless Bill HR 7598

NEW YORK.—Four more A. F. of L. locals have endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), adding their name to the thousands of A. F. of L. locals and other working class groups and organizations which are demanding adequate unemployment insurance.

The latest A. F. of L. local to endorse the Workers' Bill are: the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Local 1 of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Plasterers Local 179 of Youngstown, Ohio, the Journeymen Tailors, Youngstown, Ohio, and the Watchmakers Local 421 of the International Jewelry Workers Union of New York.

Jobless Defeat East St. Louis Relief Cut Plan

United Front Consolidated, Jobless Worker Writes

By a Worker Correspondent
EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., May 21.—About 150 workers, incensed over the attempt of the St. Clair County Emergency Commission to institute forced labor, marched on the Rose Lake School in Fairmont City relief project. Relief workers on the job joined the marchers and refused to continue on the job. The men, members of the A. F. of L., Hodcarriers Local 142 and the Federal Employees Association Local 100, demand that all relief work be paid at the rate of 75 cents an hour for a six-hour day, five-day week, a 50 per cent increase in relief, free milk to the unemployed and free clothing, household utensils, rent, heat, light, gas, water and electricity, and free dental and medical care.

WIN PARTIAL DEMANDS

Several hundred members of the Unemployment Councils here mobilized on short notice and attended an open hearing at the City Council on Wednesday, May 16, on the demands of the unemployed. The president of the City Council, a self-admitted fascist sympathizer, refused to grant a hearing to the spokesman of the Unemployment Councils, and permitted Lieberman of the Socialist-controlled Unemployed Citizens League to monopolize the floor. Rank and file members of the U. C. L. who raised grievances were quieted by Lieberman.

Carl Smith, Mary Wells and Edith Brisco, representing the Unemployment Councils and the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, after several times attempting to get a hearing, together with the entire Unemployment Council delegation, went to Mayor McNair's office.

Mayor McNair was forced to take care of several emergency cases and to sign a note to the Councils and the Steel Union for a permit for mass meetings on the South Side, where J. & L. controlled police refused to grant a permit.

Mayor McNair promised to take immediate action in behalf of the shantytown men, who are facing eviction from the railroad properties, and he promised to speak at a future meeting of the City Committee of the Unemployment Councils.

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JOBLESS DEFEY COPS; DEMAND RELIEF

Attempts of New York police to intimidate this parade of flophouse workers failed as they marched on the national headquarters of the Salvation Army. The jobless workers exposed the fact that graft was going on in the funds that were used for their miserable food. The unemployed workers demanded not only immediate relief but passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598.

Steel Union Prepares for Strike Action

(Continued from Page 1)

they have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for industrial police, spy systems, and all kinds of so-called welfare schemes, to keep us away from a real workingmen's union that will fight in our interests. The A. A. Leaders' No Strike Policy

Despite this, thousands have joined the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union and have, through over 60 strikes in the past two years, won increases in wages and better conditions in many important mills. The S. M. W. I. U. has shown in action the road to better conditions and higher wages. Other thousands of steel workers have joined the Amalgamated Association, expecting that the officials of this A. F. of L. union would lead them in a fight for better conditions, but the top officialdom of the A. A. true to their traditions and policies of friendship with the employers, have refused to fight.

When the rank and file of the A. A. decided to fight over the heads of the officialdom, as in Weirton and Clairton, the International officials, together with the N. R. A. Labor Board, openly betrayed the strike and sent the workers back into the mills without gaining their demands.

S. M. W. I. U. Calls for Unity

The rank and file of the A. A. and some of the honest local leaders, have begun to revolt against such officials and against the no-strike policy of the A. F. of L. In their last convention in Pittsburgh, they have decided to fight for better conditions and more wages over the heads of the International officials. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union aims to unite the members of the A. A. and the unorganized for the coming strike of all steel workers in the industry. This policy of the S. M. W. I. U. has already had its effect in influencing the rank and file of the A. A. to fight for a militant class struggle program.

This was expressed at the recent A. A. convention, where the rank and file of the A. A. leadership, decided to fight for the following demands:

- 1.—The 6-hour day, 5-day week;
2. \$1.00 an hour minimum wage for common labor, other trades to receive increased wages in proportion;
3. For abolition of the differential between the North and the South; 4. For equal rights for Negro workers; 5. For recognition of the union, and the recognition of the mill and department committees to adjust grievances; 6. For Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598, now before Congress.

The S. M. W. I. U. welcomes this action, expressing the sentiments of the rank and file of the A. A. and pledges full support and united action for the realization of these demands.

Tight Drops Demands

We warn all steel workers, however, not to depend on the decisions of the convention alone, for already the Tigue-Leonard machine has begun to knif the decisions of the convention. They have sent to the A. A. lodges forms for presentation of demands on May 21, calling only for recognition of the union and not mentioning the economic demands adopted by the convention. This is a continuation of their action at the convention where they fought against all proposals for strike action, and proposed instead arbitration and support for the Wagner-Connelly Bill, intended to outlaw all strikes.

They are doing everything in their power to defeat this strike even before it starts. The leaders of the opposition in the Amalgamated Association, who show signs of fighting against the officialdom and in the interests of the steel workers, must show this in action by insisting that the demands presented to the bosses shall be the full set of demands adopted by the convention. Also they must insist that the workers themselves through broad elected rank and file committee shall participate in carrying on all negotiations and that there be established the united action of the workers of the A. A. and the S. M. W. I. U. together with the unorganized.

The opposition leaders must break openly with the Tigue-Leonard machine. Only the opposition leaders who will accept and fight for such a policy will be fighting in the interests of the steel workers.

We appeal to all the members of the A. A. to be on guard for their own interests and for the interests of the rest of the steel workers.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union has throughout its existence explained to the workers that only through their own organi-

zation and through struggle can they win better conditions. The S. M. W. I. U. has shown in life that it is the organization of the steel workers, through the fights that it has carried on for the interests of the employed and unemployed steel workers. The S. M. W. I. U. today calls on all steel workers to follow this example and organize themselves and strike for better conditions. This is the only road that leads to better conditions.

For One Industrial Union

The S. M. W. I. U. organizes all the steel workers into one industrial union. It unites the Negro and white steel workers, foreign-born and native steel workers, the men, women and youth in the industry, into one industrial union with locals in every mill. The S. M. W. I. U. guarantees real democracy and control in the hands of the rank and file. It opposes the policy of dependence on the good will of the employers, as preached by Mike Tighe and Leonard, and in its stead puts forward the policy of militant action on the part of the workers.

We call upon all unorganized steel workers to organize themselves into the S. M. W. I. U. organize locals in your mill or department, and get your fellow workers to join. Only a strong S. M. W. I. U. assures a successful strike in the steel industry against the ruthless steel trust with its company unions and terror. Only the tried and militant methods of struggle of the S. M. W. I. U. can lead to a united victorious struggle.

We call upon all the steel workers organized and unorganized to get up united action committees in the mills and departments for the fight for improved conditions and for the preparation for the strike of the steel workers on a mass scale. We urge that everywhere there be organized united parades and mass meetings to make the preparation for the strike effective. We urge that our members and sympathizers take the lead in the organization of such united committees in all mills

and departments and build the S. M. W. I. U. into a powerful organization in their mill.

The S. M. W. I. U. has proven its sincerity for united action in every struggle of the steel workers. In this same spirit we call for united preparation and carrying through of the strike. Regarding the demand for recognition, we stand for the policy of joint action on the part of the A. A. and the S. M. W. I. U. against the company union, and for the establishment of the union shop in each mill, through a joint agreement of both unions where both exist, with the democratic right of the steel workers to join any union of their choice. We of course urge the steel workers to organize themselves and build the S. M. W. I. U., because its program and policy and leadership alone meet the needs of the steel worker. We also wish to point out to the steel workers that we stand always ready to unite with the membership of the A. A. into one fighting organization of the steel workers.

Such united organization can, however, only be achieved by defeating the policy of Mike Tighe and company, and by removing those elements he represents from all positions of influence among the steel workers. The building of a strong S. M. W. I. U. is the best beginning to achieve one united fighting union in the industry and for the immediate carrying through of a successful strike.

Forward in united front of all steel workers to gain better conditions and higher wages!

Smash the company union!
Organize, Unite, Prepare for Strike.

Note: We urge all locals of the S. M. W. I. U., all locals of the Amalgamated Association and individuals to order the above in leaflet form, and all individuals who wish to distribute them. Send your order to 929 Fifth Ave., Room 511, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1,000 copies for \$1.50. Small bundles of 100 for 50c.

"Real Silk" Strikers Kept Out Of Labor Board "Hearing"; AFL Heads Delay Refinery Strike

6,000 Oil Refinery Men Demand Fight for More Pay

GARY, Ind., May 21.—The sell-out of the oil refinery workers which has just taken place with the postponement of strike action has aroused the rank and file workers to a high pitch against the A. F. of L. leaders in control of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers. The A. F. of L. officials promised the workers that they would get higher wages and better conditions for them once they were organized. The majority of the 6,000 workers of the Calumet refineries have been in the union for some time now, but nothing has happened.

The A. F. of L. leaders have stalled the workers off continually until lately when pressure of the rank and file forced the leaders to talk of strike to win a 20 per cent wage increase with back pay from last September and recognition of their union.

The strike was all set for Tuesday, May 8, but was called off at the last minutes by the International President on "request" of Secretary of the Interior Tokes. At that time, 1,000 men had already laid down their tools and walked out of the Empire refinery and the officials had a hard time to get them to go back.

At a mass meeting of refinery workers called May 10 the Trade Union Unity issued a leaflet pointing out the treachery of the officials and this resulted in a great response from the workers. The officials had strong-arm squads working to stop the leaflet distribution and they raised the Red Scare at the meeting.

Workers stood up and said it was their officials who were breaking the union and the Communists were doing the right thing in exposing the officials.

At that time the plans were to pull out only part of the refineries (Shell, Empire, Sinclair and others) leaving the Standard Oil (largest in the world) still in operation under the guise of protecting the "public."

On May 18, the strike was put off altogether after a fight lasting until midnight in which the International Vice President Fred Phillips, Business Agent T. B. Fisher and others threatened to outlaw any strike. The men gave in only on the promise that the officials would call a strike if the refineries refused to make a settlement with the union.

The revolutionary workers know very well that these officials will never take any action to improve conditions for the workers. The opposition is being built up to fight for control of the union by the rank and file.

New Haven Jobless to Protest Inadequate Relief, Demand Endorsement of H.R. 7598

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21.—Mayor John W. Murphy and other city officials have been invited to attend a meeting of the Unemployed Protective Association at the meeting to be held at Fraternal Hall, 19

Demonstration to Back Sherman Mills Strikers Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—A demonstration, sponsored by the Knitgood Workers Industrial Union, in support of the strikers at the Sherman Knitting Mills, 797 Broadway, Brooklyn, will be staged tomorrow at 7:30 a. m. in front of the plant. The strike is for the purpose of keeping the 35-hour week and organization in the shop. All knitgood workers are urged to take part.

Knitgood workers, especially those who work in open shops, are urged to bring their grievances to the union at the following addresses: 131 W. 28th St., Manhattan; 103 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, or at 388 Stone Ave., in East New York.

Department Strike Wins in Firestone Co.

By a Worker Correspondent
AKRON, Ohio, May 21.—Workers in the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plant number one, are showing more each day their determination to struggle for better wages, and working conditions.

Girl band builders in department 16-B, semi-drum tires, refused to work Wednesday morning, May 16, until they were granted a 10 per cent increase. Although there were only seven or eight involved in this short stoppage of work, the bosses were in a hurry to settle with them to keep it from spreading.

The tire departments 16-B and 17-B are organized 85 per cent in the A. F. of L., but so far the union leadership has not so far any demands for the improvement of their conditions.

The workers themselves are showing their willingness to fight for better wages and against the speed-up, and are openly talking against the company union, which has little support within the factory.

There are all kind of attractions dangled before the workers' eyes to make them think the Firestone is a nice place to work and to keep their minds off organizing for struggle for more wages. The company is opening up a large game preserve for their employees, but we are not fooled by all these gifts. We know why we are getting them. It is because of their fear of the growing discontent within their factory against the low wages and the terrible speed-up.

Girls Get 10 Per Cent Increase in the Band Building Section

Elm St., Friday, May 25. The newly organized unemployed group, affiliated with the National Unemployment Councils, demands endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) and jobs at trade union wages or adequate cash relief for all unemployed workers.

Hosiery Men Struck After NRA 'Election' Brought Co. Union

By a Worker Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—In a demonstration of rank and file solidarity and militancy unparalleled in open shop Indianapolis, 1200 full-fashioned knitters and sympathizers picketed at the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, accompanied by the entire force of the National and Fulton Street Mills, Real Silk subsidiaries. The strikers remained firm in the seventh week of their strike for union recognition, increase of wages to union scale, and abolition of the bonus and penalty system.

Picket lines continued intact despite open provocation, police brutality, vicious paid advertisements, published by employers in the capitalist press, anti-picketing decisions, and the presence of imported armed thugs masquerading as "special deputies" who rode through the city in armored cars terrorizing both strikers and private citizens.

Struck After N. R. A. 'Election'

The strike arose out of workers' dissatisfaction with an N. R. A. "election" held last October. At this "election," 3,000 employees of Real Silk were asked to vote on whether they should be represented by their own union or a company union. The vote went for the company union by about 2,000 votes. But only the 600 actual knitters were qualified to vote—only they could be represented according to the by-laws of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers (A. F. of L.). The vote was padded by intimidated office workers, firemen, waiters, and specially hired temporary help.

Six months of negotiation proved futile. Then, declaring themselves 100 per cent for their own union, the knitters went on strike. So did the workers at National and Fulton, where, although the N. R. A. election resulted in an overwhelming majority against company unions, the workers again found they were tricked by the Roosevelt machinery.

Police Terror

Under the guidance of A. F. of L. labor misleader Smith, the militant Real Silk workers were held down while scabs came into the mill to take their jobs. After two weeks of this the rank and file took picketing into their own hands. They formed strong picket lines to block entrance for scabs and those employees who continued to work.

At this juncture the employers resorted to importing armed hoodlums—an act of terrorism which aroused such militant opposition that after a week these thugs disappeared. Not, however, until the police agreed to "protect" scabs and their property did this occur. Since then the police have engaged in their regular function of strike-breaking, beating up workers, and shooting at peaceful pickets and neighboring citizens.

Injunction Issued

As a climax to their strike-breaking activities, the police ordered the picket lines dispersed. An injunction against this order was obtained by the strikers—an injunction which lasted only one day. Now a decision of the Indiana Supreme Court has upheld the police in their attempt to end picketing.

But rank and file strikers continue to picket despite the legal machinery and brutality used against them. Nor have they been stopped by a strike-breaking decision of the National Labor Board upholding the company union until next October. After this ruling the Communist Party of Indianapolis immediately put out leaflets urging the strikers to take the fight into their own hands. The leaflets further urged the election of a rank and file committee to take over the conduct of the strike and fight for three demands. These demands are:

- 1) Recognition of a union of the strikers' own choosing;
- 2) increase in wages;
- 3) replacement of every striker.

The last of these demands is in sharp contrast to the position of the A. F. of L. union organizer. As a result of the leaflet's influence over the strikers, this labor betrayer declared that between the employers and the Communist Party, he preferred to trust the employers and deal with them. As another evidence of his betraying role, he demanded the removal from the picket line of volunteers from the I. L. D. and the Unemployed Council.

Rank and File Barred

Militant strikers, however, voiced support of this Communist leaflet at a strike meeting. They declared they could see nothing wrong with the leaflet, which realistically stated their true demands. They also responded, against their organizer's expressed wish, to a May Day leaflet distributed by the Communist Party calling for a demonstration.

Since two arbitrators sent from Washington have already failed to break the militant spirit of the strikers with suggestions of sell-out compromises, the latest attempt of the strike-breaking class-collaborators is a National Labor Board hearing set for May 22 in Washington. True to their role of labor misleaders, A. F. of L. officials have chosen themselves as a committee to speak for the strikers at Washington. Not a rank and file worker is on this committee, as the Communist Party is pointing out to the workers.

Thus the stage seems set for one more sell-out of the workers at the hands of collaborating A. F. of L. officials and the N. R. A. strike-breaking machinery.

— ALL COMRADES WELCOME —
NEW CHINA CAFETERIA
Tasty Chinese and American Dishes
PURE FOOD — POPULAR PRICES
848 Broadway bet. 12th & 14th St.

BIRO-BIDJAN
A Jewish Autonomous Region
Soviet Government Grants Jewish Pioneers In Biro-Bidjan An Autonomous Status
This Great Historic Event Will Be Celebrated
SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd
Madison Square Garden
All Mass Organizations Will March to Madison Square Garden With Their Banners, Placards and Bands
Every Friend of the Soviet Union Is To Be Present at the Gigantic Rally on June 2nd
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1
Buy your tickets in advance. Be sure that you will not be disappointed. ICOR OFFICE, 799 Broadway, Room 514, New York.
MORNING FREIHEIT, 25 E. 12th Street, New York.
WORKERS BOOK STORE, 50 E. 13th Street, New York.
WORKERS CO-OPERATIVE COLONY OFFICE, 2700 Bronx Park East, New York.
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION, 131 W. 28th Street, New York.
GOLDSTEIN'S BOOK STORE, 363 Sutter Ave., Brownsville

WEDNESDAY EVENING
ANDRE CIBULSKI IN SOVIET SONGS
FESTIVAL and BAZAAR — MANHATTAN LYCEUM
66 East Fourth Street

Labor Rouses the Waterfront

XII. Socialist Party Leaders, Seamen, and Communist Party

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

WHILE seamen were fighting to hold control of relief, the unemployed throughout the city of Baltimore were complaining against being required to sign a pledge which was practically a pauper's oath in order to get home relief.

Seamen's delegates approached the People's Unemployed League and proposed a united front for seamen's control and against the pauper's oath. This P. U. L. with a paper membership of 15,000 and 1,200 active members, was organized by six middle-class professionals, college instructors, a lawyer, a minister and a Department of Justice official—including four prominent Socialist Party members. Two of those prominent "Socialists" here, the seamen and replied, "The best thing we can do is to give each other our blessing and let it go at that."

S. P. Won't Cooperate

"You mean we can say we don't mind each other and scam," the seamen's spokesman interpreted. Yes, that was it. The Socialist Party unemployed leaders flatly refused to cooperate with the most dramatic and historic working-class movement Baltimore has ever seen! They did even more. They declined a seaman's offer to support an unemployed demonstration led exclusively by the Socialist Party.

These developments followed cur refusal of the P. U. L. to form a united front with any unemployed who insisted upon "dragging in the Communist Party" even though a united front already had been established between the Communist Party and unemployed groups. Any unemployed who accepted the cooperation of the Communist Party, in short, were untouchables to Socialist Party unemployment leaders. The Communist Party, from the beginning, however, threw all its resources into aiding the seamen's movement.

The seamen report that the Socialist Party, as such, not only held aloof from the waterfront struggle, but allowed, if it did not direct, one of its street corner speakers to declare to a waterfront crowd that the marine workers were "trying to lead

the taxpayers around by the nose." Socialist leaders deny this, and unfortunately the seamen did not obtain the name of the speaker. However, one Socialist leader told me "he didn't think" it happened, and added, by way of defense, "The only one it could have been was not in the Socialist Party at the moment, and he has been taken back in over the protests of some of us."

I asked Francis Trager, Johns Hopkins philosophy teacher and one of the Socialist Party founders of the P. U. L., why no united front was formed.

Why No United Front

"That goes back some time," he replied. "There's never been a successful united front movement here. In 1933, the Communist organizer and the Unemployed Councils came to P. U. L. leader and proposed a united front. The P. U. L. was willing to form united front with the Unemployment Council, but they insisted on dragging in the Communist Party."

"But there already existed a united front between the Unemployment Council and the Communist Party, and you were asking them to break it as the price of the P. U. L.'s joining?"

"Yes, if you put it that way."

"And the Socialist Party never has taken any stand on the seamen's movement?"

"We've had a good deal of discussion of the seamen's movement," he said, "but the Socialist Party never took an official position because we never had a successful united front. The seamen never proposed one to delegates' meetings of the Socialist Party."

Trager admitted, however, that the General Council of the P. U. L. had a "thorough discussion" of the matter on April 21, and still took no position.

Milton Berthold, organizer of the Relief Workers' Protective League—composed of former P. U. L. members who were expelled for "non-payment of dues," what the Socialist leaders called "taking on a partisan character," that is, for being penniless and militant—had something to add.

"When the united front for May Day was proposed," he said, "A. E. Monsell, a wealthy S. P. member,

replied they might consider it if you make it only against human nature and not against capitalism, because I'm a capitalist myself."

"Some weeks ago, a delegation of unemployed who were being led by the Socialist Party from New York to Washington, stopped in Baltimore. Representatives of the International Labor Defense, the Seamen and the Relief Workers' Protective League, proposed that we join their demonstration, to support their own demands. They refused, saying they had no time to consider it in a regular meeting."

It was, in short, the same old story of prominent "socialists" supporting the workers' enemies by resisting all efforts toward unity. In this connection it is more than coincidence that some of the "socialists" are personal friends, close associates, of State Relief Director Harry Greenstein. The latter urged me to advise the seamen to follow a policy "such as the P. U. L. follows!"

Communist Party and Seamen

What of the Communist Party and the seamen?

It was as a result of the Communist Party's policy to root itself seriously in the basic industries, to become the leader of the day-to-day struggles of the working class for its smallest, most immediate needs as well as for final freedom from oppression, that the marine workers rallied to the revolutionary waterfront struggle. Not "Red agitators" financed from New York, as Greenstein charged, but Baltimore workers, responding to the Communist Party's program, led this waterfront movement.

Those 125 or so who joined the Communist Party while more than 4,000 went through the Seamen's Project under seamen's control, drew directly upon the Communist Party's program for guidance, and sought the advice of the Party in applying it.

In addition, the Communist Party rallied other workers to support the seamen by donating their pennies in critical stages of the fight, by mass demonstrations, etc., by every mass organization in which it had any influence.

Party's Shortcomings

It was a shortcoming of the section leadership of the Party that, with limited forces and facing

many rapidly developing struggles, it was unable to give sufficient guidance to the seamen—it failed to show the way to put down the leftist tendency that isolated the seamen from other proletarians. It failed to show the way to build a united front from below despite the opposition of Socialist leaders and others, who objectively served the ruling class while supposedly attempting to lead the working class.

The seamen's failure to establish a united front from below was perhaps their most serious shortcoming. It was due, in part, to the absence of strong Unemployment Councils away from the waterfront; and to the failure to do serious, long-continued work toward winning the membership within the P. U. L. and the A. F. of L. on united front issues. It was due also to simple failure to properly apply the united front from below tactic. In April the Waterfront Unemployment Council did call a United Front Conference on relief. In it a number of P. U. L. delegates and some A. F. of L. members as well as International Workers Order and other mass organizations participated.

They held a mass demonstration, with 1,200 participants, on the street opposite a transient relief station. During the meeting, a worker came forward and presented a copy of the pauper's oath statement which relief officials were demanding that he sign. This was read at the meeting and denounced—but neither immediately after this meeting, nor later, did the United Front Conference or the Unemployment Council take up the case of this worker or do any serious work with the rank and file of the P. U. L. on the pauper's oath. The P. U. L. later succeeded in having the pauper's oath "amended" and, although it still included most of the vicious aspects, the P. U. L. prates of its "victory" on the pauper's oath.

The Communist Party local leadership fell short, however, in the application of the Party program for rendering every possible support to the seamen's movement and all working class struggles. The Socialist Party and the Socialist-led P. U. L. adopted a deliberate policy of refusing co-operation, objectively hampering the waterfront struggle.

(To Be Continued)

PARTY LIFE Formalism and Red Tape Strangle Mass Recruiting

"Laxity Has No Place in Revolutionary Movement," Y.C.L.'er Writes

"At the recent Party convention the youth problem was stressed. The Party intends to increase the membership of the Y. C. L. far ahead of the Party. How does the Y. C. L. carry out its task? In the vein of self-criticism, I would like to criticize the League.

"I have been in the revolutionary youth movement for the past four years. I recently decided to join the Y. C. L. since I felt that was the place for all revolutionary youth. I made out an application for membership. I waited one week and then received a letter asking me to come to Section 1 from where I would be assigned to a unit. I came there at the appointed night and waited around for more than two hours. Nobody showed up! I let the matter rest for two weeks and then decided to try again. This time, however, I met one of the comrades there and explained my case. She told me that the organizational committee would meet the following night and that she would take up my case there and then notify me the day before the unit meets. Up to the present time, five weeks after I had made out my application, I have not received an answer.

"Such laxity has no place in a revolutionary movement. If we intend to win over the majority of the working-class youth, we must make a very strict discipline to attract and hold them to our organization.

"Comradely,
B. S.
"A Y. C. L. COMRADE."

The writer of this letter raised the problem of the formalism and red tape that still continues to discourage and drive away many

sincere young workers from the revolutionary movement.

We thank B. S. for his persistence and for raising the problem publicly. It will help in directing fire against those responsible for such situations. The criticism of Section No. 1 of the Y. C. L. will be looked into immediately with an effort to correct the complaint that has been made.
Y. C. L. BUREAU.

Join the Communist Party

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

MAY DAY IN HELPER

By a Mine Worker Correspondent
HELPER, Utah.—The city of Helper has never seen bigger excitement since the state of Utah has existed than on May Day. Just because the workers were going to parade and celebrate the Workers' Day.

When I first stepped on the sidewalk on May Day, when I came to town, I met four ignorant fellows with clubs in their hands. They were active on the bosses' side during the coal mine strike last year, and we all know that yellowjackets from last year will sting you just the same.

Before the May Day parade, a committee from each organization went over to the Dr. Mayor E. F. Cloutier with resolutions, and he didn't expect it. He tried to be as nice as hell to the workers, but he already uses the fascist salute.

Scab Printers Are Employed to Make Home Relief Cards

By a Home Relief Worker
NEW YORK.—Since cash relief will come into effect about May 21, we have been rushed to death preparing cash relief cards and our usual food tickets.

Two weeks ago we ran out of cash relief cards. No one knew why. Yesterday we found out that the relief officials had been employing the demagoguery of the LaGuardia, Roosevelt, and Co. New Deal. They had been bargaining with New York City printers who employ union help, and discovered that they could do better by going out of town to some scab shop. This they did and so showed themselves in their true light to the hesitant class-conscious workers in our office.

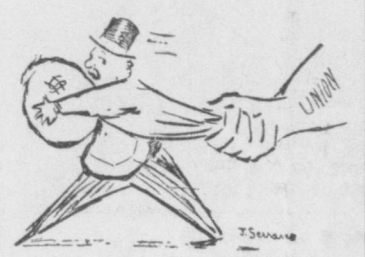
These workers were actually waiting for a break from these reactionaries. Our salaries have been reduced from 20 per cent to 30 per cent, and still these workers claimed that a "gentlemanly and peaceful approach" would get us our cuts back.
They see all now, however.

METAL STRIKE WON BY MILITANT LEADERSHIP

Most of Workers' Demands Granted Because of Firm Tactics of S. M. W. I. U.

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—I would like to say a few words about the strike we won. Yesterday we found out that the relief officials had been employing the demagoguery of the LaGuardia, Roosevelt, and Co. New Deal. They had been bargaining with New York City printers who employ union help, and discovered that they could do better by going out of town to some scab shop. This they did and so showed themselves in their true light to the hesitant class-conscious workers in our office.

Friday noon the organizer of our Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union came up to the shop where I work, Sanitary Dash Corporation at 121 West 19th St., and put forward our demands: Recognition of our union; increases of 20 per cent for wages below \$25, of 10



per cent for wages above \$25, and of \$4 to \$6 for wages from \$14 to \$20. In our place we also have needle workers, and for them we demanded a 10 per cent increase plus restoration of a 5 per cent cut which the boss made several weeks ago.

Our organizer Lustig presented our demands in a clear and class-conscious manner. The boss, however, tried to argue that he is a good boss, he wants the workers to make a living (and he believes they are even making a living under the old wages) but he must meet competition.

Comrade Lustig put him "right on the spot" by telling him "competition is your worry, while our worry is to understand and get our demands." The boss did not even want to discuss the terms and the recognition question. So Comrade Lustig said to the committee, "Come on! We're on strike!"

We all went down except for a nephew and a brother that remained upstairs, also a cutter (who was all in and as highly satisfied, for I feel that I am being of real help to the factory. The thing that pleases me most in my observation of Soviet industry is their laboratories—the completeness with which they are equipped. They have marvelous possibilities for research in industrial problems. The laboratory in which I work is equipped 100 per cent better than any I had the privilege to work in in the U. S.

The boss started to maneuver by telling us that he wants to settle with the committee but he doesn't want to have our organizer at the settlement. We told him, however, that if he wants to settle, then let him call up the organizer, and together with our boss we'll go up. Seeing that this maneuver was a failure he called up our organizer this morning (May 15th) and we started to discuss the demands. He gave to each member of the committee a typewritten sheet of what he consents to and what he rejects.

Well, the three-day strike made him compromise on everything. The skilled man for whom we demanded a 10 per cent increase he offered 5 per cent but gave in and agreed on the 10 per cent. Young, unskilled workers he offered a 10 per cent increase whereas our demands call for 20 per cent and we settled for 10 per cent. Here's where our organizer and the committee failed to fight strong enough for the 20 per cent demand. Our demand failed to understand why our boss opposed this demand vigorously. This, I understand, was a maneuver on the part of the boss to break up the unity between the young and the old workers. As to the young workers for whom we put out special demands, they got just half our demands, increases from \$2 to \$2.50, and needle workers got 10 per cent—5 per cent raise, and the 5 per cent wage cut back.

However, it was a great victory for both the union and the workers. The union can go ahead and tell the workers of other shops—"Go ahead, get organized—all workers will get wage increases, and your jobs will be safeguarded."

Get Nothing for Overtime Making U.S. Navy Supplies

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Bell Telephone Laboratories, subsidiary of Western Electric, on West Bethune St., is busy working overtime, 60 hours a week, manufacturing radio apparatus and supplies for the United States Navy. At the same time the workers are not being paid for overtime. The silly pretext is that not all workers are putting in overtime and the company (kind-hearted souls) doesn't want to pay one group more than another, because, they say, that wouldn't be fair. This is a sample of the Bell Company's fairness while they speed up war preparations.

Sequel to Tale of the \$1.39 Check

By a Metal Worker Correspondent
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Daily Worker of Feb. 27 shows a photo of a check for \$1.39 paid to a worker in Grand Rapids by the Grand Rapids Brass Co. for eight hours' work—and thereby hangs a tale; a nasty, unclean, capitalist tale.

The worker received this check on Feb. 5 for work performed on Jan. 31. He was paid at the rate of 17 cents per hour for doing work, and more of it, than he did in the same plant five years ago for 80 cents an hour. For three days he tried to get some satisfaction from

the company, but all that he got was the run-around from official to official.

He took the check to both of the daily papers, explaining to them that the N. E. A. code in the Fabricated Metal Industry wasn't being done right by; but the editors weren't even mildly interested.

He then wrote to the Regional Board of the N. R. A.

He received a letter from the N. R. A. agents to the effect that they had recorded his complaint and that he need not write to them again about it; this on Feb. 26. On April 11, he received a letter from the Grand Rapids Brass Co., asking him to come to their office. He was received graciously and was handed the \$1.81 and asked to sign a paper stating that he had now received his full pay for Jan. 31. They explained it was a bookkeeping mistake.

The worker knows that it was not an error, for that same day many of the others received checks even smaller than his; and though they grumbled about it they took it lying down.

And he has also learned which side the N. R. A. is on. He was shown that the N. R. A., instead of "going down the line" on the cheating bosses, called chiselers, sent in the worker's name to the masters—thus exposing him to the blacklist of all the shops in the city.

DISCRIMINATION

By a Worker Correspondent
TOLEDO, Ohio.—My husband is on charity and he went to look for work. They said the people wouldn't get work first. So I wonder why my husband did not get work.

I went down to the State Employment Office in Toledo. They told me he could not get the work because he didn't have second citizenship papers in America. He is married to an American girl, was from the State of New York and my mother came from County Kerry, Ireland. I am an Irish-American and my husband is Syrian. We are real American, more than President Roosevelt is, and I belong to the Unemployed Council.

SOVIET CORRESPONDENCE

The Daily Worker has received a request from a Soviet worker in a tool cutting plant, to be put in touch with workers in American tool cutting plants. Workers who wish to correspond directly with this Soviet worker, write to F. B. Lyskin, Room 11, Apt. 5, 3rd Freydz, 8 Vseobutch St., Moscow, Perovo.

have a knife and fork to eat with, and a room apart from the others to eat in.

Then comes the barn where the workers eat. They are only allowed a spoon to eat with, with the explanation they may fight and hurt each other if given a knife and fork. They are herded in and herded out in lines.

The papers here are quiet about it; not a word is mentioned in the Flint Journal. Just what happens is this: Fisher Body officials, in order to prevent a spread of this oil sanders strike ordered the closing of the entire plant. It is said that they plan to fire everyone of those oil and wet sanders, put them on the blacklist, hire new men at lower wages, and further, they are telling that the A. F. of L. must do something about those workers who use the Fisher Body will not open, and those less brain-minded are afraid that the Fisher Body will close, but the majority of the workers say: "Let them close the plant for all we care. We'll see how long they can stand not making their profits."

First, Second and Third Class Relief at Wayfarers' Lodge

Superintendent and His Chosen Few Get Best Conditions, While Homeless Workers Can't Even Get A Knife and Fork

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Because I was a member of the 165th Branch, National Unemployment Councils, and very active in committees, the relief offices here offered me a job in the relief bureau basement at \$12, which after a few weeks changed to 10, then \$11.50. My duties were to write medical histories for the Federal Transient Bureau. This examination of the men is a graft for influential doctors who are working for fifty cents an hour. (This is a fact, my duties were also asked to make out the doctor's report.)

These examinations are a joke because when a man's teeth need attention, or he needs glasses, or has special deformities of the feet requiring special shoes, or immediate operations for tonsils, etc., he is told gently but firmly that the government has made no appropriations for these things.

They never let me forget I was working for relief (Federal Worker Relief) and when I told them I had to wear as many clean shirts a week as their trained social workers, and look as presentable as before, they wasn't right to ask me to work 10 extra hours a week in addition to my regular hours, unless they were willing to make it up with extra food or clothing orders or cash. I was told if I did not want to work for starvation wages, they could get someone who would. So now I am back on relief—that is back where I started, but I am not as firmly gagged or handcuffed as before.

Conditions in this Wayfarers' Lodge are disgraceful and as your printed letter states as of May 14. It is all true, only he does not state the half of it. For instance; the three dining-rooms there. One is known as the Big Shots Room, where flunkies dressed in white pants and coats serve the superintendents and the other dozen chosen few. White tablecloths, padded silverware that is silverware and everything in the way of ketchups, sauces, pickles, etc. The word is spread around they eat what the homeless eat, but I know different.

Then comes the employed men's room. Men chosen from the ranks of the hungry who do get what the homeless get in the way of food, with the exception that they at least

Board Charge Takes One Third of Pay From Restaurant Workers

By a Worker Correspondent
SPOKANE, Wash.—I am writing to express my opinion of the so-called New Deal. As a non-service employee in a restaurant here, I receive a weekly wage of \$9.60 for a 49-hour week, after \$3 had been deducted for board. Who ever heard of them charging restaurant employees for board before the N. R. A.? On a weekly wage of \$9.60, after you pay room rent, laundry, for your meals on your day off and a few other incidentals, what have you left?

If the employers were so much in sympathy with the workers, then why do the restaurant owners charge their employees for board? How can there be anything in common between the exploiting class and the exploited class? So, from my experience with the N. R. A. I would term it so much bunk. It has cut the hours down, but where is the so-called increased purchasing power?

I sure like Mike Gold. I certainly enjoy his column.

Soviet Laboratories 100% Better Than in U.S., Says Specialist

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—I am at present working as a foreign specialist in metallurgy at a large plant manufacturing electric motors and locomotives. I am highly pleased with the work, and am highly satisfied, for I feel that I am being of real help to the factory. The thing that pleases me most in my observation of Soviet industry is their laboratories—the completeness with which they are equipped. They have marvelous possibilities for research in industrial problems. The laboratory in which I work is equipped 100 per cent better than any I had the privilege to work in in the U. S.

Why Fisher Body Closed Its Plant in Flint, Mich.

By an Auto Worker Correspondent
FLINT, Mich.—After inquiring among the workers, I found that there is a strike at Fisher Body plant No. 1.

On the morning of May 3 the oil and wet sanders went on strike as a protest against the speed-up and the discharge of workers because they dared to protest against speed-up.

The oil-sanders are allowed to make \$1.10 an hour, and the order was to speed them at whatever cost, that through such speed-up they want those workers to bring out twice as much work per day. Six workers protested against the speed-up by refusing to work, for it was impossible. When the bosses tried to fire these six workers, the others,

hearing about it, protested, which developed into a strike of oil sanders and wet sanders. There are about 30 of them, maybe more. One can imagine what beastly driving was going on if those workers were earning \$1.10 per hour and yet they were dissatisfied.

The papers here are quiet about it; not a word is mentioned in the Flint Journal. Just what happens is this: Fisher Body officials, in order to prevent a spread of this oil sanders strike ordered the closing of the entire plant. It is said that they plan to fire everyone of those oil and wet sanders, put them on the blacklist, hire new men at lower wages, and further, they are telling that the A. F. of L. must do something about those workers who use the Fisher Body will not open, and those less brain-minded are afraid that the Fisher Body will close, but the majority of the workers say: "Let them close the plant for all we care. We'll see how long they can stand not making their profits."

There is no picketing. The general talk that the company is short of stock on account of the Cleveland strike is true, but the main reason for the shut-down of the plant is on account of the oil and wet sanders' strike.

It is all that I know so far. I must add that some of the finishers on the small Buick bodies are earning only 46 cents per hour, and set 50¢ a piece as they wait out. We the company is doing its best to make that small Buick for one-third the price of the large.

Unemployment Drives Girl to Attempt Suicide

By a Worker Correspondent
CHESTER, Pa.—Another tragedy from this drama now being played by the Roosevelt-Wall Street government has been heard here today. Dorothy Laramana, a girl worker, 20 years of age, took poison and tried to end her life, and now lies in the Chester Hospital at the point of death.

Just the night before this tragic event, she, with her sister, a married woman with a family, called on the Chairman of Branch No. 3 of the Unemployed Councils and begged him to write letters of application for employment to various factories, and also to try to get a food order for the family, as they were destitute. When the Chairman called at her sister's house, he learned that she had taken poison and lay at the point of death in Chester Hospital.

Comrades—follow workers, wake up! You have the right—you have the power to end all misery by organizing and combating this vicious system of exploitation and greed.

You have the courage, use it!

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

ATTENTION "TWO WORKERS" New York City

Dear Comrades:
As class conscious workers, my wife and I always take pleasure in supporting the revolutionary movement. There are many ways in which this can be accomplished. So, having seen that a bazaar is being planned for the end of this month, we decided to go there, especially as we need a lot of things. But with the few dollars the capitalist class allows us, we must be careful. We must figure out how much we can spend after paying rent, gas, light, I.W.O. dues, union dues, etc. Now we haven't got much to spend, but if we do go to the bazaar we must immediately pay out one dollar (unless we buy tickets in advance, which we can't do.) This dollar is more than we can spare. Why can't the price be brought down to 10 or 15 cents? We will spend the dollar and probably more, but we must have something to show for it.

We believe too, that if the price is reduced to 10 or 15 cents, many more workers will come and, once inside, they will spend more, but at 50¢ a piece as they wait out. We do want to go to this bazaar, but at one dollar admission, it just "can't be done."

TWO WORKERS.

Editorial Note
The admission to this year's Communist Party Bazaar, which is being held on May 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, at Manhattan Lyceum, is lower than any other year.

The daily admission is 35¢, 25¢, if you buy your ticket in advance; Saturday 50¢, and 40¢ in advance; a combination ticket for 5 days is 85¢. Admission on Saturday and Sunday will be free until 5 p.m.

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

The Struggle Against Social Fascism in the Middle West

Minneapolis Unemployed Struggles Liquidated One Farmer-Labor Local; Workers Join C. P.

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN

IN THE Minnesota district we are confronted with a problem of struggle against social fascism, which has also become an increasing problem for a number of states in the Middle West. We are dealing with the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, which in the last elections polled half a million votes. At the present time we find this movement, the illusions in Gov. Olson and the Farmer-Labor Party, spreading into other states of the Middle West, particularly in Wisconsin where a Farmer-Labor Party movement is already established; in the state of Michigan, where a Farmer-Labor Party is being formed, and in South Dakota, Iowa and a number of other states. Just a little while ago the Milwaukee comrades informed me that Norman Thomas sent a letter to Wisconsin proposing that the S. P. shall support the establishment of a Farmer-Labor Party in Wisconsin, and help to establish the third party movement.

Now, comrades, the struggle against the illusions in the radical phrases of the Farmer-Labor Party is a very difficult one, and I think it is necessary for the Party to draw some lessons from the achievements, and especially the shortcomings in our struggle in Minnesota against the Farmer-Labor Party. They have recently held a state convention where, as a result of the growing upsurge, it was necessary to formulate a radical program to satisfy the leftward trend of the masses. In this program the Farmer-Labor Party declares that capitalism is a failure, that it must be abolished immediately, and proposes to take over the industries and to run them in the interests of the unemployed, to feed the unemployed. This program shows many illusions in the minds of the masses. The Farmer-Labor Party is very skillful in its left maneuvers, in order to hide its real program.

What is its real program? As far as the Roosevelt Full Deal is concerned, it has given it full endorsement. The F.-L.P. leaders are state enforcement officers of the N.R.A. When strikes break out they rush to establish strike-breaking machinery of the N.R.A. boards. At the same time they cover up their support of the New Deal and its influence in left demagoguery. For instance, at the same time as they are helping to carry through the Roosevelt program, some of the left leaders of the Party, including the head of the Farmers Holiday Association, make a tour of the whole and denounce the N.R.A. as fascism, and denounce the whole Roosevelt program among the workers and farmers.

What has been our role in the struggle against the F.-L.P.? We can relate a few achievements, not many. Where we have been able to develop a real struggle for unemployment insurance—we have only

developed the sentiment of the rank and file and the A. F. of L. unions—the mass pressure forced the state convention of the F.-L.P. to take up the question of endorsing the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. Of course, they do go in with the idea of supporting the bill, but whatever prestige the H.R. 7598 has, they are trying to develop in support of the F.-L.P. and in the state of Minnesota, when they speak of it, they speak of it as Lundeen's bill. Of course, we do our best to show the workers that it isn't the Lundeen bill and if it will ever be adopted, it will be brought forth as the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

In the city of Minneapolis, by carrying on a struggle on the unemployed field, it was possible to liquidate a local of the F.-L.P. and its leading best elements have come back to the Communist Party. We also find that the recent struggles developed among the C.W.A. and unemployed workers, the struggles which only this week have taken on a very serious form in the demonstrations of last Tuesday and today, are made up to a large extent of followers of the F.-L.P.

At the same time, we made serious shortcomings in the fight against social fascism. First, our ideological struggles are usually confined only to the election period. We do not carry on an ideological campaign and exposure of the F. L. P. Secondly, the F. L. P. is not built of a mass membership as is the Socialist Party; as a matter of fact, they have less than 1,000 dues paying members, but their main base is in the A. F. of L. unions and Farmers' Holiday Association. And it is because of our weakness in the A. F. of L. unions and our slowness to develop opposition in the A. F. of L. that we have been weak in our struggle against the F. L. P. Therefore, when we talk about our trade union work, we have the task of linking it up with social fascism. Although we have concentrated on building the union front, we have been very slow in penetrating the Farmers' Holiday Association rank and file, where there is great ferment and disintegration among the leaders.

The third party movement is a problem which is spreading and, I believe, it is necessary to call attention to this important question. Such outstanding leaders as Congressman Lundeen, Mayor Mahoney and even Governor Olson are leading this third party movement. Only recently, a statement was issued proposing to form a National F. L. P. in 1936 and to run Governor Olson as President. There is no question that there is a definite danger that with the disillusionment of the masses in the New Deal there will be a development of the union front, we have been very slow in penetrating the other districts to organize an ideological campaign against the spreading of the F. L. P. into these cities. I would propose that the Central Committee pay more attention in the press to the program and activities of the Farmers' Labor Party.

Doctor Luttinger Advises:

SUMMER HYGIENE (Continued)
Clothing
As a general rule, it is advantageous to wear outer garments that are light in color rather than those made of dark-colored material. This is because black absorbs more heat than white. White or cream color is therefore black absorbs more heat than white. White or cream color men's suits and women's dresses, as well as widely-cut garments, reflect most of the sunshine and, therefore, have a tendency to keep the heat out of the body.

The question of underwear, in the summer time, is an important one. There is a tendency, particularly among young people, to go without underwear. This is an error; first, because the lack of underwear does not really promote coolness; secondly, because the lack of some material to absorb the perspiration from the skin exposes the individual to sudden chilling of the body, which may bring about a serious condition. We have known many of those "no-underwear heroes" and "heroines" to suffer from permanent sniffing and colds in the head throughout the entire summer. In quite a number of cases, this condition has become the foundation on which chronic nose-infections and sinus trouble have developed. It is not entirely uncommon to come across a number of pneumonia cases, in the middle of summer, almost invariably occurring among those who despise the wearing of underwear.

When choosing summer underwear, as well as outer garments, one must bear in mind how much they will influence the loss of heat from the skin and to what extent they will affect the rate of evaporation of sweat. These two factors depend upon the nature of the material and upon the method of manufacture of the fabric. All materials used for clothing purposes are made either from vegetable fibers, such as cotton and linen, or from animal fibers, such as wool and silk; some fabrics being made from a combination of both.

Animal fibers such as wool have the advantage of being less conductors of heat and more hygroscopic (i. e., they have a greater capacity for absorbing water vapor). Woolen fabrics, therefore, will protect the body from the loss of heat, as well as from the absorption of heat, and at the same time they allow sufficient ventilation of the layer of air next to the skin. This layer of air will not become saturated with water vapor. This is why sweat-shirts are made of wool and the natives of Egypt and Arabia protect themselves against the heat by wearing white turbans (a kind of wide, sleeveless coat), in which they wrap themselves, as a protection against the rays of the sun.

It is too much to expect young people to wear even thin woolen underwear in the summer-time, although these are really the ideal undergarments from the scientific point of view. Fortunately, this is not necessary, because the methods of manufacturing certain fabrics, as we have said above, are such that the rate of sweat evaporation and loss of heat. We may divide the manufacture of materials in two main classes: woven material in which there is a warp and a woof, and knitted fabrics in which the thread or yarn is looped or knotted. When a material is looped or knotted, it is more porous, which means that the amount of air entrapped in the meshes of the fabric is larger and, therefore, such material becomes a non-conductor of heat, like wool. In the winter-time, we ought to favor materials which are woven; while in the summer the knitted cotton goods are looser, more porous and more permeable, which permits the easier evaporation of sweat and a freer circulation between the shirt-sleeve layer of air and the side. Smooth-woven cotton or silk becomes too easily saturated with perspiration and thus forms practically a sheet of water which prevents evaporation from the skin and increases the danger from sudden local chilling from drafts. The rule, therefore, for underclothing, as well as for outer garments, should be: closely woven materials for the winter and knitted fabrics for the summer.

Stop depending for news and information on the capitalist press that favors the bosses and is against the workers. Subscribe to the Daily Worker, America's only working-class daily newspaper.

In the Home

CITY AND FARM WOMEN IN DRIVE AGAINST WAR

"When the last war came upon us and caught us unorganized, we were not able to do what we should have done," writes Mrs. Maggie Pritchard, farmer's wife of Ravenna, Nebraska, who pledges her support of the Women's International Congress Against War and Fascism convening in Paris, July 28, 29, and 30, 1934. "This time we must not allow this to happen again. I was one of the few in this territory that took our lives in our hands to stick up leaflets against the war. I hope that before the next war we will be able to learn that we have a lot of kaisers here at home and we don't need to go across the water."

Mrs. Pritchard is a member of the National Executive Committee of the American Section. In addition to Mrs. Pritchard, there are three other farm women on the National Committee: Mrs. Elba Chase of Hillsboro, New Hampshire, who is a member of the Grange and the New England United Farmers' Protective Association; Mrs. Grace Henderson of Archer, Montana, and Anna Pennypacker, treasurer, report that 30 women representing ten organizations met in the local office of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and launched the campaign for a regional conference to be held on June 30. The delegation to Paris will be elected at this conference.

The committee has already established contacts in Delaware, where the work is being conducted by Mrs. H. D. Waro.

Pittsburgh: Fayette County has been chosen as the concentration point of the Women's Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism in this city in its campaign supporting the Paris Congress.

A sub-committee has been elected to establish contact with the Ladies' Auxiliaries of the U.M.W.A., who will be urged to elect a delegate to the Paris Congress. A local conference will be held in Fayette County to elect delegates to the regional conference in Pittsburgh on June 24.

The chairman of the Pittsburgh committee, which already has 23 members representing various organizations (including the Y. W. C. A.), is Jessie Lloyd O'Connor; the secretary is Sonia Strauss.

In addition to work among the miners' wives, the Pittsburgh Committee is concentrating on a textile factory which employs several hundred women workers. (Textile factories as well as glove and shoe factories are readily convertible to serve war needs.)

The Pittsburgh Committee realized the importance of reaching the women of the mining regions for the struggle against war and fascism and they pledge themselves to enlist their support and active participation in the campaign for the International Congress. Mass meetings and local conferences have been



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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

YESTERDAY a comrade-worker in Tampa, Florida, asked the question: what was meant by the writer in saying that the New Masses weekly often fell into the bad habits of a certain kind of Communist academism?

Of course, this criticism of the New Masses was a minor one, and was inserted into a long column as a bit of balancing self-criticism.

No revolutionary institution or individual should ever be given a blank check of praise. Not until the final victory is won can we rest on our oars, or crown ourselves with the laurel wreath. Leave that to the windy Fourth of July orators.

Self-criticism is the strongest weapon in the arsenal of Communist ideology, and the real guarantee of the final victory. This does not mean the sterile skepticism and doubting of the liberals, of course, but a sharpening of one's tools for action, a scientific dismissal of every experiment that fails, and a constant search for new techniques.

The New Masses is the best revolutionary weekly, I believe, this country has yet produced. It is among the best publications in the international movement. But it has faults, it can be improved, and it is the task of its every reader and well-wisher to co-operate with the editors in widening and deepening its influence by constant criticism (as well as praise).

Coffee, Motor Cars and Eunuchs

ACADEMICISM, in the capitalist countries, has come to be a term of reproach aimed at the intellectuals who have been cut off from the life of the masses.

It is not that one places a crude utilitarian demand upon the arts and sciences. It is capitalism that does this; we don't demand, as that gross vulgarian Irvin Cobb, for example, or that eminent psychologist like Dr. John B. Watson, the behaviorist, give up their science, as he has done, to study psychological ways and means of selling more tons of coffee and making more profits for the exploiters.

No, what Communists say is that art and science under capitalism are rapidly losing the vital force that was theirs in the first flush of the capitalist revolution.

Leonardo Da Vinci was the genius type of artist-scientist developed in the first stages of capitalist expansion. He was a great painter, inventor, architect, mechanic and theorist, who saw life as a whole, and believed the welfare of humanity to be the object of his multifarious labors.

Today, culture under capitalism has split its workers into two camps: half of them are degraded slaves of the profiteers, hired brains that function blindly to turn out adulterated food, perverted and lying journalism, poison gas, an other fiendish weapons of war, patent medicines, jerry-built houses, all the shoddy of this commercial civilization.

The other group serves a different function. Under the Czar in Russia, as well as in our own South during the days of chattel slavery, it was a serious crime to teach the serfs how to read and write. Culture contains a great deal of dynamite, if distributed among the masses. Today the priests and professors of capitalist culture unconsciously do what the Czar did, and keep this culture from the masses.

They surround it with high walls of red tape and a complex "honorable" technical terminology, to use the favorite epithet of Thorstein Veblen, who first attacked this "higher learning" in America.

There are thousands of these presented each year by candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in our colleges. The vast majority are about as useful to the human race, or as understandable, as an inflamed appendix.

They are medieval vestiges of a more vital scholasticism. And the professors who read and write them are spiritual eunuchs, with a philosophy of art for art's sake, and learning for learning's sake, which enables them to brag of their castration.

Thorstein Veblen himself was an illustration of this disease of academism. He was one of the most original political and economic thinkers who ever criticized American capitalism. But he wrote in a barbarous academic style that was like a Chinese puzzle; he tried to conceal his thought; he had the professional fear of the masses. To move them to action on these life-and-death issues must have seemed a horrifying probability to him which he avoided like leprosy.

Thought and Action Are One

LIFE as a whole, and the unity of thought and action, theory and practice, is one of the cornerstones of the Marxian philosophy.

It was best exemplified in Lenin, assuredly a great economic scientist, perhaps the greatest in our time.

Lenin knew as much as Veblen and all the professors, but he wanted not only to understand the world, but to change it.

Immersed in life, in the dynamism of the revolution, close to the every-day need of the masses, his style is crystal-clear, and beats with an irresistible power and passion.

He is not afraid of being understood by the masses; on the contrary, he writes to them, and for them. He is their teacher. He trusts them, has faith in their creative force.

Always in Lenin's mind, from the days of the first debates on proletarian art in Russia, while the cannons of the civil war were still booming, Lenin insisted that culture must be taken away from the small minority of capitalist intellectuals, who had held a monopoly on it hitherto, and socialized among the masses.

Today, in the Soviet Union, the meetings of the scientific academies are great mass-affairs, and millions of workers and peasants share in the building of a new culture.

Veblen Rather Than Lenin

SOME of the writers in the New Masses are academic followers of Veblen rather than revolutionary disciples of Lenin.

Their cautious, ingrown, technical style, adapted to the exchange of ideas that goes on in capitalist colleges, betrays the old fear of the masses.

This is what I was criticizing. It is a basic fault in much of our written propaganda. Many of our pamphlets are addressed, not to the workers, but to specialists in economics and politics. They are Ph. D. theses with a Communist content.

We need research, we need theory, but we need, most of all, to go to the masses. Whoever has not learned this difficult art at the present hour is not helping Communism in America.

No Marxist Criticism in America?

THERE was a letter in this column recently which illustrated this academism among writers, for example.

It was by a young author named Hoffman, praising the "Partisan Review," a literary magazine published every two months by the John Reed Club of New York.

It has only gotten out two issues, and is not a bad magazine, but is as promising as some of the other regional John Reed Club journals. But this columnist felt it necessary to insist that there had been no real Marxist criticism in America until this particular little magazine appeared. "Marxist criticism in the past was judged by its temperance, and not by its science," he charges in effect. "It was often hysterical."

This, of course, is an ignorant slander. Joseph Freeman is now writing a book tracing the growth of Marxist literary criticism in this country since 1914. It will describe the cultural struggle that finally made possible such magazines as the Partisan Review in 1934.

And it will show, I hope, that "temperance," which our haughty young academic sniffs at, is the Leninist dynamism without which the writing of any "Marxist" is only another sterile and ingrown exercise of an intellectual dangerously remote from the masses.

"Korn Fleks" New Delicacy in U.S.S.R.—From a Moscow Diary

By WALT CARMON

MOSCOW.—Because off-color words are being printed these days from Soviet books and magazines in the Literary Gazette in a recent issue editorialized against "puritanism" . . . soon, this paper comments, Gorky and Shakespeare are going to be fine-combed . . . Dos Passos' play "Fortune Heights" is being produced at the famous Kamerny Theatre, directed by Tairov . . . also at the Trade Union Theatre . . . Sergy Tretyakov (Rear China) is a cultural lack-of-all-trades; he works in photography, movies, graphophone records, newspapers, all affairs "on the border of art" . . . Many literary evenings these days, Gladkov (Cement), Panferov (Bruski), a contest for the best reading of Mayakovsky . . . At a literary evening for L. Kassil (Shrambrania, Condi), leading writers assembled, acclaiming him as best writer of stories about children . . . He said he wished they didn't . . . An exhibit by Kravchenko, noted woodcut artist, is attracting a great deal of attention . . . Goebels advises German movie directors to take Eisenstein as a model, and Eisenstein, in an open letter to Goebels in the Literary Gazette, tells him the Nazis haven't the guts to tell the truth . . . A Million Postmen, new play at the world-famous Children's Theatre . . . The repercussions of a long literary discussion for "purity of language" are still being heard: on the appearance of the third volume of Panferov's Bruski, Serafimovich (Iron Stream), one of the oldest Soviet writers, eulogized Panferov for his choice of language, style; Gorky took issue with that, wants "classical" style, simplicity, and Novikov-Priboy (Tusima, Flight) and a dozen other writers joined in the discussion still going on in the press . . . The Village Theatre, a new magazine to help out theatrical groups on kolchozes, has appeared . . . Irvin Piscator, noted German director, has completed the film version of Anna Seghers' Revolt of the Fishermen (published in the States—remember?) in Moscow . . . While 35 German writers concluded a successful conference united "against Fascism" . . . Albert Abramovitz, artist of the New York John Reed Club, opened an exhibit of wood-cuts, drawings and water colors at the Museum of Western Art . . . The most discussed event in the foreign colony is the first appearance of what are called "Korn Fleks" (Corn Flakes to you), better than Kellogg's and turned out of a Soviet factory. Soviet kids went crazy about them, but it's spinach to most grown-ups . . . they want their corn straight.

Small-Town Editor

By JOHN WASHBURN

"There is no such thing as an independent press, unless it is in the country towns."—John Swinburne

SOME experiences which to some extent account for the uniform, dull and ultra-reactionary character of the average small-town newspaper, were told to me recently by a one-time editor of a weekly in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Besides filling twelve pages or so a week with half-way fresh news, the small-town editor is expected to sell advertising space and solicit job-printing in his spare moments and on some occasions mail the papers to subscribers when it comes off the press. His job is made doubly hard in most cases by the circulation in his village of a daily, from some nearby city, which covers the whole county.

If he tries to inject an honest touch in his reportorial and editorial policy, he meets with active objection from the manager or owner of the paper.

It is for this very reason that the strengthening of the revolutionary press is of vital importance. There are thousands of small newspapers, prototypes of the one here described, printed all over this country in industrial and agricultural centers. They are practically subsidies of the controlling political party which represents the ruling class and it is quite "natural" that anything that might open the eyes of the workers would be labor in their pages. The editor of the paper suggested that Grant get in touch with the man who had the local monopoly on real estate. He did so and soon moved to another apartment. It was in

the coming of the N.R.A., with its false promises and reams of publicity, easily localized, from Washington, made Grant's tasks a little lighter. It helped to fill the paper and thousands of others like it.

Grant recognized the fascist color of the Blue Eagle but knew that it was useless to try to influence the owner of the paper, who immediately set advertising possibilities. He straightaway set Grant to work drawing up a full page layout to sell to the merchants who signed the code.

Grant's paper along with thousands of others printed columns of hallelujah about Mr. Roosevelt's wonderful plan to rebuild industry and help the unemployed, for the ruling class at the expense of the workers.

Grant was fired without notice or pay advance for "refusing to cooperate" and sell a lot of advertising, although as he pointed out to his boss he had been hired as a reporter.

In an issue gotten out by his successor, which Grant brought away with him, the president of the local Chamber of Commerce advised that work and home relief be given only to those who signed the N.R.A. consumer's pledge. This issue also contained the sensational bit of front page news that the only merchant who remained outside the folds of the Blue Eagle's wings was a Chinese laundryman. The laundryman, Grant learned, thought the honor of displaying the blue buzard was going to cost him five dollars.

"Can't Wisecrack on Scottsboro Case," Says Groucho Marx

An interview by Emanuel Eisenberg with the famous comedian, who has recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, will appear on this page tomorrow. Watch for it!

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

(This column appears every Tuesday)

School Opens in Newport, Ill.

A WORKERS SCHOOL opened last week in Newport, Ill., "in the heart of the black belt," their letter informs us. Undaunted by the approach of warm weather, they have scheduled their first term to go through the summer months to July 30. Four classes are held Monday and Fridays at 7.30 and 8.30. An "Political Economy, Colonial and Negro Problems, History of the Labor Movement, and English. The address is 2nd and Washington Sts. in the Unemployed Council Hall.

14 Courses in Sacramento School

The Sacramento Workers School, which announced that it would open not later than the middle of May, opened on schedule last week on May 14, and the term will continue until Aug. 15. Fourteen courses are offered in Principles of Communism, Marxian Economics, Trade Union Strategy and Tactics, Workers Correspondence and Journalism, Radio, a general course in short and long wave radio, and others. The Advisory Council includes Lincoln Steffens, James Branch Leavelle, Sam Darcy, Anita Whitney, Beatrice Kinkaid, Dr. M. H. Crawford, Esther Goodman, and George Moros. The school has its own building at 1529 Eighth St.

To cope with the problem of development and training of their teachers, the Chicago Workers School is calling a meeting of all its instructors this week to organize a seminar to be conducted through the summer months. One of the important questions to be taken up in this seminar will be: What is the best pedagogical method of presenting the subject?

Chicago Conference To Take Place June 24

Preparations for the conference to expand the Chicago Workers School are going ahead full blast. Mass organizations are urged to elect delegates to this conference, which will take place on June 24.

New Pamphlet Gives Important War Facts

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The California State League Against War and Fascism has just published a mimeographed pamphlet presenting statistics and facts on the war danger. This pamphlet, available to all, contains vital material on the costs and profits of the last war, the scientific and military preparations, and the legislative and industrial preparedness now existing for an imperialist conflict. The disarmament conferences, the Roosevelt program, fascist activity in the U.S.A., and Soviet Union's peace policies are briefly but pithily surveyed.

This pamphlet may be obtained by sending 15 cents to the California State League Against War and Fascism, 741 Valencia St., San Francisco, California.

Boston South End School Growing

The South End Branch of the Boston Workers School, which has grown from 20 students to 45, is arranging an affair to build a fund for next year and continue this good work in the Negro section of Boston. The Malden Branch has just completed its term, and the Quincy Branch is also doing well.

Suggestion on Teaching Method

The director of the Brownsville Workers School sends a letter on the question of concretization of teaching in the Workers Schools. He says in part: "Let us take the point of concentration of capital and production under imperialism. . . . If we approach the problem from the local industries and then lead up to Morgan, the worker-student will find a real meaning in monopoly capital. We should start with the Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn Edison Co., the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co., the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., the Borden Milk Co., etc. All of the students in the Brownsville Workers School are consumers of electricity, gas, milk and subway transportation. . . . The Brooklyn Edison Co. is an excellent local illustration and starting point for a study of concretization of capital and production. Percy A. Rockefeller is a director of the Brooklyn Edison Co., which is an affiliate of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York. Consolidated in turn, has among its directors, Percy A. Rockefeller, George Whitney, Charles E. Mitchell, George F. Baker. Consolidated is tied up with National City Bank and J. P. Morgan. When this approach is made, the conclusion is that the Brooklyn Edison Co. which the worker-student uses every day, is owned by Morgan, who collects tribute every time the worker turns on the electric light."

Drive By N. Y. Workers' School

The \$1,000 drive which the New York Workers School is conducting to build a fund for the fall term for its Harlem Branch shows \$234.00 collected in the first two weeks. The \$1,000 Drive Committee is working enthusiastically and expects to go over the top. A set of Lenin's Works is offered as the first prize in this drive. All former students and friends of the Workers School, as well as present students, are urged to help the school in this drive by procuring collection lists or by making donations themselves.

A Reporter Questions Ruby Bates—But He Can Find No "Story"

By MARY C. SPEED

THE newspaper reporter rose to go. He was disappointed. He had come to interview five of the Scottsboro Mothers and Ruby Bates and hoped to get a good story, but nothing startling had come out. He asked a few questions of the mothers about when they had seen their boys last and how many children they had and so on—there was nothing for a story.

He turned to Ruby Bates. What was she doing now? Mostly speaking. She hopes to get a job after the 13th when she returns from Washington where she is going with the Scottsboro Mothers to put their plea before President Roosevelt on "Mothers' Day."

What was that book she had with her? "Communism" by Gladkov. What had she read before that? "Chinese Destinies." Where is she living? In a room of her own. "Then an amazing question: 'Who is supporting you now?'" Ruby answers with a quiet dignity, gently, almost as if she didn't want to rebuke the reporter for his impertinence.

"I think that is my own private business, that's not of public interest." The reporter had not got his story, so he rose to go, disappointed. But before he reached the door Mrs. Montgomery, the mother of Olin, said: "Is that all? I thought we were all going to be asked questions and could say what's on our minds."

The reporter stopped at the door. Allan Taub said: "What's on your mind? Do you want to say something?" "Yes, I want to say this: We ain't gettin' justice. How long we going to let this crazy way of doing things go on?"

"There's so many light-yellow people in Georgia now, when I get into a street car I don't know if they are white or black and if I can sit down next to them or no! And how did they get that way? You know they ain't white women's children! But what do they do to white men for that? What sort of justice is we getting? No any! I know my boy did not commit that crime, all the world knows it! Then what they keeping him in jail for? It ain't justice, it's crazy! And now we understand what it's all about, we Negroes ain't going to stand this kind of treatment much longer, then the white bosses better look out! If they don't like to hear me talk like this I reckon they'll shoot me, but I don't care, we mean it; we have stood this kind of justice long enough!"

Then the reporter left. Some day he'll wake up to a big story!

New Pamphlets And Periodicals

REPORT TO THE EIGHTH CONVENTION.—By Earl Browder. 128 pages, 10 cents. THE REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS IS MATURING.—By D. B. Manuilsky. Speech at the Seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. 48 pages, 10 cents. COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. Vol. II, No. 5, March 5, 1934, 56 pages, 10 cents.

MEMBERS UNITE! For One Class Struggle Union, by B. Frank, 48 pages, 3 cents. "IN FLANDERS FIELD WHERE POPPIES GROW"—The Truth About Decoration Day, by Mac Weis, 16 pages, 2 cents.

The first four are published by Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City, and the last is published by Youth Publishers, P. O. Box 28, Station D, New York City.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday DISCUSSION on "What is the Meaning Behind Dillinger and the Recent Crime Wave?" at membership meeting of Mt. Eden Youth F. S. U., 1461 Jerome Ave., 17th St., Bronx, 8:30 p. m. Dancing to follow. Admission free.

RABBI BENJAMIN GOLDSTEIN will lecture on "Jew and Fascism Doomed?" at the Empire Hotel, 68rd St. and Broadway, 8 p. m. Auxiliaries, Reimoh Club, dancing and refreshments.

Wednesday JOHN REED CLUB SCHOOL OF ART Symposium on the "Edward Trend in Contemporary Art." Lewis Mumford, Louis Looney, and E. D. All-omb, chairmen, at John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., 8:30 p. m. Subscription \$3.

THE HISTORY OF POLITICAL PRISONERS in the U. S. Speaker, Nat Bruce at Sacconi Vanzetti Br. I. L. D., 792 E. Tremont Ave., Admission free.

Thursday SENDER GARLIN, on tour for the New Masses, will lecture at the John Reed Club, 312 West 24th St., on "Do You Believe What You Read?" Thursday, May 24th.

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On Teaching Methods

By A. MARKOFF THE method of presentation of the subject to the students is a very important problem in teaching at the Workers School. There may be several opinions on this question, but the method proposed is the result of actual experience of teaching at the school for a long time.

The best results can be obtained if we approach the problem in the following manner: Any new topic must be introduced by the instructor in the form of a lecture, interspersed here and there with questions. This should take not more than 50 per cent of the session. The reading material to be assigned to the students is to deal with the problems raised in the introduction. At the following session a discussion based on the reading assignment is to be conducted in the class under the guidance of the instructor for about half of the time of the session. Following this the next topic is introduced, proceeding in the same manner as above.

One thing we must particularly guard against in teaching at the Workers School is the tendency to convert the class room into a lecture hall. Certain instructors tend to talk all the time and monopolize the floor. We find that the students get tired of listening to the lecture, become sleepy or drowsy, and thus a good deal of energy and time are wasted.

Whether the method proposed above by us coincides with the pedagogic principles and regulations does not matter. The fact is that from experience we know that this method works well.

We should also bear in mind that our students are workers and have very little time at their disposal and therefore we must guard against assigning too much reading material.

Browder's Report to Eighth Convention of The Communist Party

Reviewed by M. J. OLGIN

IT WAS my good fortune to listen to Comrade Browder's speech when it was delivered at the Cleveland Convention. With intense interest 500 delegates listened to the report. There was absolute silence in the hall. Three hours passed. Nobody budged. There was a spell over the audience as one chapter of the report after the other was unfolded by Comrade Browder.

I have read his speech as published now in pamphlet form. The reading makes even a stronger impression.

Comrade Browder is most readable. In this respect he follows a good example—that of Comrade Stalin. Whether in such theoretical works as "Foundations of Leninism" or in such political reports as the reports to the 16th and 17th Congresses of the C. P., U.S.S.R., what Comrade Stalin has to tell is couched in the simplest and most lucid words, which even the plainest worker can understand. In like manner, every worker can understand the report of Comrade Browder.

The report is the clearest and most succinct statement of the situation in which the Communists work, and of the aims and activities of the Communist Party. The Communist Party must not be hidden away from the masses. The Communist Party has no interests different from the interests of the working class. The Communist Party must make it clear to every worker that it is fighting the battles of the exploited and the oppressed. The Communists must, therefore, keep their organization and their activities open before the broad working masses. This is especially true for the Communist Party. This is how we should build in the future. Every worker who reads this report will have a clear idea about the Communist Party.

AT THE same time this is a report that leads, a report that shows the Communist functionaries and the Communist rank and file what we have achieved and what we have to strive for. It is, in the first place, a report of four years' activities after the Seventh Convention; secondly, and mainly, it is a report of the nine months' activities after the Extraordinary Conference last July. It records what has been accomplished and what must be accomplished with the aid of the Convention. But Comrade Browder speaks not only to the Communists, but also to the broad masses of the American workers. This mass character of the report springs from the fact that while addressing himself to the leaders and functionaries of the Party, he does so in such clear and convincing terms that it is no more a report to the Party leaders, but also a discussion of problems with everyone interested in the labor movement.

The report combines the general with the concrete. Comrade Browder speaks about the general situation of capitalism, about the general crisis of capitalist economy. He draws a parallel between the capitalist world and the Soviet Union; he speaks about the war danger and fascism, and about the inevitability and necessity of the socialist revolution. All these are broad, breath-taking perspectives. These broad perspectives, and the concrete problems, however, are linked up with such concrete and everyday

facts as the number of strikers, the increase in the number of union members, the number of Party members in one or another factory, the role of the various unions in one or another act of strike struggle. The universal obtains here an extraordinary significance as illustrative of the concrete; the individual fact obtains particular significance in the light of the general principles. Hardly anybody in the Party knows as well as Comrade Browder how to combine the general with the concrete.

We Communists are blamed by the bosses and their social-fascist aides for being "un-American." Comrade Browder's report is the best refutation of this slander. It speaks of American problems in terms of American reality. It applies Marxist-Leninist principles to American life in a manner which shows that Marxism-Leninism is not something imported, not something artificially dragged in, but something that springs from the very soil of the American economic and political life.

EVERY worker, every toiler, every one who has been robbed by the present system, and by the present economic crisis, will find in Comrade Browder's report an answer to the question as to what he or she has to do to get out of the mire of hunger, starvation, joblessness, hopelessness, despair. Be it a worker or a farmer, an industrial worker or a petty bourgeois, a highly developed radically-minded worker, or a rank and file—all of them will find in the document an answer to the problems of their lives.

The very fact that a document of this kind could be produced in our Party, is an indication of the growth of our Party, of the fact that our Party has entered a new stage. The Party is becoming rooted in the factories, plants and mines. The Party is leading large masses. The Party is becoming more intimately linked with the basic masses of the American workers.

The report should be recommended to every worker, farmer and oppressed intellectual in this country, both Negro and white. Comrade Browder, particularly stressed in his report the necessity for the workers to arm themselves with Marxist-Leninist knowledge. Reading this report, studying it carefully, is itself a school of Marxist-Leninist education.

Stage and Screen

Gilbert & Sullivan Group in Festival Week at Majestic "The Mikado" now playing at the Majestic Theatre. It is the last of the Gilbert and Sullivan revivals to be given here this season. The series will close this Saturday night. On Monday the company opens a four weeks' engagement at the Shubert Theatre in Boston with "The Mikado."

"Oavlar," a musical comedy, is announced to open at the Forrest Theatre next Monday evening with Nanette Guilford, George Huston, Hugh Cameron and Dudley Clement heading the cast. The book is by Leo Randoie, lyrics by Edward Heron and scenery by Harden Church.

Ann Pennington and Lew Hearn have been engaged for leading roles in the forthcoming revival of "The Black Crook," which opens at the People's Theatre next month. Cleon Throckmorton, Tony Sarg and Harry Wagstaff Gribble are the sponsors of the new production.

Katherine Cornell is planning to produce four plays here next season, each for a limited engagement. The plays include "Romeo and Juliet," "Rosmersholm," "Ibsen," "Candida" and "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Guthrie McClintic will stage the productions and Basil Rathbone will play the male leading roles.

AMUSEMENTS

New York's Only Showing!—For 1 Week Only! CLARENCE HATHAWAY ANSWERS CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR. AND OTHERS IN 'Hitler's Reign of Terror'

Hitler's persecution of workers! Communists! Socialists! Jews! Liberals! The Burning in Berlin of the world's best books! The Fearless Fight of the Daily Worker Against Nazi Propaganda in U. S. A.

Socialist, Communist, Liberals; Unite to Fight Fascism!

SPECIAL ADDED FEATURE MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE Start Today

THE THEATRE UNION Presents THE Season's Outstanding Dramatic Hit stevedore CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 105 W 11 St. Eves. 8:45. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2:45. Eves. 4:00-6:00-7:30-11:00 & 1:30. No Tax

THE THEATRE GUILD presents JIG SAW A COMEDY BY DAWN POWELL WITH ERNEST TRUAX—FERRING BYINGTON ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th Street, W. of Broadway Eves. 8:10. Mat. Thur. and Sat. 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy AH, WILDERNESS! with GEORGE M. COHAN Theatre, 528 St. W. of 87th St. Eves. 8:10. Mat. Thur. and Sat. 2:40

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play "MARY OF SCOTLAND" with HELEN PHILIP HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN Theatre, 528 St. W. of 87th St. Eves. 8:10. Mat. Thur. and Sat. 2:40

GILBERT & SULLIVAN FINAL "THE MIKADO" MAJESTIC THEA. W. 14th St. Eves. 8:30. 8:00 to 12:00. Mat. Wed & Sat. 5:00 to 8:15

On Teaching Methods

is our opinion that this method is not conducive to producing the best results, for if the students read the assigned material without having had any explanation beforehand, they will not be in a position to understand a good deal of the material, and thus, when they come to the class the next time, they will not be prepared to deal with the questions intelligently.

One thing we must particularly guard against in teaching at the Workers School is the tendency to convert the class room into a lecture hall. Certain instructors tend to talk all the time and monopolize the floor. We find that the students get tired of listening to the lecture, become sleepy or drowsy, and thus a good deal of energy and time are wasted.

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

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TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1934

Unite Against Boss Terror

A SPLENDID example of how to unite the forces of the workers to beat back terror against strikers was given yesterday by the Minneapolis Building Trades Council, embracing 35,000 workers, when it voted to go out on a sympathy walkout with the commercial truckers.

Police and deputies have viciously tried to smash the truckers' strike. Workers have been clubbed. Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson has threatened to call out the militia to be used as strike-breakers to man the trucks and to terrorize the strikers into submission. The building trades workers recognized full well that the concentrated energy applied by the bosses and their government to smash the truckers' strike was directed at all organized workers. It was not just the case of the truckers getting a bitter licking, endangering their lives and their living conditions, but defeat for the truckers would be a blow to all workers.

Hence the united, sympathy action; hence the advanced step of the American workers in the fight against the growing fascist measures of the government against workers' rights.

The workers everywhere, especially now in Alabama and the Pacific Coast, in their efforts to improve their conditions, meet with terrific blows of boss terror.

The bosses hope by means of terror not only to defeat the present strikes, but to stem the strike wave, and to defeat the workers' right to strike, to picket, and to organize.

This terrorist action on the part of the bosses jeopardizes not only the workers at present out on strike, but all organized workers, and those fighting to organize to improve their conditions.

THE terror is the growing fascist means of trying to smash the workers' right to organize and strike, and should be resisted by all workers. Where the terror is increasing, as in the state of Washington, where the governor is preparing to call out the militia, and in Alabama, the organized workers should immediately put on the order of business the question of the sympathy strike. The Minneapolis building trades workers' section is an example that should be followed.

All workers, whether they are immediately attacked or not, in this present campaign of terror must fight shoulder to shoulder, or a defeat will be an injury to all.

This is a fight for the right to organize, for the right to picket and strike, and every worker should use his organized power to preserve these rights. That can be done against the terror by sympathy strikes, by united actions of all workers against the terror, and for the rights of the striking workers.

Support the Minneapolis strike! Halt the militant class action of the 35,000 Minneapolis building trades workers.

Workers! Fight the terror everywhere by united action, by sympathy strikes, by rallying the workers behind the heroic strikers who are in the front lines in the battle for organization, for improved living conditions, for the workers' rights!

A New Old Party

THE LaFollette group in Wisconsin has broken off from the Republican Party to form a new political group, called the "Progressive Party."

This does not mean that the LaFollette "Progressives" will from now on fight against the Wall Street capitalist rule of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

The LaFollette group separates itself from the "Old Guard" Republicans only in order to set itself up as another of the barriers designed to block the movement of the masses onto the path of revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

The formation of the Progressive Party is itself a symptom of the radicalization of the masses, of their growing desire to take the path of revolutionary struggle for the Communist way out of the crisis.

Essentially, the purpose of the LaFollette group is to prevent a working class revolution, to save capitalist exploitation. It is for this basic reason that the LaFollette group will inevitably and invariably betray also the immediate interests of the workers, small farmers, the small shopkeepers and business men to whom it makes its appeal.

Every daily fight of the masses, the fight for better wages, for Federal unemployment insurance to be paid for by the Government and the employers, for cancellation of the mortgage debts that chain the impoverished farmer, will be sabotaged and blocked by the Progressive Party through one form of trickery or another.

The LaFollette group praises Roosevelt as a leader of the "people" against Wall Street. That is sufficient to brand it with its true character, as bellwether for advancing American Fascism.

This is confirmed by the rabid jingoism of Robert LaFollette's opening speech at his Convention. It is confirmed by the bitter hatred that LaFollette manifests against any struggle carried out on class lines, on lines of class struggle.

In the "Progressive Party," the working class and impoverished farmers have a new enemy.

For Services Rendered

THE DAILY WORKER has on a number of occasions referred to the fact that Karl Severing, a leading German Socialist, is at work writing a book, the sum and substance of which is that Hitler is good for the working class of Germany. We further stated that the reward of Herr Severing was not purely spiritual, that Severing was getting not only immunity from arrest but far more material things—among which were a summer villa and a sum of money from the Hitler beasts.

The New Leader, weekly organ of the Socialist Party, denied it. O'Neal, its chief editor, fumed and fretted. He swore that this was just a "Communist

hoax," that the whole story was fabricated out of whole cloth by the dastardly Communists.

We will not stop here to match our records of veracity as against that of the New Leader. We will merely quote the New Leader on the Severing incident, as reported in its issue of Saturday, May 19.

"As to the alleged pension," states Mark Khinoy, "the following appear to be the facts: When the Braun-Severing government was illegally overthrown and the Socialist minorities appealed to the highest Federal court, the semi-fascist von Papen government trumped-up charges against Severing for 'misusing government funds'—two million marks—and meanwhile attached his salary. Since even the Nazi courts had, after a lapse of over a year, to give up the stupid charge, SEVERING RECEIVED LAST JANUARY HIS BACK PAY." (Emphasis ours.—Ed.)

Let Socialist workers ponder this: The "stupid charge" that Torgler burned the Reichstag building, now exposed as a lie before the entire world, this infamous accusation the Nazis have not yet admitted—and Torgler remains in a dungeon. Ernst Thaelmann receives his "back pay" in a very literal fashion—by lead-weighted cat-o-nine tails wielded by Nazi sadists expert in the art of flogging. Thousands of Socialist and Communist workers lie tortured and maimed in Dachau and the other Dachaus that dot Hitler's Dritte Reich. Scheer and Schmidt, leaders of the German Communist Party, were shot in the back. Dozens of workers have been beheaded by the fascist axe.

But Herr Severing gets his "back pay" by decision of the most just and wise Nazi court which has seen that it cannot defend a "stupid charge!"

Thaelmann gets lashes; Severing gets pay. Torgler is re-arrested; the charges against Severing are dismissed. Moabit prison for Thaelmann; a summer villa for Severing.

Socialist workers! Ask yourselves: Why is this so?

The answer is plain.

Severing gets his back pay for services rendered. He gets his funds for his Judas work. His is the thirty pieces of silver for betraying the working class, for destroying the unity of the workers, for paralyzing the revolutionary will of sections of the German working class.

Socialist workers should think deeply over the Severing incident and should judge the defenders of Severing in their true light—as the followers of Severing and his historical path, the path that leads to fascism.

The Chicago Fire

A REVEALING commentary on the disastrous Chicago fire is to be found in the statement of Thomas J. Sheehan, City Fire Attorney.

"We investigated reports," said Sheehan, "that there had been labor agitation in the yards, but were unable to find any evidence of any recent labor troubles."

This is, characteristically enough, the first official statement which follows a tragedy which left over 2,000 workers homeless, which threw men out of work and took from a host of workingclass families their last means of subsistence!

The bosses of Chicago are not interested in this gripping human tragedy. To them the tragedy lies in the loss of \$10,000,000 worth of property. This is the vile, barbaric sense of values which motivates capitalism!

And even now, as the workers and their wives and children go about ragged, homeless, hungry, their few meager possessions destroyed, the Chicago millionaires who own the stockyards prepare new economic assaults upon the workers, new terrorism against their growing class militancy! They plan more vicious attacks upon the very men whose courage and heroism kept the huge stockyards fire from spreading, thereby preventing a repetition of the fire which levelled the Windy City to the ground in 1871.

The workers made homeless by this fire should demand the right to live! They should organize at once in the militant Chicago Unemployment Councils, to fight for adequate relief, not the sour stale crumbs of boss charity.

They should demand adequate housing, not in the makeshift, squalid shacks of other fire-ravaged slums, but in the modern houses which the landlords keep vacant because they cannot collect their exorbitant rents.

Demand that these houses be opened to the homeless workers, the only real victims and the only true heroes of the Chicago fire of 1934!

McGoldrick's Gold Brick

CONTROLLED McGoldrick's financial balance sheet, issued yesterday, proves again to what lengths the city administration will go to curry favor in the eyes of the Wall Street banks.

It proves more. It shows the complete identity of these banking interests and the city administration.

The value of New York City's property is estimated by McGoldrick at \$4,054,600,000. Yet in the demagogic well-known by now to those who have watched the hypocritical antics of the Fusion line-up, the new controller wants to tie the city to the banks for more than a hundred years to come! He proposes instead of the Untermeyer bankers' agreement, a new system of payments which would continue from the present to the year 2147!

Such solicitude for the bankers' dough is very revealing. Particularly in the light of the wage cuts, the forced furloughs, the layoffs, the curtailment of funds for different vital city departments (such as health inspection, education, recreational facilities, etc.), which LaGuardia put over by his infamous City Economy Bill.

Cut wages, but pay the banks. Keep the masses in squalid tenements, but be sure the financial masters get their dough and their heavy interest too. These are the guiding mottos of the Fusion administration, just as they were, more crudely, the mottos of Tammany.

The Fusion administration, it should be clear to every worker by now, sticks by the class which handed it the reins of city government.

Workers of New York can make no better answer to the boss parties than by presenting a solid class front against them, by demanding a moratorium on these bankers' loans, the continued payment of which will inevitably lead to further wage cuts, further attacks on their standard of living, further mass misery and hunger.

Japan Bank Scandal Is Fascist Spur

Is Symptom of Japanese Conflicts of Japanese Imperialism

TOKIO, May 21.—Under cover of a bank graft scandal, troops are being distributed throughout the country as if for a fascist coup. Fifteen individuals connected with the Ministry of Finance, or the government-supported Bank of Taiwan, have been arrested, charged with distributing 10,000 yen worth of bank securities to their friends at an extremely low rate.

Among those arrested are Kideo Kuroda, vice minister of finance. Guards were placed at the home of Premier Saito and other cabinet members on the pretext that they face assassination at the hands of the extreme "nationalists."

The Bank of Taiwan scandal, however, like the Stavisky affair in France, is not the cause of the tremendous disturbance now shaking Japan, but is one of the outstanding symptoms of the growing financial difficulties of Japanese imperialism.

A conflict among the ruling class is taking place as to the time for the inauguration of the drive into Northern China, with the Saito government having the greatest difficulties initiating the new war campaign. The bank scandal exposure was engineered by the more reactionary elements in order to force the hand of Saito. At the same time, the nationalist societies are threatening a series of new assassinations of those who refuse to drive the Japanese war plans to the hilt and at the earliest moment.

It was announced that General Kazunari Ugaki, the extremely reactionary governor of Korea, was coming to Seoul on May 28, with the avowed purpose of seeking the premiership. Ugaki favors the more open installation of a fascist dictatorship and an immediate development of all war plans.

Cuban Y.C.L. Meet Calls on Youth To Fight Intervention

U. S., Cuban Y. C. L. Pledge Solidarity at Havana Congress

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, May 21.—A solidarity pact between the Young Communist League of Cuba and the United States was sealed at the First National Congress of the Y.C.L. of Cuba which closed on Friday. A call was issued to the working class youth of the United States and Latin America to fight against intervention by Yankee imperialism.

Fifty per cent of the delegates were from factory units, and 25 per cent were from units in the sugar industry.

The Congress was held secretly. Reports by the delegates reflected the great mass struggles which have been led and carried through by the Y.C.L. despite the police terror and vigilance.

Favorable Weather Aids Rapidly Sown Crops in Many Parts of U.S.S.R.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 20.—Warm spring weather in the majority of districts in the European territory of the Soviet Union, and in Soviet regions of Central Asia is bringing very satisfactory development for the planting of summer and winter crops.

Throughout the Ukraine summer crops have already reached the stage where shoots are appearing, and winter crops are sprouting.

On the right bank of the Dnieper and along the southern sections of the Dnieper, crops are showing signs of sprouting, progressing well. In Central Asia there is a similar development. The winter crops of the Gorki District, in the Tataria, and Stalingrad districts are in the shoots stage.

Summer crops of Moscow, Leningrad, and other northern districts, which planting continues, is showing fine progress. Winter crops in these districts are sprouting everywhere.

Socialist Chiefs Involved in French Bank Crash

Invest Co-operative Funds in War Industries

By PAUL GREEN

ON April 23 the Banque des Co-operatives (Co-operative Bank) of Paris closed its doors. This bank and all of its affiliates and branches are controlled by Socialist and reformist leaders.

"Le Journal" and "Le Matin" report that one of the leaders of the group connected with this bank came to the government to ask for assistance. His name is Poisson. What price they will have to pay for the government's magnanimity we shall find out a little later.

It is also reported in the same newspapers that a cabinet meeting was held and the Doumergue-Tardieu government delegated Finance Minister Germain-Martin "to get together the appreciative elements within that organization" in order to bring about the necessary measures for reorganization.

Reports from Amiens, Bordeaux, Cambrai, Chateaux-Thierry, Douai, Limoges, Nancy, Lyon and Rouen

"— * ! — KILL THE B-R-R-AT!"

By Burck

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Kidnapping Too Slow
Korean Victims
A Japanese Appeal

CONNECTED with the Japanese embassy in Shanghai is a gunmen's department. One of its main objects is the execution of Korean revolutionary leaders. The Japanese imperialists could resort to the process of extradition. But that is long drawn-out and complicated. They want to be sure of their prey, because Korea is the key to penetration of Manchuria and war against the Soviet Union.

Korea, an area the size of the state of Minnesota, was one of the first colonial conquests of Japan, having been wrested from China in 1895 by war. At that time the Japanese war lords signed a solemn treaty recognizing the "absolute independence" of Korea. By 1910, the Japanese invaders eliminated all pretenses and swallowed Korea entire.

Now Korea assumes tremendous importance, because all of the war plans of Japanese imperialism involve tying up Korea with strategic railway lines leading into Manchuria. In Korea, however, the working and peasant masses are increasing their struggles against their murderous oppressor. Japanese imperialism tries to divert this struggle in many ways. Korean peasants are transported to certain sections of Manchuria, and provoked into encroaching on Chinese-owned land. The result is violent race conflicts, by means of which the Japanese hope to stir up the enslaved Korean people behind the Japanese war plans for the domination of Manchuria, Mongolia, North China and for war against the Soviet Union.

Despite sporadic race wars that aided the Japanese bandit invaders, the Korean masses have been growing more and more revolutionary. The Communist Party of Korea, which had previously been destroyed by ferocious attacks by Japanese police, and by internal disruption, is being reorganized. Working in close cooperation with the heroic Communist Party of Japan, the Communist Party of Korea has been picked out for special attack by the Japanese militarists.

RECENTLY, in Seoul, the industrial center of Korea, 100 Korean revolutionists were tried, after having languished in prison for nearly a year. Twenty-two of them were summarily executed. Over 20 others were given long prison sentences, which mean prolonged and excruciating death sentences.

But the major attack of the Japanese gunmen is on the Korean revolutionists who manage to keep underground in the intricate mazes of imperialist rule that is Shanghai.

The China Weekly Review, an American magazine published in Shanghai, reports that the Japanese War Department last fall sent special officers with a corps of special police to Shanghai "to watch over the Koreans there." In Shanghai, the Japanese pick up their gangsters, the ronins, track down the Korean revolutionists, and shoot them at the first opportunity. French and British police work hand in glove with the Japanese gunmen. At first the Japanese tried to kidnap the Korean revolutionists, in order to transport them to Seoul for "trial." But this proved embarrassing, because it required bringing the victims to the rump courts in Shanghai.

Kidnapping soon gave way to the good old-fashioned Al Capone tactics.

Korean revolutionists are thrown into a Japanese car and taken for a ride.

THE Communist Party of Japan, itself fighting against the most extreme terror, has called upon the Japanese workers to protest against this vicious slaughter of Korean workers.

Surrounded by these fascist gunmen, the Japanese Communist Party is, at the same time, energetically conducting a campaign for the release of Ernst Thaelmann. Almost at the same time that the Japanese Admiral Matsushita was being wined and dined by the butcher Hitler, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan issued a plea for the Japanese workers to intensify their actions to save the life of Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, heroic leader of the Communist Party of Germany.

"We Japanese workers and peasants," said the declaration, "will do our duty to our class against all odds and mobilize every force to free our Comrade Thaelmann. He must be saved at all costs, as our leader Dimitroff was!"

"For the Japanese workers, Comrade Thaelmann is inseparably bound up with the glorious history of the German Communist Party, with Rosa Luxemburg's and Karl Liebknecht's Party. When war broke out in Manchuria, Comrade Thaelmann was one of the first to show the real character of this plunderer-war. He was one of the first to appeal to the European workers to fight against Japanese imperialism.

"The revolutionary solidarity of the working class throughout the world saved Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanek from the ax. It is high time to save Comrade Thaelmann from the murderous brown dogs. Nothing must remain undone to save the life of our beloved leader!"



Chaco War Raging Fiercely Under "Peace" Camouflage

BUENOS AIRES, May 21.—The Chaco war has reached its most savage stage, following the diplomatic maneuvers between Britain, and the United States, both Bolivia, backed by Wall Street, and Paraguay, supported by British imperialism, have massed all available military forces for a gigantic battle.

A series of skirmishes in the Chaco jungle, coinciding with the bombardment of notes between Washington and London, have been preparing for the major battle which is now beginning.

More than 45,000 lives have already been lost in this war that has been going on for nearly two years, in order to decide whether the Standard Oil or the Royal Dutch Shell shall control the rich oil resources of the Chaco region.

On Saturday, when President Roosevelt, and Anthony Eden for Britain, were talking about an "embargo" on arms, the military puppets of both the imperialist powers

were massing their armed forces in an effort to deliver a decisive blow in the war.

Just when the real war-makers talk about "peace," the armies are goaded into more ferocious fighting.

The Paraguayans made an attack on Fort Ballivian in order to seize this position, and force a decision. Previously the battle had been fought on "disputed" territory, and an effort is being made to bring the war into either Bolivian or Paraguayan home territory.

The fighting, as heretofore, was indecisive, with 150 Bolivian soldiers losing their lives, and an undetermined number of Paraguayan soldiers killed in the attack.

Fort Ballivian is the Bolivian bulwark protecting the rich Villa Montes oilfields, controlled by the Standard Oil Company, and this is now the object of attack by the Paraguayan forces, under the smoke-screen of "embargo" speeches in Washington and London.

Regional Conference Called for May 25 by League Against War

NEW YORK—All organizations in lower Manhattan are asked to send two delegates to a Regional Conference of the American League Against War and Fascism Friday evening, May 25, at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. The purpose of the conference is to intensify and co-ordinate the struggle against war and fascism, and to mobilize for the city-wide anti-war demonstration on August 1st. Delegates are requested to communicate without delay with Norman S. Tallentire, national secretary, American League Against War and Fascism, 112 E. 19th St.

Jewish Autonomy To Be Celebrated Here on June 2nd

"ICOR" Calls Mass Meet for Madison Sq. Garden

NEW YORK—The historic decision of the Soviet Union, granting Biro-Bijan the status of a Jewish autonomous region, will be celebrated by a mass demonstration Saturday, June 2, in Madison Square Garden.

"It is expected that thousands of Jews, not only in New York, but from surrounding cities, will flock to the Garden to celebrate this event," declared "ICOR," Association for Jewish colonization in the U. S. S. R., under whose auspices the celebration is being arranged.

"The Soviet Union marked great achievements in building a solid economic foundation for its Jewish masses. Three hundred and fifty thousand Jews are settled on the land in White Russia, the Ukraine, and Crimea.

"There are at present four Jewish regions, namely: Stalindorf, Katalindorf, Friedorf, and Neizlotopol. More than 400,000 Jews are at present employed in the great Soviet industries and as many are employed by the state in various capacities."

Professor Albert Einstein, Maurice Hindus, Reuben Brainin, and other prominent individuals, have been invited to address the huge mass meeting.

have already answered the call and are preparing to parade with banners and slogans.

The Communist Party and the Young Communist League are taking active part in the preparations, and ask a big turn-out on Saturday, May 26.

Workers Publish Organ To Fight Lancaster Bosses

Will Fight for Cash Relief and Jobs for All Unemployed

LANCASTER, Pa., May 21.—The "Lancaster Worker" will make its first appearance Thursday, May 24. It is the result of the struggle of the workers against the corruption, starvation and commissary plan of relief in the territory and the attacks made upon the workers, especially during the recent C. W. A. strike, by the local capitalist press.

It will fight against evictions and for jobs for all unemployed workers, and for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598).

Interest in the publication has already caught the workers and from the silk mills, cigar mills, machine shops, from Reading and Lebanon, they are sending in exposures of their miserable conditions.

The "Lancaster Worker" will organize these workers against speed-ups and wage-cuts and urges all workers to send in articles and suggestions to the Editorial Committee, 418 1/2 Green St., Lancaster, Pa.

Tell your friends and shopmates about the Daily Worker. Let them read your copy. Ask them to subscribe.

World Greetings Hail New Jewish Autonomous Region in Biro-Bijan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

KHABAROVSK, U. S. S. R. (By Radio) May 18.—Numerous greetings from all over the world are arriving in Biro-Bijan, in connection with the formation of this district into an autonomous Jewish Region.

Anti-Nazi March In Newark, May 26

Call for Mass Turn-out at Demonstration

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—A mass demonstration and parade against fascism is to be held here on Saturday, May 26, in which all working class organizations of Newark, and in the vicinity, are asked to join.

The parade will begin at 4 p.m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 59 Beacon St., and will march to 15th and Morris Aves., where the demonstration will be held.

Speakers in English, German, Italian, and Jewish will be present. The demonstration is being sponsored by the Newark Branch of the American League Against War and Fascism, which has issued a call to all anti-fascist organizations to take part. A large number of trade unions and fraternal organizations

Come to Terms With Pro-Fascist Government

members lost confidence in their leaders.

Now, the reformist Poisson goes begging to the fascist supporting Tardieu - Doumergue government. What do these traitors of the working class offer in return for the millions they expect to get from it? They are offering the property, the stocks and materials belonging to the Federation of Co-operatives, which is the sweat and blood of the French workers. That is not enough, for didn't the government ask Finance Minister Germain-Martin to gather or choose the "appreciative elements" so that with their aid they could start a "counter-revolutionary campaign amidst the rank and file members. Like the reformists and Socialist leaders of Vienna, of Germany, of Belgium, and last, but not least, the William Greens, the Lubinsky and Lewises in the United States, so Jouhaux, Poisson, Levy and company, stand out pre-eminently as the symbols of betrayal to the working classes in France.

Secondly, according to their own statement, the depositors had gone to the banks to withdraw their deposits immediately after the Feb. 6 riots, which proves that the workers who are C. G. T. (reformist Confederation of Labor) members, Socialist members and co-operative

WHAT reasons do the Socialist and reformist executives of the co-operatives offer for this crash? The general economic crisis is, of course, the first reason. The next in line, as Poisson, the reformist, had to admit, is the freezing of 90,000,000 francs in capitalist enterprises and in the aviation business. He added that it is not a question of "war planes," but millions of co-operative workers helped to build

the "Arc en Ciel." Doesn't Poisson know that the Arc en Ciel type of plane is used in raids by French imperialism and will in the next war be used by them?

Another cause is the withdrawal of deposits. Mr. Desfosse, former secretary to Gaston Levy, the executive of the bank, tells the L'Humanite, Communist newspaper, that "like in any other credit establishment the withdrawal of deposits must have been sufficiently important at the beginning of the year, and especially on the day following the Feb. 6 riots, to bring this condition of crash about."

Join the Communist Party
 35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
 NAME.....
 ADDRESS.....