

ALL OUT ON STREETS FRIDAY FOR UNITED LABOR MAY DAY PARADE!

ALL OUT MAY 1!
Demonstrate in Streets
Against War, Fascism!

Daily Worker

NEW YORK CITY
EDITION

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

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WEATHER: warmer today

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JOBLESS FACE POLICE AT N.J. CAPITOL

Progressive Auto Delegates Clash with Dillon on Toledo Attempts to Bar United May Day Marchers Urged Biggest Local Union Cause Sharp Fight

Credentials Committee Refuses to Issue Delegates Badges

By George Morris
(Additional News of Auto Convention on Page 6)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 27.—A sharp fight is promised early in the United Auto Workers International Union convention which opened here today over the right of the General Automotive Local of Toledo to have its delegates seated.

This is the local which Francis Dillon, appointed president of the union, ordered to split up into separate plant locals. When the Toledo delegates refused to do this, Dillon declared its charter illegal. Now at the international convention, the credentials committee, appointed by Dillon, has refused delegates' badges to the representatives of the Toledo local.

Support by Progressives

Progressive forces, headed by Wynndham Mortimer and Homer Martin issued a statement today in which they declared their support for the Toledo delegates, and said: "Our Toledo members carried on one of the most aggressive and fearless fights in the history of the automobile industry. The very lives of the Toledo workers were sacrificed in building Local Twelve."

The convention is being held in Jefferson Plaza hall. It marked time during its first hours, with speeches of greeting from various officials.

Green Speech Awaited

The speech of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was awaited late today, and it was expected that Green would inform the convention that the probationary period was ended and that the union now has autonomy and the right to elect its own officers.

Following greetings from South Bend union and central body officials Dillon made a speech, opening the convention. He assured the delegates that he is not a candidate for office. This declaration brought general applause. When Dillon had been introduced, less than a dozen hands greeted him. Half a dozen paid organizers quickly sat down when no one joined them in their attempt at a standing ovation.

Lively caucusing went on all day today as state delegations attempted to arrive at agreements to support a slate of progressive candidates for office.

Meanwhile, the Dillon forces continued to maneuver behind the scene, to build up a force that might create a split in progressive

Steel Union Progressives Back Drive

Industrial Form Will Be Main Issue at Sessions Today

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

CANNONSBURG, Pa., April 27.—Progressive delegates today expressed confidence that the six-day convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which opens here tomorrow, will vote to accept the offer of the Committee for Industrial Organization of \$500,000 to help establish the A. A. as an industrial union throughout the steel industry.

The issue of whether the Amalgamated will accept this offer overshadows all other action that may be taken at the convention, which opens tomorrow morning with an open session in the Alhambra Theatre.

The convention will receive no recommendation regarding the offer from the union's international executive board, which met to consider the C. I. O. offer last week and shied away from it like scared rabbits.

No Comment Made

No individual of the board has yet offered any official comment for or against the proposal from the Lewis committee.

Secretary Louis Leonard has led opposition to the C. I. O. during past weeks, and has been able to influence certain delegates against accepting the offer only to the extent that he has been able to sow confusion as to the actual nature of the offer.

It is expected that Thomas Kennedy, international secretary of the U. M. W. of A., and Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, will clear up much of this when he addresses the convention. Kennedy has been officially invited to speak to the delegates.

800 Walk Out

As the opening session neared, a strike was in progress nearby in Bridgeville where about 800 employees of the Universal Steel Company walked out for higher wages, "for recognition of their union."

Yesterday the strikers voted to join the A. A. after hearing a speech by Vice-President Edward Miller. Amalgamated officials immediately halted the action publicly as a victory over the rank and file organization, supposed to have been set up there.

Today's Pittsburgh papers quoted Leonard as claiming a paid-up membership of 12,000 in the A. A., plus 30,000 "not active." Informed sources, however, declare the paid-up membership is slightly less than 10,000, around one per cent of the total number of steel workers.

Miners Urge Labor Party

Alabama Local Refuses To Follow Lewis into Roosevelt Camp

LYNN, Ala., April 27.—The United Mine Workers Local here has thrown overboard International President Lewis' endorsement of Roosevelt and declared for a Farmer-Labor Party at its last meeting. This is a traditionally Republican stronghold, but Roosevelt's influence was so strong in the last election that he got a one-vote majority.

Though refusing to obey Lewis' political urgings, the miners here thoroughly endorsed the Committee for Industrial Organization which he heads.

They also declared for the Frazer-Lunder Social Insurance Bill and called on Alabama congressmen to support it.

'Purely Political'

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP).—Senate Democratic leaders, charging that "purely political" motives are behind the Vandenberg resolution calling upon the Agriculture Department to publish names of AAA beneficiaries, today sought to lead the measure down with amendments seeking to ascertain benefits to manufacturers under the protective tariff.

People's Front Wins Big Victory in France

Communist Vote Doubled Over Last Election As C.P. Leaders Receive Huge Popular Vote—Final Balloting Next Sunday

PARIS, April 27.—Complete tabulation of the first ballot in the French national elections held Sunday reveals that the People's Front scored a decisive victory over the reactionary-fascist coalition with the Communist Party making especially sweeping gains. Only 179 of the 618

Fascist Loss Heavy in South

730 Dead or Wounded In Drive Upon Sasa Benah

LONDON, April 27.—The fiercest fighting in the Italo-Ethiopian war is reported as continuing in the Sasa Benah region with extremely heavy losses on both sides and the Italian troops making very slow headway against heroic Ethiopian resistance.

Reports from Rome state that the Italian forces, moving parallel columns up the caravan roads from the south, have hemmed in Sasa Benah from the South, East and West.

Early today the column of General Agostini took Bullaleh, on the right flank, and completed the investment of the group of water wells called Sasa Benah, key to the Italian objective—the Harar-Jijiga line and the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway.

Soon afterward the troops of General Frusci's vanguard effected contact with the strong field fortifications of Sasa Benah itself.

On the Italian left, the troops of General Verne occupied the whole Daghah Modu area west of Sasa Benah after heavy fighting.

The three main columns, according to the official dispatches, had lost 11 white officers killed and 17 wounded, and about 730 white and native troops killed or wounded.

Sea Union Chief Sought To Halt Tieup

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Throughout the day the State House was heavily guarded by police.

Among the larger delegations of unemployed which came into Trenton in trucks and automobiles were those from Newark, Paterson, Passaic, Jersey City, Bordentown, New Brunswick, Camden and Burlington.

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Committees Set Up

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The Workers Alliance set up a series of committees to establish contact between the legislators and the workers outside the State House. The thousands included, in addition to the jobless, several delegations of sympathetic groups such as the Princeton Veterans of Future Wars, several liberal clubs from the University, Trenton and nearby communities.

While hoping that the pressure of the last week would have a salutary effect on the lawmakers the jobless expected the legislature to continue its sidestepping. General

Reports Show People's Bloc Has Majority

MADRID, April 27.—Partial results of the Spanish national election for presidential electors shows a clear-cut victory for the People's Bloc.

The Left Front parties named 240 of the 311 electors who were elected in returns made public today. Thus, they are assured a majority of the total of 473.

The electors, and the 473 members of Parliament, will name the President at a joint meeting May 9. There is a left majority in Parliament.

Premier Manuel Azana is considered the leading People's Bloc candidate for the presidency.

Sea Union Chief Sought To Halt Tieup

Seamen filling the courtroom, wearing strike buttons, were incensed yesterday when they heard David Grange, vice-president of the International Seamen Union, admit that he and other leaders of the union were more concerned with the "laws of the land" than with the conditions prevailing on board American vessels.

Grange admitted to his own attorney, Saul Sperring, while on the stand in the Supreme Court before judge William Harmon Black, that when he was first notified of the strike of the California crew at San Pedro, California, that he "telephoned Joseph Curran to notify him that he was breaking the law." Grange brought out in his testimony that he did not even bother to inquire as to the reasons why the seaman members of his own union had struck.

Grange revealed further, under cross-examination by attorneys Hyman Glickstein and S. M. Blinken, who are defending Curran and the rank and file members of the union against an injunction suit being brought against the strikers by the union officials, that the Executive Board of the International Seamen Union, meeting recently in Chicago, had "discussed the present strike being conducted by Communists in this country."

Golden Jubilee of May First Is of Particular Significance in U. S.

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

May First did not become an international labor holiday until 1890. Why, then, do we refer to May Day 1936 as the golden jubilee? To the academic historian this may seem an error in chronology; but to the American workers May Day had its origin in the great struggle for the 8-hour day which reached its climax in the general strike of May First, 1886.

Twenty years before 1886, when the National Labor Union was founded, the 8-hour movement gathered momentum. Led by the brilliant labor leader, William H. Sylvis, who was in touch with Karl Marx and the First International, the N. L. U. raised the demand for "the passing of a law by which eight hours shall be the normal working day in all states in the American Union."

The same year, at its Geneva Congress, the First International went on record for the same demand; and agitation for the 8-hour day was continued by political organizations of American workers affiliated with the First International. But the mass character of the 8-hour movement and the organized manner in which it functioned grew out of the activities of

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Unemployed Face Police At N.J. Capitol

Citizens Rally Aid to Demonstrators in Trenton

(Continued from Page 1)

feeling was that the lawmakers would not get down to serious business until later in the week and then only to pass a disguised sales tax that would living costs.

Forewarned Evasions

The Workers' Alliance special committee was split into three sections, one remaining as a vigilance group with the legislators, a second with the mass delegations outside and the third as a liaison group keeping the other two informed. Prior to taking definite action, the committee conferred with Speaker Marcus Newcomb. Alliance leaders announce themselves prepared to forestall any legislative evasions on the grounds that there was interference with their work.

Two distinct plans of legislation were scheduled for presentation—one a combination of various bills offered including luxury, sales and modified income taxes and the other a general disguised sales tax of one-fourth of one per cent which would become incorporated into selling prices. Workers Alliance, labor organizations and civic and church groups were insisting on establishing the income tax as a basic principle for relief taxation, but the opposition to such action has become intensified in big business and boss politician quarters.

Obstacles Added

Hardships for the unemployed mounted today as municipalities worked out plans of handling relief problems pushed onto them by the legislature. Tonight's legislative action was expected to abolish the entire state relief set-up and clear the path for a new administrative plan involving county and municipal supervision of relief but where the funds are to be raised remained a moot question.

Every possible obstacle to aiding relief dependents was being put up by the municipalities. Residence laws of one year or more are leaving hundreds of families destitute as city officials boast of new "economies" which are glaring distortions of the actual situation. Newton furnished a good example of what unemployed can expect.

These "first measures" announced were "no work no relief," instituting a regime of forced labor of street cleaning and other tasks which cities used to set aside for jail prisoners to work out their fines. Newton's relief budget is \$284 a month, \$1,000 less than what is was a week ago.

Starvation Basis

As the emergency situation grew more acute emulation of wartime "dollar a year men" began. In Plainfield the job of administering relief was taken over by an individual without salary. Although larger townships are announcing they can "carry on" and "keep going," for one or two months it is only on a basis of near starvation for the unemployed.

Rural Workers

Verification of stories of mass desperation was brought here today by Lief Dall, heading a delegation of the Agricultural Workers Union of South Jersey, affiliated with American Federation of Labor. His delegation, carrying an American flag, entered the Assembly and occupied a section of the gallery with signs reading: "We want immediate relief." Good Americans never starved.

Assembly officials made the delegation remove the banners they had draped over the gallery. Dall said forced labor has been instituted throughout the South Jersey farm belt, that relief has been cut off and the County Poor Board advertises for farmers to come and get the workers who are forced to toil for starvation wages, or starve.

Pennsylvania March

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—A special session of the Pennsylvania State Legislature will be demanded by organizations of the unemployed and W.P.A. workers in a march to the capitol at Harrisburg on May 10 and 11.

Spenser said the marchers will assemble at 224 Chestnut Street in Harrisburg on May 10.

A conference of church congregations, civic organizations and locals of the Unemployment Council will be held at the Warton Settlement House, 1712 N. Twenty-second Street, next Sunday afternoon to discuss plans for the march.

Headquarters for the march have been set up at 311 South Juniper Street.

General Motors Shows Profits Almost Double in First Quarter 1935

(By United Press)

The General Motors Corporation in the first quarter had net earnings of \$40,169,819, equivalent to \$1.77 a common share, compared with \$29,215,816, or sixty-eight cents a share, in the first quarter of 1935. A preliminary statement of the company showed a record for twelve months, ended March 31, earnings of \$179,022,093, equal to \$4.18 a share.

Cash, U. S. government and other marketable securities on March 31 amounted to \$218,074,223, compared with \$199,495,949 on Dec. 31 and \$183,132,000 on March 31, 1935.

Net working capital on March 31 amounted to \$355,248,902, compared with \$319,061,219 on Dec. 31 and \$294,736,133 on March 31, 1935.

Old Guards Knife Labor Party-- What About the Left Socialists?

By A. B. Magill (Article IV)

The first three articles presented evidence from the columns of the New Leader and the Jewish Daily Forward to show that the resignation from the Socialist Party of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and his endorsement of Roosevelt were not merely acts of an individual, but the logical extension of the policy of the reactionary Socialist Old Guard leaders of supporting Roosevelt, Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia.

If President Roosevelt "is more of a Socialist than he thinks perhaps," and Mayor LaGuardia is "one of us" and Governor Lehman "deserves a lot of credit for his heart-endorsed anti-crime program—why a Farmer-Labor Party? And if you insist on a Farmer-Labor Party, why not one of those "comrades" as its standard-bearer? This is the logic of the Old Guard position. And it must be said for those who "Socialist" Tories that they have fully accepted this logic in practice.

There was a time, about a year ago, when the New Leader, Old Guard paper, occasionally published an article on the need for independent political action and a Labor Party. Abraham Lefkowitz took time out from his unsuccessful attempt to wreck the Teachers Union to write a very "radical" article along these lines (New Leader, June 1, 1935), in which he even attacked the New Deal and declared that Section 7-A of the NRA had given the workers nothing except what they had fought for.

Old Guard Interest Drop

But that was when the Labor Party was still in the discussion stage. When the Labor Party began to put of flesh and form, when a strong Labor Party bloc emerged at the A. F. of L. convention, when in state after state Farmer-Labor movements actually got under way, the Old Guard interest in the Labor Party took a rapid drop.

And when the question of Roosevelt's re-election came to the fore, the Old Guard went into reverse completely and began to find arguments to justify support of Roosevelt by organized labor.

These "arguments," as we have already shown by quotations from the New Leader and the Jewish Daily Forward, are of the kind that Jim Farley himself couldn't improve on.

Craft Union Trends

The dilemma was, however, not one of supporting or opposing this

pro-Roosevelt movement. It was the dilemma created by the fact that the Old Guard are hand in glove with the reactionary Woll-Hutcheson-Green craft union clique in the American Federation of Labor, while the so-called Non-Partisan League has been organized by several leaders of the industrial union group.

For the Old Guard, in other words, it was a problem of being for Roosevelt, but against industrial unionism. The two horns of this dilemma showed themselves plainly in an article written in the April 19 issue of the Jewish Daily Forward by the notorious Harry Lang, who won "Is spurs as a 'labor' journalist with a series of anti-Socialist articles in the Hearst press.

Lang's Article

Lang's article was entitled: "Discussions Among merited: Union Leaders Concerning Supporting or Not Supporting Roosevelt." But the article did not, as may be thought from the title, present the views of those who oppose endorsement of Roosevelt because they favor a Labor Party.

What Lang did was to present under guise of "impartiality," the arguments of those reactionary A. F. of L. leaders, such as Hutcheson and Woll, who oppose Roosevelt because they are tied up with the Republican Party and the Liberty League.

And this he did very cleverly in the form of intimations that the A. F. of L. Executive Council is likely to put its main emphasis not on support of an individual, such as Roosevelt, but on the Congressional elections.

At the same time, of course, the Forward and the whole Old Guard group are also playing ball with the Non-Partisan League, giving full publicity to the deceptive talk that this will form the basis for a future Labor Party—maybe.

And since the masses do insist on talking—and acting—Labor Party, let's be practical, Old Guard style.

Pick LaGuardia

Casting their eyes over the New York scene, they discern with "warm-hearted affection" a man who, in the words of Abe Cahan, editor of the Forward, is "one of us"—Mayor LaGuardia.

With tammany on his trail, LaGuardia, whose betrayal of his campaign pledges has lost him considerable mass support, needs the Old Guard and their trade union connections for the Mayoralty race in 1937.

The Old Guard, on the other hand, need LaGuardia in order to continue under the "Labor Party" label, their established policy of collaborating with the capitalists against the interests of labor and the lower middle class.

Cassidy in Post

Business is business. It looks like a good deal on both sides. And informed political quarters have for several months been speculating

that a possible LaGuardia-Old Guard alliance. Thus George Cassidy, political writer of the New York Post, wrote in that paper on Dec. 21:

"Some Socialists, and several substantial labor leaders are talking of developing a 'labor party' to support Mayor LaGuardia, provided he makes no new commitments."

Perhaps these political wise men would have no need to speculate had they been present on Jan. 18 at a meeting of a group of garment workers where B. C. Vladek, Old Guard Manager of the Forward and LaGuardia's appointee to the City Housing Authority, spoke on the subject of a Labor Party.

Vladek's Position

"Till 1937," Vladek said, "there can be no question of a Labor Party in New York. In 1937 there will be elections for Mayor. And since LaGuardia will not be nominated by the Republicans, it will be possible to have a Labor Party to help elect LaGuardia."

And it seems that "Barkis (sometimes known as the Little Flower) is willin'." In an article in a recent issue of Liberty magazine LaGuardia hints strongly that he and other "progressives" may form a Labor Party.

From all of which a number of conclusions may be drawn. What does support of Roosevelt, Lehman and LaGuardia mean? It means retreat before reaction, support of wage-cutting and relief-cutting, support of fraudulent social insurance at the cost of the workers, support of huge war preparations, support of the policy of solving the economic crisis and depression at the expense of the masses.

It means betrayal not only of Socialism, but of democracy—the democratic rights of the people. It means what it meant in Germany and Austria: clearing the way for the triumph of fascism.

Can honest, militant Socialists condone such a policy or adopt any conciliatory attitude toward it? Obviously not. Yet, unfortunately, certain leaders of the Left Socialists, who have no trouble finding sharp words when they discuss the Communists or the Soviet Union, become very tolerant and "understanding" when it comes to the endorsement of Roosevelt by trade union officials associated with the Old Guard.

Laidler's Statement

A recent statement by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, chairman of the New York State Committee of the Socialist Party, began:

"I was glad to read in the address of Sidney Hillman, the able President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at Webster Hall last night, that Labor's Non-Partisan League may become the basis for a labor party after 1936."

And Norman Thomas declared

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La Follette's Tax Would Hit Persons Under \$5,000 Class

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People's Front Wins Victory In France

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist Vote Is Doubled Over Last Election

Premier Sarraut urged him to remain in the fight.

Minister of Justice Yvon Delbos, Minister of Education Henri Genot and Air Minister Marcel Deat were others who failed to obtain a majority. Deat must withdraw and leave his cabinet post because he ran second in his district to a Communist. Paul Reynaud, long in the reactionary front in politics and an advocate of devaluation, was another casualty. Pierre Taittinger, chief of the Fascist Young Patriots, failed of election.

Both Leon Blum, leader of the Socialists, and Edouard Daladier, president of the Radical Socialist Party, came through on the first ballot with victories.

The nine victorious Communist candidates are Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the Party; Andre Marty, hero of the famous Black Sea revolt at the end of the World War; Gaston Monmousseau, head of the European Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions; Paul Vaillant-Couturier, associate editor of "Humanite"; Marcel Carron, Renaud Jean, Arthur Ramette, Tegy and Jean Christoph. Five of the Seine were elected in the Seine District which includes Paris and its suburbs, the famous "Red Ring of Paris."

Perhaps the most spectacular element in the great Communist gains is the increase in popular vote scored by the French Communist Party in this election compared to the last 1932 election.

Red Vote Doubled

Whereas the Communist Party received 780,000 votes in all France in 1932, it practically doubled that vote on Sunday with a total popular vote of 1,500,000. In the Seine District the popular vote more than doubled with 153,000 in 1932 and 316,000 in 1935.

Other typical increases in the Communist vote are: Var District: 5,600 in 1932 and 20,200 in 1935; Lot: 1,000 to 10,700; Lower Rhine: 12,200 to 27,600; Rhone: 15,100 to 54,600.

Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the Communist Party, won his seat with the greatest popular vote of all totaling 18,961. Jacques Doriot, who was expelled from the Communist Party a few years ago and also recently expelled from the People's Front for supporting ex-President Pierre Laval and pro-Hitler policies, was nosed out in the St. Denis district. Another ballot will be necessary in St. Denis where it is expected that Doriot will suffer defeat.

At Minister Marcel Deat of the Laval and Sarraut cabinets was defeated by Adrien Langumier, a Communist, in the twentieth Seine district.

Cachin Tells of Gains

Marcel Cachin, summing up the results for the Communist Party issued the following statement: "Fascism has been hit very hard. The People's Front will rebuff fascism again next Sunday. The Communist Party will fulfill the obligations which it has undertaken."

"We are very satisfied with the results of the election." The reactionary journalist, Bailly, writing in the newspaper, "Jour" declared:

"The Communists were the only winners in today's election. This will result in a disgusting Chamber unable to govern."

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Philippine Coconut Oil Processing Tax Called May Day Calendar

WASHINGTON, April 27. (UP).—Processing tax on Philippine coconut oil was declared unconstitutional today by Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, in ruling on the petition of Haskins Brothers and Co., Omaha, Neb., soap manufacturers.

The company had asked for the return of more than \$26,000,000 now held in trust by the United States Treasury for transfer to the Philippine government.

Olympic Stand Is Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

have political significance. By your endorsement you are thus furthering the interests of International Sport but the interests of a government that stands for persecution of minority groups, for ruthless terror, and denial of all civil rights.

"The people of Yorkville and the German-American liberty-loving people throughout our nation therefore respectfully request that you unequivocally state your position in opposition to the Nazi Olympics. We further ask that you take immediate steps to have your name removed from the stationery in question and to inform the press."

German Bureau Central Committee Communist Party, Martin Chancy, Sec'y.

Letter to President

"Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President,

"White House,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"According to newspaper reports, you did not make a statement regarding the use of your name for the solicitation of funds for the Nazi Olympics as revealed by photostatic copies of letters which have appeared in the 'Daily Worker'."

"The millions of American people who are opposed to the Nazi Olympics expect of their President to take a clear and unequivocal stand against the Olympics which will be utilized by the Nazi regime to further their own political purposes. They will not, as Secretary of State Hull stated, serve the interests of furthering International Sports. We therefore respectfully request that you take immediate steps to have your name removed from the stationery in question. Further, we ask that you make an appropriate statement to the press to that effect."

Very truly yours,

German Bureau Central Committee Communist Party, George Loh, Secretary and Yorkville Section Communist Party, Martin Chancy, Sec'y.

Supreme Court Fails to Decide On Guffey Act

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP).—The Supreme Court, after rendering a significant opinion upholding the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture in fixing stockyard fees, failed to hand down its decision on the Guffey Coal Control Act.

Failure to decide the Guffey act case postponed the decision at least until May 4, the next day the Court hands down decisions.

TACOMA, Wash.—The United Front Day parade will include trade unions, P.W.A. workers, unemployed organizations and peace groups. Two branches of the Socialist Party and Communist Party will be in the parade.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Provincial Committee will hold a meeting at 8 p.m. at the conference, April 23rd, and arranged the largest demonstration Portland has ever had.

Protest will center around Oregon's criminal syndicalism law and the continued imprisonment of Kurt Gjonge and C. Denny, who were jailed for their working class activities in the 1934 maritime strike.

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—Traditional May Day demonstrations will be held on the steps of the County Court House. Coal bootleggers, U.M.W.A. and unemployed workers' organizations will join the Communist Party in the demonstration. The Socialist Party has been invited.

PATERSON, N. J.—Indoor mass meeting 8 p.m. at Laborer Hall. Meeting arranged by United Front Committee of trade unions, Communists and Socialists.

BAYONNE, N. J.—At the Labor Lyceum at 7 p.m. Meeting arranged by the O.P. unit of Bayonne. Bill Norman, section organizer, will be the main speaker.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Indoor mass meeting at 8 p.m. at 224 W. Front Street at 8 p.m. Meeting arranged by Communist Party unit of Plainfield. Kurt Gjonge, unemployed organizer, will be the main speaker.

NEWARK, N. J.—Outdoor demonstration at 4 p.m. at Military Park. Main speakers—Bill Norman, section organizer of Newark, and Joe Brandt, A. F. of L. fifth anniversary celebration of May Day at Laurel Garden, 457 Springfield Street. Main speaker—Legs Davis, also Soviet worker.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Meeting organized by C.P. unit of Lakewood at 315-4th Street. Main speaker, Jay Avron.

LONG BRANCH AND ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Outdoor May Day meeting, arranged by United Front Committee of trade unions, Communists and Socialists.

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Harlem News Dismissals Are Protested

No Reasons Given for Firing of Negro Journalists

Friends and sympathizers of the Amsterdam News unit of the New York Newspaper Guild were aroused to action last week following the summary discharge of Ted Poston and Henry Lee Moon, two of the leading members of the unit and of the Negro paper's editorial staff.

Poston is chairman of the Guild unit which recently conducted a successful strike for union recognition and better working conditions.

Poston and Moon, recognized as two of the ablest writers in the Negro newspaper field, were discharged without notice upon the termination of the three months probationary period provided by the Guild contract entered into last December.

Another move against the Guild by the owners was the demotion of the editor, Obie McCollum, to managing editor.

Lithuanian Congress To Be Held in Cleveland; Preliminary Parley Held

Plans have been made for a National All-Lithuanian Congress for the Reestablishment of Democracy in Lithuania to be held in Cleveland, June 20-21.

A United Front conference, including Socialists, Communists, Lithuanian Democrats and Republicans as well as fraternal organizations was held in Chicago on April 19.

This conference of 175 delegates from nearly 100 organizations voted to give concrete support to their brothers struggling against the barbaric fascist dictatorship of the Antanas Smetonas regime in Lithuania, which rivals Hitler in its violence and terror against the workers.

The outlawing of all political opposition parties, the Peasants Alliance, the Social-Democrats, the Catholic-Democrats by the Smetonas dictatorship convinced all at the conference, with the exception of a small group of pro-fascist and Catholic-controlled organizations, of the need for united action.

The Committee of 24 which is in charge of arrangements for the conference states that plans for tourist and financial boycott will be discussed. It is also hoped that the National Congress will decide to participate in the struggles against Fascism and anti-foreign born acts in the United States.

Now! CHINA CLIPPER Is Serving A Full Course LUNCH AND DINNER for 25c only Cafeteria and Restaurant 122 University Place

L. J. MORRIS, Inc. GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS For International Workers Order 946 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN

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Assembly Points For May 1 Parade

By UNITED LABOR MAY DAY COMMITTEE

- UPTOWN DIVISION 37th Street—8th to 10th Avenue, facing East. Assemble 9 A.M. 1. United Labor May Day Committee. 2. Dressmakers, Local 22, I.L.G.W.U. 3. Joint Board of Knitgoods Workers. 4. Local 117, I.L.G.W.U. 5. Local 9, I.L.G.W.U. 6. Miscellaneous Ladies' Garment Workers. 7. Pocketbook Workers. 8. Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Workers. 9. Grocery Clerks, Local 338. 10. Miscellaneous Millinery Workers.

DOWNTOWN DIVISION Washington Square South—McDougal Street to West Broadway, facing West. Assemble 9 A.M.

- 1. Socialist Party. 2. Young People's Socialist League. 3. Rebel Arts. 4. League for Industrial Democracy. 5. Communist Party. 6. Communist Party, Harlem.

Washington Square South—West Broadway to Washington Square East, facing West. Assemble 9 A.M. 7-11, 17 Miscellaneous Groups. 18. Furriers' Joint Board and Locals.

Thompson Street—4th to 3rd Streets, facing North. Assemble 9:30 A.M. 19. Amalgamated Clothing Locals 50, 54, 103—Miscellaneous. 20. Journeymen Tailors, Local 1.

Thompson St.—3rd St. to Bleeker St., facing North, Assemble 9:30 A.M. 21. Hatters. 22. Painters' District Council 9 and Locals. 23. Painters' District Council 18 and Locals. 24. Other Painters. 25. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Joint Board and Locals.

Sullivan Street—4th to 3rd Streets, facing North. Assemble 10 A.M. 26. Butchers—All Locals. 27. Cafeteria Workers—All locals. 28. Cooks—All Locals. 29. Waiters—All Locals. 30. Bakers—All Locals. 31. Fish Workers. 31-A. All other Food Workers.

Sullivan Street—3rd to Bleeker Streets, facing North. Assemble 10 A.M. 32. Workmen's Circle Branches. 33. Young Circle League of America Branches. 34. Workers' Alliance of America. 35. City Projects Council. 36. Project Workers' Union. 37. Other Unemployed and Relief Workers' Organizations. 38. Seamen and Longshoremen. 39. Taxi-Chauffeurs. 40. Carpenters. 41. Furniture Workers. 42. Upholsterers' Locals. 43. Riggers. 43-A. Independent Houseworkers. 44. Plumbers. 45. Alteration Plumbers. 45-A. Other Building Trades. 46. Jewelry Workers. 47. Sleeping Car Porters. 48. Machinists. 49. Machine, Tool and Foundry Workers. 49-A. Metal Workers.

Sullivan St.—Bleeker to Houston Sts., facing North. Assemble 10:15 A.M. 52. Woodmen's Councils. 53. Workers' Clubs. 53-A. Irish Workers' Clubs. 54. International Workers' Order.

Sullivan St.—Houston to Prince Sts., facing North. Assemble 10:30 A.M. 55. Italian Anti-Fascist Federatn. 55-A. Other Italian Organizations. 56. All Spanish Organizations. 57. Barbers. 58. Motion Picture Operators, Local 306. 58A. Empire State Motion Picture Operators Union. 58B. Musicians. 59. Building Service Union. 60. Teamsters—Milk Drivers, Tobacco and Conf. Drivers, etc. 61. Printing Trades. 62. Bookbinders. 63. Textile Unions. 63A. Doll Workers. 64. Laundry Workers Union. 65. Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union. 66. Novelty Mirror Workers Union. 67. Celluloid. 68. Cigar. 69. Display and Fixture Workers. 70. Russian Bath House Rubbers. 71. Opticians-Technicians. 72. Hairdressers. 73. Other Federal Locals. 74. Cleaners and Dyers.

McDougal Street—4th to 3rd Street, facing North. Assemble 11 A.M. 77. German Organizations: A. Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. B. Federation of German Workers Clubs. C. German Trade Union. D. Workers Educational Association. E. Arbeiter Sanger Bund.

McDougal Street—3rd to Bleeker, facing North. Assemble 11 A.M. German Organizations (continued): F. United Sick and Death Benefit Fund. G. Nature Friends. H. All Other German Organizations.

78. American League of Ex-Servicemen. 79. Scottsboro Defense Committee. 79A. National Negro Congress. 79B. Other Negro Organizations. 80. American League Against War and Fascism. 81. Women's Int'l League for Peace and Freedom—Brooklyn Branch. 82. Friends of the Soviet Union. 83. Icar. 84. International Labor Defense—Latvian Branch. 85. Committee for Southern Labor. 86. Friends of the Chinese People. 87. Ministers Union. 88. Theological Students. 89. American Student Union. 90. Young Communist League. 91. Other Youth Organizations. 92. Workers School. 93. Teachers Union, Local 5, 435, and others. 93A. Office Workers.

McDougal St.—Bleeker to Houston St. Facing North. Assemble 11:15 A.M. 94. Salesmen and Clerks Union. 96. Pharmacists. 97. Association of Federation Workers. 98. Models Union. 99. Book and Magazine Guild. 100. Writers Union. 101. Artists Union. 101A. New Theatre League. 102. Lawyers, Hospital, Doctors, Dentists & other white collar groups. 103. Cooperative Workers Union. 104. Language Organizations: A. Russian. G. Jewish. B. Japanese. H. Yugoslav. C. Chinese. I. Greek. D. Norwegian. J. Hungarian. E. Swedish. K. Spanish. F. Finnish.

Street—McDougal to 8th Avenue, Facing East. Assemble 11:30 A.M.

Duranty Tells Of May Day In Moscow

American Journalist Writes in Current Soviet Russia Today

Walter Duranty writes in the May issue of Soviet Russia Today on "May Day in Moscow." Duranty, for fifteen years Moscow correspondent of The New York Times, has seen many celebrations in the Red Square. He singles out May Day as the most significant and gives his impressions of the May Day celebrations he has seen and the changes he had noted since the earlier years.

"I did not," he writes, "have the good fortune to see the May Day parades during the 'hard years' when the infant Soviet Union was fighting for its life, upheld by little more than the brain of Lenin and Stalin's will. But in the past fifteen years I have seen—I suppose—a hundred such parades. May Day and November the Seventh, the Revolution's birthday, and Army Day and the Day of Communist Youth and of Soviet Women, and last but not least interesting, of the young Russians who play games—boys and girls flowing through the Red Square with oars and tennis rackets and footballs and boxing gloves and all the instruments of games.

"But May Day is different. That is the symbol of what the revolution stands for, I mean the victory of the proletariat, the defeat of the bosses and the landlords, the freedom of the workers and peasants to create their own state for themselves, to work for themselves in a country where no individual can profit from their toil." Duranty describes the preparations for the May Day parade, how the inhabitants of the city rehearse it beforehand, in the mornings before they go to work and in the evening when their work is done.

"One might think," he continues, "they would find this onerous or irksome. They do not, because they are proud of the Russia they are building, the new Russia, whose motto is 'all for all instead of each for each,' they are proud of it and they love it, and are eager and willing to give hours of their leisure for its glory." Other articles in the May Day issue are "Soviet Vets," in which Harold Hickerson tells how the Soviet Union takes care of its veterans, "Social Security—Soviet Style," a survey of the far-reaching social insurance program of the U. S. S. R. by Jill Martin, and an account of a visit to a Red Army camp by Art Behrstock. "In Defense of Peace," by Romain Rolland, is a strong appeal for support of the Soviet Union. Jack Scott describes a trade union meeting in Magnitogorsk.

With this issue Soviet Russia Today announces a new editor, Jessica Smith, author of "Women in Soviet Russia," who has spent altogether five years in the Soviet Union.

Restaurant Union and Camp Harmony Sign Agreement

The Daily Worker received the following letter, yesterday, from the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Local 119:

"Some time ago, your paper was kind enough to inform your readers that the management of the Camp Harmony in Monticello, New York, was not willing to recognize the union this year. We are glad however, to inform you that an agreement was reached on Wednesday, April 22, 1936, between the union and the camp management.

"This agreement is satisfactory to all the workers, and in justice to all parties concerned, we would appreciate it very much, if you would inform your readers accordingly."

Bricklayers Union Makes New Agreement For Employing Men

A new agreement which provides that fifty per cent of all men to be sent to employers are to be sent directly from the union, was announced yesterday by Jacob Mirsky, vice-president of Local 37 of the Bricklayers Union.

The union states that this agreement is a direct blow against chiseling in their trade, since the union will be able to place trusted union men on all jobs. In this way, a rigorous check-up will be made on any kinds of kick-back.

Support the Fraser-Lundeen Bill for unemployment and social insurance.

- L. Lithuanian. M. Armenian. N. Filipino. O. Bulgarian. P. Turkish. Q. Bohemian. R. Ukrainian. S. Polish. T. Rumanian. U. All other Language Groups.

Washington Place—McDougal to 6th Ave., facing E. Assemble 11:45 A.M. 105. Other Organizations and unaffiliated individuals. Children's Organizations—Assemble 5:30 P.M. Madison Square Park—23rd St. to 26th Street, West Side of Madison Avenue, facing 26th Street. Assemble 7:30 P.M.

Rally Thursday In Yorkville For May Day

Ford Talks Tonight at Jamaica Meeting on May Day

A preliminary May Day torchlight parade will be held in Yorkville Thursday to rally the neighborhood for the May 1 demonstration.

Among the organizations participating in the parade will be the German Workers' Club, the Hungarian Cultural Federation, and the Communist Party.

The Yorkville section of the Communist Party has issued a statement calling on all workers' organizations in the territory to participate. The statement says, in part: "We call on all organizations and workers, opposed to war and 'ascism, and to the Nazi terror bands in Yorkville, to make this parade a historic landmark in the struggle of workers for their civil rights, and as proof that Yorkville is anti-Nazi."

Ford to Speak at Jamaica Several hundred workers are expected to pack the Finnish Workers Hall in Jamaica, Long Island, tonight to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of May Day. James W. Ford, outstanding labor leader, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will be the principal speaker. Ford will analyze the special significance of May Day and the great need for unity of all anti-fascist forces for the building of a mass Farmer-Labor Party.

The celebration will be another step in the mobilization of hundreds of Queens residents for the great May Day parade on Friday, May 1, in New York. The Jamaica workers will mobilize at the local Town Hall, Parsons and Jamaica Ave., at 10 A. M. Friday for a brief meeting and then leave for New York. Among the organizations that will participate in the May Day parade are the Project Workers Union, Jamaica local; the South Side Unemployed Association, affiliated with the Workers Alliance of America; the Furriers Union, Local 88; the International Workers Order; the Young Communist League; the Communist Party and other organizations.

The indoor rally tonight will take place at the Finnish Workers Hall, 109-26 Union Hall Street.

May Day Floats Orders for floats are now being taken at the Artists Union Shop, 47 East 12th Street, it was announced yesterday. Labor organizations have been advised to place their orders immediately.

Amplifiers To Rent or Sale

FOR outdoor and indoor meetings; also for dances. S. J. White, SU. 7-9207.

Army-Navy Stores

HUDSON—105 Third Ave., cor. 13. Work clothes. Leather coats. Wind-breakers.

Artists' Materials

ELTING Paints, 22 Greenwich Ave. TO. 6-4580. Good supply—Free delivery.

Barbers

WORKERS Center Barber Shop, 50 E. 13th St., first floor. 4 Barbers.

Chiropodist-Podiatrist

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

Clothing

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

Dentists

DR. I. F. REIKIN, 1108 Second Ave., bet. 52th-53th Sts. VO. 5-2290. 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily.

Folding Chairs

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

Baby Carriages

SAUL'S, 21 Graham Ave., cor. Cook St. Juvenile Furniture, Discount.

Children's Wear

FROM infants to 16 years. Boxer's Baby Bazaar, 1952 Pitkin Ave., near Chester.

Chiropodist-Podiatrist

FOOT-AILMENTS treated, low fees, 1123 Eastern Pk., cor. Ulics. PR. 2-8905.

Cravats

S. T. CRAVAT, Finest Hand Made Neckwear, regular \$1.00 value, special 95c. 890 Westchester Avenue.

Labor Party News Issued by Leaders

100,000 Copies of New Newspaper Distributed as Preparations Are Made for Conference on May 24—Randolph, Schlossberg To Speak

More than fifty local labor leaders, united in a sponsoring committee for a New York Labor Party conference have issued a newspaper, Labor Party News, in 100,000 copies.

The paper, four pages in size, is issued by the Trade Union Sponsoring Committee for a Labor Party Conference with offices at 112 East 40th St. Labor Party News will be distributed primarily among New York unionists.

Quoting the letter issued by the sponsoring committee, with the support and cooperation of Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, Labor Party News states:

"At the 55th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Atlantic City, the representatives of 15 international unions, a majority of the delegates from State Federations and City Central bodies, as well as practically all the delegates from federal unions, supported a resolution favoring the formation of a Labor Party."

Stating that the movement for a Labor Party has gained wider and constantly growing support, the letter of the sponsoring committee points out that "New York is not immune to the anti-labor policies of the two old-line political parties." For this reason, participation of all unions in the conference to be held May 24, at the Music Box Hall, 222 Fifth Avenue, is requested by the sponsoring committee.

Among the speakers invited to address this preliminary meeting are: Vito Marcantonio, U. S. Representative from the 20th New York Congressional District; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Pullman Sleeping Car Porters; James W. Wise, an editor of the People's Press; Heywood Brown, President of the American News-

paper Guild; Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In a front-page editorial, Labor Party News quotes from the address of Francis J. Gorman to the 55th A. F. of L. convention. His statement concludes:

"The Labor Party is a second party. It has become clear to all of us here, I think, that there is slight differentiation in the two major political parties. Both are dominated by the same financial and industrial groups. Thus we see that to confuse a Labor Party with a third party will be a confusion of the fundamental principles, declarations and aims of the Labor Party. We are the 'have nots' against the 'haves' and between the two there is no room for a third political faction."

MANHATTAN

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

Furniture

STUDIO Couch Divans, all sizes \$8.95. Gate leg tables, Windsor chairs \$1.50. Loads of reconditioned furniture. Asterbilt Furniture Co., 585 Sixth Ave.

Mimeographing

ENGLISH and Yiddish. Cooper-Tishkov, 32 Union Square. ST. 9-8341.

Moving & Trucking

JACK GONZALEZ, Moving, Trucking Long and Short Distances. 214 E. 15th St. GR. 7-3457.

Opticians & Opticians

COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS, 1 Union Sq. W. (cor. 14th St.), Room 804. PR. 7-3247. Official Opticians to I.W.O. and A. P. of L. Unions. Union Shop.

Optometrists

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

Physicians

DR. A. SHUYER, Optometrist. Eyes examined. 31 Union Sq. W. cor. 14th St. AL. 4-7660. Washington Ave. cor. 172nd St., Bronx. JE. 8-0996. Comradely work.

Laundries

MODEL Hand Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing, 310 Second Ave. GR. 5-4169.

Jewelry

SAUL O. SCHYOWITZ, "Your Jeweler," Now at 836 6th Ave. Watch Repairing.

Laundries

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

Mattresses

CENTRAL MATTRESS CO., Manufacturers. Mattresses also made over, \$1.75. 226 E. 105th St. LE. 4-2264.

Cut Rate Drugs

DISCOVERS I.W.O., 447 Stone Ave. 20% off prescriptions—mention ad.

Haberdashery

HIMPFLY'S MEN'S SHOP 1089 Rutland Road YANKER HABERDASHERY, INC. 1973 Pitkin Ave., cor. Herz St.

Pageantry Will Mark May 1 Program

Plans Being Completed for Bronx Coliseum May Day Meeting

Elaborate preparations are awaiting completion for the mass celebration at the Bronx Coliseum which will wind up the biggest May Day parade in New York's labor history.

The program at the huge Bronx auditorium, which will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, will be marked by a magnificent pageant and tableaux. This spectacle will portray the lives and struggles of Eugene V. Debs, of Sacco and Vanzetti, of the martyred Austrian Socialists and of Tom Mooney. The Nazi conspiracy in connection with the Reichstag fire and the heroism of George Dimitroff, general secretary of the Communist International, will also be depicted.

In a statement issued yesterday, I. Amter, organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party, called on all Party members and all other workers to join in the Coliseum celebration.

An outstanding feature of the meeting will be the May Day address by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party.

James Ford, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will also speak, and James Casey, managing editor of the Daily Worker, will give a description of May Day celebrations throughout the nation.

Amter will preside at the affair. A "Build the Farmer-Labor Party, a bulwark against War and Fascism."

CHOP SUEY INN

258 W. 46th St. (bet. 8th Ave. and Broadway). LO. 5-9628 CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT (The Only Chinese Workers Institution in New York) COMPLETE LUNCH \$5. REGULAR DINNER 25c-45c-55c Served from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Open From 11 A.M. to 3 A.M. (Also Sunday)

5% DISCOUNT UNTIL MAY DAY TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS AT GENERAL SUPPLY CO.

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

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

Baby Carriages SAUL'S, 21 Graham Ave., cor. Cook St. Juvenile Furniture, Discount.

Children's Wear FROM infants to 16 years. Boxer's Baby Bazaar, 1952 Pitkin Ave., near Chester.

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Cravats S. T. CRAVAT, Finest Hand Made Neckwear, regular \$1.00 value, special 95c. 890 Westchester Avenue.

Radio Service SETS and Service—Sol Radio, 306 St. Nicholas Ave., near 125th St. UN. 4-7293. PARAMOUNT, 207 E. 58th St. PL. 3-2878. Amplifiers & Radios, Sales & Service.

Restaurants JAPANESE-CHINESE and American dishes. New Oriental Tea Garden & Workers Cooperative, 228 W. 4th St., nr. 7th Ave. SIBEL'S Kosher Rest., 139 W. 28th St. Lunch 35c. Dinner & Supper, 50c-60c. KAVKAZ Open Air Garden, 332 E. 14th St. TO. 6-9132. Most excellent shashlik. CHINESE VILLAGE, 141 W. 33rd St. Chinese & American lunch 35c, dinner 50c. HOLLINS, 216 E. 14th St., 1 flight up. Seven-course dinner 55c. Lunch 35c, 45c. NEW STARLIGHT Restaurant, 55 Irving Place, bet. 17th & 18th Sts. Dinner 55c. Comradely atmosphere. Union Shop. MAY'S BAR & GRILL (since 1905), 827-29 Broadway, bet. 12th & 13th Sts.

Silks & Woollens A & B. HERSHENSON, 161 Hester St. DR. 4-0177. Bet. Allen & Eldridge Sts.

Trucking Service TRUNK Delivery Service Anywhere. Trunk Storage 50c a month. Harlem Motor Express, Local & Long Distance Moving, 1 W. 124th St. Harlem 7-3460. A. E. Hannula, prop.

Typewriters ALL MAKES, new and rebuilt. J. A. Albright & Co., 823 Broadway. AL. 4-4828.

Watch Repairing FOR good watch & clock repairing—F. Zwick, 623 Lexington Ave. at 83rd.

Wines and Liquors FREEMAN'S 176 Fifth Ave. at 22nd St. ST. 9-7338-8338. Special offers to workers' organizations. Free delivery.

UNION SQUARE LIQUOR CORP., 848 Broadway near 14th. Wines & liquors. AL. 4-9794.

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Baby Carriages SAUL'S, 21 Graham Ave., cor. Cook St. Juvenile Furniture, Discount.

Children's Wear FROM infants to 16 years. Boxer's Baby Bazaar, 1952 Pitkin Ave., near Chester.

Bronx

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

Chiropodist HENRY H. NEMENIS, P.d. G., 510 Claremont Pkwy. Hrs. 10-5. Sunday 10-11. JE. 6-1411.

Cravats NATHAN PINK, P.d. G., 3411 Jerome Ave. opposite 230th St. By appointment. OL. 5-1140.

Dentists DR. J. KADEL, Surgeon-Dentist, 1602 Boston Rd. (172nd St.) Bronx, IN. 9-3500.

Dresses & Coats JENNE OBER, Smart Dresses & Coats 425 E. Tremont Ave. TRAMONT 2-8944.

Drug Store MIT

29 Pickets Of Ohrbach's Tried Today

Arrested Saturday as Police Attacked Mass Protest Line

Twenty-nine pickets, arrested on Saturday in the police attack on the mass protest line before Ohrbach's Department Store on Union Square, will come up for trial this morning before Judge George B. De Luca in Essex Market Court, Second Street and Second Avenue.

While these arrests were taking place on Saturday, five leading members of Local 1250, Department Store Employees, A. F. of L., were discharged, bringing the total number of union discharges during the last three months to thirty-four.

A thirty-week strike in 1935, which became the center of labor attention at that time, ended in the winning of all the demands of the workers except union recognition. Wage increases were granted, vacations with pay were won, and the working conditions were immediately improved.

Inclined by other department stores, the Ohrbach management began a campaign against the union three months ago, with a view to breaking down the conditions then obtained by the workers. The long line of discharges is the result of that policy.

Champion of Youth Launches Wide Drive

Fifty-six Groups Aid in Starting New Publication

Distribution of 150,000 Copies of First Number for New York State Alone

Hailing the Champion of Youth, new united youth publication, as the voice of American youth, the representatives of 56 youth groups have launched a vigorous drive for the distribution of 150,000 copies of the first issue in New York State alone.

Rank and File In Knit Goods Scores Officials

Leaders Suspended For Opposition to 'Progressive Group'

Much concern has developed among the members of the knit goods workers locals here over the recent suspension from union activities of the leaders of the rank and file group in the union, culminating a long series of fines, suspensions, and other penalties made on members of the group.

Picketing of Buildings In Lockout Demanded

Progressive Group in Building Service Union To Push Actions Against Realtors and Insist on Backing of Local 32-B Leadership

Militant picketing of all buildings where members of Local 32-B of the building service union are locked out, and regular meetings of the council and membership of the union are raised as demands in an appeal by the progressive group of that local to the membership, issued yesterday on the eve of the special meeting called for tonight.

Negro Artists Win Fight Over Murals

Will Place Paintings in Harlem Hospital After Discrimination Protest

Harlem Negro artists, backed by city-wide liberal and labor organizations, won their five months' fight to place murals, designed by four Negro painters, on the walls of Harlem hospital. Work has already begun on the murals.

PROTEST ATTACKS UPON JEWS IN POLAND



Part of the throng that assembled in Columbus Circle Saturday to protest against the attacks upon the Jewish people in Poland is shown above. The mass meeting was called by the recently organized People's Committee Against Pogroms in Poland, an organization representing 100,000 here.

May 1 Holiday For Employees Of City Asked

Cite Similar Action on St. Patrick's Day By Aldermen

The Board of Aldermen was asked to allow all municipal employees who wish to participate in the May Day parade a one-day holiday with pay on May First in a letter sent to Timothy J. Sullivan, president of the Board of Aldermen, from the United Labor May Day Committee which is sponsoring the parade.

15 Arrested For Presenting 2 Relief Cases

Fifteen members of the Leggett Avenue Unemployment Council of 604 Union Avenue, were arrested Saturday for presenting two emergency relief cases to Precinct 42.

Youth Endorse Will Discuss Labor Party Dies Resolution

Delegates from twenty-two neighborhood clubs in Upper Manhattan voted unanimously to endorse a Farmer-Labor Party as a means of combating oppression and discrimination against minority groups.

AMUSEMENTS

WANDERLAND OF MUSIC
114th Street
"RHODES"
with WALTER HOUSTON and "Criminal Within"

BITTER STREAM
Theatre District
Thrilling Anti-Fascist Drama

DIARY OF A REVOLUTIONIST
The Unforgettable Soviet Film
DOSTOEVSKY'S "Crime and Punishment"

YOUTH OF MAXIM
"Poil de Carotte"
Last Times Today!
"PEASANTS"
"Le Dernier Milliardaire"

JACKSON
The Soviet Master Works
"PEASANTS" and "MOSCOW LAUGHS"

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
TWICE NOW DAILY
"RINGLING BROS. and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS"

WPA FEDERAL THEATRE
Evenings Only
"CHALK DUST" Cir. 7
"MURDER in the CATHEDRAL" Cir. 7

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

SHIP ARRIVALS

Ship and Line	From	Deck
CARENTHIA, Cunard White Star	Liverpool, Apr. 17	W. 16th St.
TUSCANIA, Anchor	Glasgow, Apr. 17	W. 57th St.
STATENDAM, Holland-America	Bermuda, Apr. 25	5th St.
ANCON, Panama Railroad	Cristobal, Apr. 25	W. 26th St.
HAITI, Colombian	Cristobal, Apr. 25	Peerz Ship
QUEEN OF BERMUDEA, Furness	Bermuda, Apr. 25	W. 44th St.
NERISSA, Trinidad	Trinidad, Apr. 17	W. 34th St.
BORINGUEN, Porto Rico	Trujillo City, Apr. 21	Hubert St.
COTTICA, Royal Dutch	Paramaribo, Apr. 19	Poplar St., Brooklyn

May Day Pageant

to be presented
Evening of May First
at 8:30 P.M.
at BRONX COLISEUM
Program Includes:
EARL BROWDER James Ford
Gen. Secy Communist Party, U.S.A. Harlem Org. Communist Party
JAMES CASEY
Managing Editor, Daily Worker, flashing news events of May Day throughout the world
I. AMTER
District Organizer, Communist Party, Chairman
Auspices:
New York District, Communist Party
Reserved Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshops, 40c.
General Admission, 25c

Rank and File In Knit Goods Scores Officials

Leaders Suspended For Opposition to 'Progressive Group'

The rank and file group leaders who have just been suspended are A. Kolcan, J. Rappaport and M. Ezer. The grievance committee of the progressive group administration of the Knit Goods Workers Joint Council laid them up for three months.

The formal charges were "spreading of false rumors." The actual basis of the punishment is that the rank and file group urges a more vigilant fight against runaway shops, more effort to maintain working conditions, and attention to the growing evil of unemployment in the trade and preparation for the struggle, almost sure to be a general strike, when the contract expires, July 15.

Recently the rank and file group appealed to the progressive group for unity on these basic issues. This appeal was published in The Daily Worker. Instead of heeding it, the progressive administration began a series of persecutions, among members of the rank and file group.

R. Knipnis of the Duchon Mills was suspended for six months because of his shop meeting with a delegate to the Congress Against War and Fascism. Anna Berzen, chairlady at the Levine Knitting Mills, was suspended for six months for going as delegate of that shop to the Congress for Social Insurance.

J. Goldstein was suspended for six months for making a point of order at a membership meeting which the progressive manager did not like.

Packed Court Urged For Trial of Pickets

Workers were urged yesterday to pack the Eighth Street Court, Coney Island, this morning for the trial of twelve workers still held on charges of disorderly conduct for picketing the anti-labor moving picture, "Riff-Raff."

Books Are Asked For New American League Library

An appeal for books to enable the American League Against War and Fascism to establish a circulating library, was issued yesterday by Albert Prentiss, head of the Cultural Department of the City Division of the League.

Save Time Steps

Why not follow the example of thousands of SUNDAY WORKER readers who have their papers delivered to their homes. We guarantee dependable service. No increase in price. AND YOU GET YOUR PAPER EARLY SATURDAY EVENING.

SUNDAY WORKER
30 East 15th Street
New York City.

Please deliver the SUNDAY WORKER to my home. I will pay the carrier the regular price of 6c per copy.

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
APARTMENT: _____ BOROUGH: _____

Will Place Paintings in Harlem Hospital After Discrimination Protest

Harlem Negro artists, backed by city-wide liberal and labor organizations, won their five months' fight to place murals, designed by four Negro painters, on the walls of Harlem hospital. Work has already begun on the murals.

This victory comes in the midst of a united fight by Harlem people and organizations to force action by Mayor LaGuardia on the butcher shop conditions and discrimination in the Harlem hospital and the disease-breeding health situation in Harlem.

Positions Changed
Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals, who opposed the use of murals produced by Negro artists in the Harlem hospital, rescinded his former position and placed his stamp of approval on the designs.

Lawrence J. Dermody, the superintendent of the hospital, was also forced to give his approval to the proposed designs, although he had rejected them before on grounds of discriminatory against the Negro artists and the Harlem community.

The compositions have also been endorsed by the Works Projects Administration Art Jury and the Municipal Arts Commission.

The four Negro artists responsible for the designs in question are: Charles Alston, Vertis Hayes, Sara Murrell and Georgette Seabrooke. All are employed on Federal Arts Projects and were assigned by that body to design the murals.

Before work had begun, the sketches were presented to Mr. Dermody, who rejected them although designs by white artists were accepted.

A storm of protest broke loose in Harlem against Dermody's Jim-crow ruling. The Harlem Artists' Guild, the Artists' Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League and the Harlem Communist Party were among the organizations which led the battle for the acceptance of the murals.

Yielding to the wave of protests Goldwater appointed a committee of prominent Negro citizens to again judge the murals. This committee consisted of Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, the Rev. Lorenzo King, Attorney Alan Dingle, James E. Allen, Mrs. Ernest Alexander and James Hubert. They approved the designs.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: For 18 words, 35c Mon. to Thurs.; 50c Fri.; 35c Sat.; \$1.00 Sun. An additional word. DEADLINE 11:00 A.M. the day before appearance of notice.

Tuesday
SIFTON'S "Blood on the Moon" brilliant anti-fascist play at Brooklyn Little Theatre, 126 St. Felix St. (next to Academy of Music) Brooklyn. Three weeks at popular prices. Time—8:40 P.M.

Coming
HEAR the New Singers in new thrilling Soviet, Eastern and American choral works at Spring Concert, at New School, Friday, May 3, at 8:30 P.M. Tickets at Workers and Peoples Bookshops. Asuspices: The New Singers.

NEW THEATRE Night, May 3, Bitter Street Company in "From Little Aconia" Prize-winning relief play. "Ten Million Others" at Civic Repertory Theatre, Tickets 50c. 1:30 at N.Y.C. 53 W. 53th St. City Projects Council, 139 W. 22nd St. New Theatre, 156 W. 44th St. All Book Shops, box office.

FRANCIS J. GORMAN will lecture on "Farmer-Labor Party and the Fight Against Fascism" at Premier Palace, 808 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn. Friday, May 8th, 8:30 P.M.

GRANVILLE HICKS and Joseph Freeman will speak on "John Reed: The Making of a Revolutionary." Friday, May 8, 8 P.M. at Irving Plaza, under the auspices of the Workers and Peoples Bookshops. Tickets at all bookshops are 25c in advance for reserved seats and 50c at the door, general admission. Limited capacity. Get your tickets at once!

THE NIGHT OF June 13 will be an evening you will remember! Dance in the spacious Lido Ballroom on the Terrace, then take a dip in their beautiful pool. Remember, Saturday, June 13 and keep the date open.

Books Are Asked For New American League Library

An appeal for books to enable the American League Against War and Fascism to establish a circulating library, was issued yesterday by Albert Prentiss, head of the Cultural Department of the City Division of the League.

The appeal said: "The American League Against War and Fascism, through its branches and affiliates, is carrying on a fight against these dangers on a wide front—under great handicaps. One of the handicaps is the lack of an adequate circulating library, by the aid of which speakers as well as members may keep themselves posted on current developments.

To initiate such a library, books are needed—books, and funds with which to buy more books. Your readers are asked to aid in the fight by contributing books or funds. Send all contributions to the Cultural Department, City Committee, American League Against War and Fascism, 45 East Seventeenth Street, New York City."

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Utah State Labor Party Action Seen

Non-Partisan Coalition Asked by Communists To Discuss Program

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 27.—The Communist Party of Utah sees a good basis for joint action and a Farmer-Labor Party in the program of the Utah Coalition of Non-Partisan Voters, and has written to that organization, proposing a meeting to discuss the matter.

The Non-Partisan Coalition, whose manifesto was printed in the official publication of the Utah State Federation of Labor, declares that it is "made up of the progressive element of all political parties and is designed to present a united front on all problems affecting the welfare of the citizens." Its purpose is "to see that men and women are elected and appointed to public office who will conscientiously protect the interests of the masses."

State Program

The Coalition stands for "an equitable tax system for the State that will readjust the tax burden on the basis of ability to pay." It calls for protection of the State's natural resources from plundering corporations, and from State officials who help monopolies plunder the people. It declares itself in favor of farmers' cooperatives and all forms of cooperatives "designed to redistribute the profits of both production and distribution." It supports many other progressive measures, including adequate social insurance, improvement in public schools, and a program designed to materially increase the consumption power of the average man by increasing his purchasing power, and adds that this will require support for farmers' and workers' organizations.

The Communist Party of Utah declares in its letter that this is a good basis for discussions on a Farmer-Labor Party and that only a Farmer-Labor Party would bring such a program into effect. Reliance on a "good man" in the old parties is a proved failure, it points out.

Cites One Point

The Party letter takes vigorous exception to one plank in the Coalition platform, which declares that "the democratic cooperative commonwealth is the one solution that will prevent this country from drifting into fascism on one hand or communism on the other." The "democratic cooperative commonwealth" can mean only one thing—Socialism, says the Party letter, and Communism stands for that.

The letter explains carefully the difference between dictatorship of the proletariat—dictatorship by the working class in the interests of the vast majority of the people, and fascism—which is the open and ruthless dictatorship of the same financial monopolies that rule this country under a democratic mask.

It cites the glorious achievements of Socialism in the Soviet Union, and the growing well-being of the people there, as the results of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Labor Party Urged

It says the Coalition members want the same end, and their difference with Communists is only on the method of achieving this goal. More and more workers are coming to the Communist position, says the letter, realizing that the monopolists will not give up without a desperate struggle.

In the meantime, it points out, the Coalition and Communist Party have many of the same immediate demands for the working class, and should not let disagreements on a few points prevent active cooperation to win what both agree on. It says the only way to win these demands is a Farmer-Labor Party, to unite all progressives for the struggle, and propose a meeting of representatives to discuss a Farmer-Labor platform and organization.

WHAT'S ON

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dance of United Workers Organizations postponed from Saturday, April 25 until Friday, May 1. Resolover Hall, 7th and Pine St. Good orchestra, refreshments.

Chicago, Ill.

Symposium "Is the United States Threatened?" at the Park Hotel, 4th and Dearborn, 8 P.M. Speakers: Dr. Preston Bradley, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Attorney Maurice S. W. ...

Roxbury, Mass.

Parent Party for M. Brown, Dist. No. 1, W.D. Wednesday evening, April 23, 8 P.M. at New International Hall, 3 Wenzel St. ...

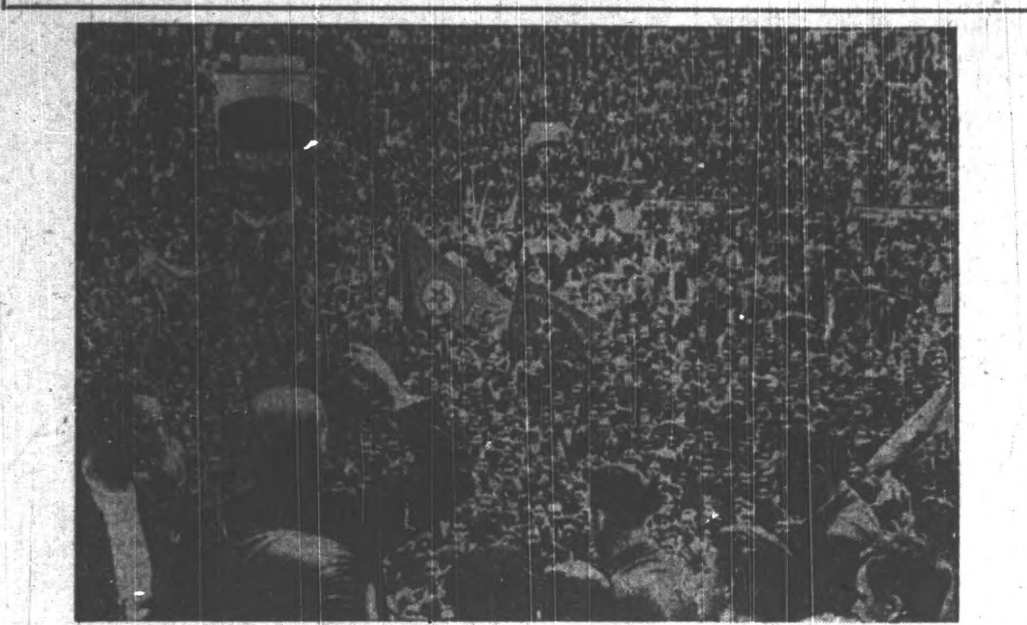
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Soviet Film "SNIPER"

Roosevelt, Tenn.

"An Equal on the Western Front" Showing Wed. and Fri. 8 P.M. ...

AT MADRID MASS MEETING



There were no gory fights in this Madrid bull ring when Socialists by the thousands turned out to hear their leaders report on developments in the country following the removal from office of conservative President Zamora. Workers and farmers are getting the breaks in sunny Spain since the People's Front of Socialists, Anarchists and Communists was formed.

Philadelphia Labor Party Growth Seen

Textile Employers Issue Orders for Spying on Workers' Activities

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Growing Labor Party sentiment among Philadelphia textile workers has frightened textile bosses in that city, and started an organized move among textile mill operators to spy on and disrupt the Labor Party movement.

A letter from C. Marion Bell, executive secretary, to members of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association instructs them to spy on the workers and to do everything they can to destroy the Labor Party movement.

The letter lists the A. F. of L. unions that have endorsed the Labor Party, and adds:

"We must recognize from the aforesaid that the plans as outlined are broad in scope. All effort should be made to disrupt this move, regardless of what party feeling, either Republican or Democratic, the individual employe might possess."

The Bell letter urges its employer readers to "report to this office any information you may have of where your organization (meaning the workers in your mill—Ed.) is being encouraged to support a Labor Party."

Labor Party sponsors point out that this letter shows the power of a Labor Party to improve conditions in the mills, and that the textile manufacturers are perfectly satisfied to have their workers vote for either old party, since neither of them will take the workers' part in struggle.

Davis Article Tomorrow

The articles discussing the Negro people and independent political action by Ben Davis, Jr., will be continued in tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker. The next article in the series will deal with the background of the All-Harlem Conference for Independent Political Action, held last night in Harlem.

Maine Worker Walks 30 Miles To Join Party

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PORTLAND, Me., April 27.—Communism holds the worker's interest. A young fellow hitchhiked 30 miles into Portland last week, "to find out how about the Communist Party." More than a year ago, he met a comrade traveling in the northern part of the State. They spoke of Communism and the Soviet Union.

Lately he got a job on a farm, which brought him to within 30 miles of Portland. He remembered the comrade's address, and came down to find out more about Communism.

The boy was raised in an orphanage, without knowing the love of a mother or the smile of a friend. He found friends among the Communists, and another comrade has joined the ranks.

Onda Will Address May Day Meeting in Canton on Friday

CANTON, O., April 27.—Andrew R. Onda, prominent Cleveland Communist, will be the main speaker at an indoor rally, to be held under the auspices of the Canton Section of the Communist Party at Bandi Hall, 1208 Beldon Avenue, here. The rally takes place at 7:30 p. m., on May first.

Every branch of the International Workers Order, language groups and other organizations, has pledged to participate in the meeting.

The Canton Central Labor Union, composed of affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor, will join in a victory parade which will be held in Akron rubber unions and the general labor movement, to celebrate the recent rubber strike victory in that city.

The Communist Party of Canton, a few miles from Akron is also taking part in the Akron parade, which will be held on May 3.

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

Negro Youth Dies of Wounds In Atlanta

James Robinson Shot by Special Officer in Crowded Section

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—James Robinson, nineteen-year-old Negro youth, who was shot several times in the back by "Special Officer" R. B. Carver on April 18, died six days later at Grady Hospital here.

J. B. Carver, employed in a store at 97 Whitehall Street, said that he saw Robinson take a hat from a counter. The boy told friends that he followed him from the store and the Negro youth drew an ice pick and lunged at Carver when he sought to arrest him. Carver said that he then fired at the boy in self defense. The bullet wounds in the back of the 19-year-old Negro boy tell another story.

The shooting of Robinson occurred near the heart of Atlanta, on the corner of Broad and Hunter Streets, and several blocks from the store where Carver is employed. This is a crowded downtown section, and many pedestrians looked on while the shooting occurred.

Kenova Brick Workers Ordered Reinstated By Labor Board

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The National Labor Relations Board, on a case appealed to it through the regional board in West Virginia, announced today that it rules the Jeffrey-DeWitt Insulator Company of Kenova, W. Va., guilty of refusing to bargain collectively with employes. The board ordered the insulation company to enter into negotiations with Local 455 of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

The board also ordered that those discharged for striking last June should be re-employed.

Support the Franzer-Lunden Bill for unemployment and social insurance.

Florida KKK Disbanding Is Demanded

Communists in Tampa Warn of Whitewash in Shoemaker Murder

In a leaflet entitled, "The Fight Must Be Won," the people of Tampa were told that the trial of the kidnapers and murderers of Joseph Shoemaker must be utilized not only to convict the floggers but to disband the Ku Klux Klan and to "clean up" Klan-ridden and corrupt Florida politics.

The leaflet was issued by the Tampa Communist Party, during the present Shoemaker trials. Pointing out that the Klan has a long record of assault and murder of workers in Tampa and all over Florida, it states that the present trials are a result of the pressure and protest of the people. "This shows how effective mass pressure is," it continues.

"But the fight has not been won yet. The latest moves of the prosecution and the court point to a whitewash. Petteway has quit, paving the way for Judge Dewell Polk County, where the KKK ruled high and low. Now will be made to hide the connection between the KKK, the big employers and their corrupt politicians in the Democratic Party," the leaflet declared.

The leaflet proposes "independent political action of the people under the direction of organized labor, the unemployed and all honest, progressive elements." It urges the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party on a local and state-wide scale, "to clean up the city and state government and restore democratic rights to the people."

Despite the fact that this and other leaflets issued by the Communist Party have had the effect of rallying wide mass sentiment behind the fight for civil rights involved in the trial, the New Leader, "Old Guard" Socialist publication, aided the Florida reactionaries by attacking these anti-Klan, anti-lynch leaflets.

The March 28 New Leader editorially preferred that the Communist Party and other forces active against the Klan-sheriff kidnapers of Shoemaker, Fout and Rogers should keep quiet on the face of the most vicious terror against the workers in Florida. It stated that the "secret distribution of Communist leaflets" seek to bring about a "miscarriage of justice."

This is the same argument used by Pat Whitaker, defense counsel for the lynch-floggers and a leader of the corrupt state politics, in order to suppress all working class activities. It is the echo of fascist repression in the New Leader, which defiles the name "Socialist."

Union Will Follow

"The rubber companies should realize that any attempt to shift production to escape paying decent wages or observing modern hours would result merely in the unionization of the plants seeking to reduce wages," the union board concludes. "It would do them no good whatsoever."

"We are inclined to take this talk with a large grain of salt. It smacks a great deal of the little cry-baby who, when he does not have his way, picks up his marbles and threatens to go home."

Evidence of the increased strength of the union is written over every page of the United Rubber Worker, its official organ, whose first issue has appeared since the ending of the Goodyear strike. It is an attractive, illustrated, tabloid-size, 16-page paper, which is to be issued

Employers Gain \$1 a Week Paid In Big War Fund

(By Labor Research Association)

Appropriation of over \$600,000,000 each for U. S. War Department and U. S. Navy Department for fiscal year beginning June 1, leads American Machinist, trade paper of the machine tool industry, to declare that these appropriations bills "represent the largest total ever voted for national defense in peace times. In the matter of preparedness significance, also is attached to the growth of airplane manufacturing capacity. Existing commercial planes have military value. By design and by the material growth of the airplane and the automotive industries the United States is being put on a stronger war footing than the authorities on the subject will admit."

The machine manufacturer naturally hope to cash in heavily on this expensive war preparations program of United States imperialism.

Appropriations, now being considered in Congress, include the following of special interest to the metal industry: Modernization of army ordnance machine tool equipment, \$15,700,000; airplanes and equipment for Army, \$29,300,000; machine tool and equipment for navy yards, \$4,250,000.

Savage Lumber Co. On the Unfair List

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 27.—A blow at scab jobs and starvation pay was struck by the Building Trades Council here when it voted at its last meeting to circulate the central labor unions, Building Trades Councils and Meat Cutters Locals with a leaflet and posters announcing that Savage Lumber Company and Kentucky Independent Packing Company are unfair to organized labor.

The packing company is building a plant here, through contract with the Savage Lumber Company, and pays laborers twenty cents an hour, skilled carpenters forty cents, and other trades in similar outrageously wage cutting fashion.

Build the Farmer-Labor Party, a bulwark against War and Fascism.

Rubber Union Increases Membership 400 Percent

Drive for Industrial Unionism Brings Far-Reaching Results in Ohio and Western Sections—Goodyear Strike Solidarity Hailed

(By Union News Service)

AKRON, Ohio, April 27.—An increase of more than 400 per cent in union membership and numerous other gains are reported by the United Rubber Workers of America, following the quarterly meeting of its general executive board. "The drives for membership put on by the various locals and the international union, both in Ohio and the eastern and western sections of the country have had such far-reaching results," the board announces, that it is assigning additional organizers to extend the campaign, and joint councils of local unions are being established to assist.

The board takes issue with company propaganda threatening decentralization of the rubber industry due to "labor troubles" in Akron and high cost of production.

It points out a number of technical reasons (having to do with the conveyor system, multiplication of molds and machinery) why decentralization would be costly and inefficient. It notes that the alleged fear of work stoppages may be eliminated by granting union recognition and collective bargaining.

Union Will Follow

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Employers Gain \$1 a Week Paid In Restaurant

Wages of \$1 a week for dishwashers and even cooks, in highway restaurants, in New Jersey were reported by a worker who came into the Daily Worker office to volunteer his experience.

"I asked a restaurant owner in South Canaan, New Jersey, for something to eat, and a place to sleep. He said: 'I'll give you a job,' the worker reported.

"I washed dishes and mopped the floor. I got up at 5:30 in the morning to get up heat in the lunch room and I went to bed at nine o'clock at night, on a wooden bench. In between times I kept busy peeling vegetables."

"At the end of a week he paid me, one dollar."

"That's not the only cheap place in New Jersey," he continued. "The Terminal restaurant in Newark pays you \$2 for washing dishes twelve hours, and expects you to come back again the next week."

"The Salvation Army in Newark pays from 25 cents to 75 cents a week for six days work, baling newspapers, he reported. They give paper balers a cup of coffee and two slices of bread for breakfast, at 9 a. m., and a bowl of thin stew at night."

Edwardsville Students Strike Against Firings

Reinstatement of Two Teachers Demanded By 200 Students

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., April 27.—Two hundred students of Edwardsville High School who went on strike on April 21 to demand the reinstatement of two fired teachers are still out, determined to stay on strike until they win their demands.

The striking students have the support of their parents organized in the Parents Teachers Association, which supported the students at the largest meeting the Association ever held last Wednesday night, in the Junior High School Assembly Hall.

A Citizens Committee has also been set up to aid the striking students. One of the tasks of the Committee is to spike the rumors and falsehoods spread about the strikers by the Edwardsville Intelligencer.

The teachers together with the local Chamber of Commerce.

The two fired teachers, Steve Kole, athletic instructor, and Mrs. Varner, music teacher, were dismissed, according to the principal, on the ground that the State High School Visitor of the University of Illinois had ordered the curtailment of the athletic and music departments of the schools.

A strike leaflet issued jointly by the Student Committee and the Citizens Committee quote A. Cavenier, the State High School Visitor, as having saying that he had ordered any reduction in the staff of the Edwardsville High School.

Labor Party Action Is Urged in Fight of St. Louis Unions

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—The Congressional and State elections this year may see a new party—a Farmer-Labor Party—enter the political field in a fight against the Pendergast machine on a platform based on the needs of the city workers, the farmers and the unemployed.

Mr. C. Thaller, of 2415 N. Broadway, the secretary of the Trade Union Provisional Committee for the Promotion of a Labor Party, stated that "the Conference recently held in Jefferson City, under the auspices of the Permanent Council on Relief Needs, definitely showed that the possibilities for state and congressional Farmer-Labor Party tickets are very good. Trade unionists present at that conference representing several St. Louis labor leaders would support a Farmer-Labor Party."

He further stated that on the basis of the endorsement of several International Unions, such as the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, the United Automobile Workers, their respective local organizations will be expected to fall into line in the coming local elections.

The local committee is carrying on a series of educational and organizational meetings for the purpose of further exploring the possibilities for the launching of a Farmer-Labor Party in St. Louis.

The first meeting of this series will be addressed by M. J. Patrick, Mayor of Granite City, Ill., and chairman of the Madison County Farmer-Labor Party Committee, who will speak at the B. P. M. Hall, Wednesday, at 8 P. M. The meeting will be open to the public.

74 Per Cent Jobless In Building Trades, Green Says in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27.—"Of all our great national industries, the building industry, and above all the business of producing homes for people to live in, is sick. During the past year, 74 per cent of all workers attached to the building industry were without jobs," stated President Green of the American Federation of Labor in a broadcast here last night for the Wagner "Low-Cost Housing Bill."

Green also declared that at least ten per cent, or 3,200,000 units of dwelling houses now standing should be replaced immediately in the interests of health and safety, and that there has been "an almost complete stoppage in residential construction during the past six years."

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

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EUROPA MARKET STREET 2ND BIG WEEK

The First All-Star Soviet Production

"THREE WOMEN"

CHICAGO, ILL.

After the Parade You Are Invited to a Joint Celebration Under the Auspices of the Communist and Socialist Parties Friday, May First - 7:30 P. M. at ASHLAND AUDITORIUM Van Buren and Ashland Speakers: CLARENCE HATHAWAY Editor of Daily Worker NORMAN THOMAS Chairman, Socialist Party MASS PAGEANT - ADMISSION 10c

The Working Millions March This May Day Against Fascist War

By HEINRICH HART

Proudly conscious of its latest successes, but at the same time permeated by a sense of the threatening seriousness of the war danger, the international working class celebrates its world holiday on May 1, 1936. While socialism is winning incomparable victories in the Soviet Union, while the masses struggle for freedom in France, Spain, China and other countries, it is making promising progress in the air of the capitalist world is already filled with the red of the smoke of a new world war.

All governments are still complaining about the "years without births." The nine million dead, the nineteen million wounded, the three and a half million maimed of the last World War are not yet forgotten, and once again imperialism is mobilizing its armies to let loose all the agonies and horrors of a new slaughter of the peoples.

The impunity with which peace has been violated hitherto gave Hitler the courage to tear up the Locarno treaties on March 7 and to send his motorized troops into the Rhineland. This has created a new situation in Europe.

The sword of German fascism hangs over the neighboring peoples. The war danger has grown ten times greater at one stroke. The Third Empire's well prepared divisions of infantry and squadrons of bombers can cross the frontiers at any moment. France, Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Lithuania are directly threatened with attack. The Land of Soviets is menaced by Japanese imperialism in the East and by German imperialism in the West. The fascist conspirators want to set the world in flames at all its four corners. They are instigating a bloodbath such as has no parallel in all history. The fate of millions of people is at stake. It is a case of "to be or not to be" for international peace.

The front of peace is today broader, more comprehensive, more powerful than it ever was in the past. It is grouped around two indestructible mainstays—the Soviet Union, this rocklike bulwark of all opponents of war, and the working masses in the capitalist states who strive to prevent the threatening carnage.

Two camps, two worlds are here irreconcilably opposed. Defense of peace or fascist war—all mankind is confronted with this decision.

The Day of Proletarian Unity

For forty-six years past the workers of all countries have been celebrating May First as a powerful demonstration of their international alliance, of their class consciousness, of their common struggle for better working conditions. From year to year the May Day demonstration reflects the history of the labor movement, the whole path that the modern proletariat has traveled.

The great thought that the workers of the whole world should march in demonstration on the same day and for the same aims has its roots in the French labor movement. On July 14, 1889, one hundred years after the storming of the Bastille, a world workers' congress was held in Paris at which the Second International was founded. The French trade unions, in agreement with Guesde, Lafargue, Liebknecht and Bebel, moved that on May 1, 1890, a great international demonstration be organized in all countries and cities for the demands of the congress.

Honors Haymarket

This day was fixed in memory of the Chicago bloodbath of May 1, 1886, and the execution of the American labor leaders. This May First even at that time—just fifty years ago—was a day of international mass protest against the reactionary executioners of the working class.

The first May Day demonstration was held under the slogans of the eight-hour day, the abolition of the standing armies and the establishment of international legislation for the protection of labor. But its

real significance went far beyond the bounds of these immediate demands. The hosts of workers who, once a year, pouring out of factories and tenement buildings, laying aside the cares and worries of their everyday life, rallied together in powerful demonstrations, were conscious of the giant power they represented when united. The May Day demonstration quickly grew into a bold mass strike in the capital cities of Europe. The workers showed that all wheels stood still when their strong arm willed it so, that the production of all goods, all economic life depended on their work. By this trial of strength they proved that the whole of bourgeois society rests on the shoulders of laborers and parasites, that the capitalist order and parasites are superfluous, unwanted, doomed to destruction.

Thus the May Day demonstrations became a stormy proclamation of a new order of society, they proclaimed the proletariat's claim for power, they became the token of revolutionary socialism. They set up the banners of internationalism and fraternization of the peoples in the struggle against the chauvinists and instigators of war. But above all they showed the world the unity of the working class, which came together for common action without difference of opinions or tendencies. "Today's spectacle will open the eyes of the capitalists and landowners of all countries to the fact that today the proletarians of all countries are united indeed," wrote Friedrich Engels on May 1, 1890, in his preface to The Communist Manifesto. And it is like a legacy to the labor parties of the present day when Engels salutes "the eternal union of the proletarians of all countries" on the occasion of this first May Day demonstration.

Lenin's Leaflet

Six years later, on May 1, 1896, Lenin, then a young man imprisoned in St. Petersburg, wrote his May Day leaflet which was mimeographed and distributed by the League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class. In this leaflet Lenin says: "Our power, our path is united, unbending re-

istance to the employers inspired by one idea. Our powerful arm will be raised and will shake off the shameful chains of slavery."

Many years have passed since that time. Countless governments have come and gone in the capitalist countries, reactionary dictatorships have been set up and overthrown. But the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat, the teachings of Marx and Lenin, have proved their indying truth. They have stood the test in a thousand battles. Today they predominate over one-sixth of the globe. They make ridiculous the speeches of a Hitler or a Mussolini about the "extermination of Marxism." They are the assurance of victory and the future path of all working mankind.

The Day of International Struggle

When May Day was celebrated for the first time, Bismarck's Anti-Socialist Law was still in force in Germany, the tsar's government was working havoc in Russia, the working day in many countries was still as long as ten, twelve or even fourteen hours, and the eight-hour day appeared as an audacious demand. The very first May Day demonstration threw the bourgeoisie into confusion. Strong detachments of police and whole regiments of soldiers were called out against the workers.

No year has passed since 1890 without reaction greeting the May Day demonstration with shots and blows, without arrests, punitive measures, lockouts. But neither the mounted police nor the economic vengeance of the employers has been able to intimidate the working class. The working class has vigorously and self-sacrificing won "its right to the streets. The masses who went on strike and demonstrated on May 1 have grown mightier with every year. Under the profound impression of these May Day demonstrations millions of workers awoke to class consciousness and became acquainted for the first time with socialism's world of ideas. The proletarians did not march on May 1 as an isolated class; even before the World War great masses of the

rural population, small tradesmen in the towns, convinced democrats, left a trail of peace marches with them in their ranks.

Down with War

Justly greeted by the workers, always awaited with fear and pride by the exploiters, May First became a criterion for the relation of forces of the warring classes. This day, which was not provided for in the calendar of the bourgeoisie, has become a new date in our era at the moment of the oppressed. History records the bloodbath of Fourmies against the French May Day demonstrators of 1890, the yearly "v" brutality of the Russian and Austrian gendarme, the frenzied rage of the police in Hohenzollern Germany on May Day, the police bullets with which the reactionary Social-Democratic leaders, Severing and Zoergel shot down thirty-three Berlin workers on May 1, 1929, in the cause of class collaboration. But history also records the huge May Day demonstrations of 1905 and 1906 in revolutionary Russia, the great struggle which shook all France after May 1, 1906, the great May Day demonstrations against the Prussian three-class election system in the year 1906, the "v" Day barricades in St. Petersburg on the eve of the outbreak of war in 1914. And we recall the glorious hour when Karl Liebknecht, in the middle of the World War, under strict martial law, appeared in soldier's uniform before the workers on the Potsdamer Platz in Berlin on May 4, 1916, with the cry: "Down with the war!" Liebknecht's words became the cause of millions. Liebknecht's voice today, as it did twenty years ago, calls upon all the exploited to fight for peace.

Down with fascist war! Defense of peace through the united front of the workers and of all opponents of war! Close the ranks! The people against the imperialists of world war and world reaction! United mass actions of all fighters for the maintenance of peace—such is the slogan of May 1, 1936.

Working mankind does not want to let itself be hurled into the abyss by the instigators of war. It does not want to see its fields and gar-

Two Camps, Two Worlds

Working mankind does not want to let itself be hurled into the abyss by the instigators of war. It does not want to see its fields and gar-

den trampled underfoot by the fascists, it does not want to see its homes and workshops turned into smoking ruins.

"There is no people in the whole world which wants war," says Stalin rightly. The peoples want peace. Never has the struggle to prevent war been such an urgent task as now. The old slogan which has rung out at so many May Day demonstrations in the past, the slogan of fraternization of the peoples and of world peace, has never sounded so living and powerful as today.

The fascist aggressors are armed to the teeth, equipped with all the means of destruction provided by the latest technique, but today—in contrast to 1914—they are confronted by a resolute, militant front of the defenders of peace. Dimitroff, the accuser of Leipzig, the most dreaded enemy of all fascists, the leader of the struggle for freedom who is respected and loved by all workers, appealed at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International for the uniting of all forces in favor of peace. He said:

"Today the world is not what it was in 1914. The world proletariat, in its struggle against war, has at its disposal not only its weapon of mass action, as it did in 1914. Today the mass struggle of the international working class against war is coupled with the influence of the Soviet Union as a State, of the powerful Red Army, the most important guardian of the peace. The popular hatred of war is constantly gaining in depth and intensity. In pushing the toilers into the abyss of imperialism war, the bourgeoisie is staking its head. Today not only the working class, the peasantry and other toilers champion the cause of the preservation of peace, but also the oppressed nations and weak peoples whose independence is threatened by new wars. Even some of the big capitalist states, afraid of losing out in a new revision of the world, are interested at the present stage in the avoidance of war."

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Pocketbook Union Welds United Front Militant Leadership Chosen at Sessions of Convention

The general trade union movement received an object lesson of the fruits of unity over the weekend when the pocketbook makers met in convention at the Hotel Capitol and reported large increases in membership, several strike victories, and a united front behind an elected collective leadership.

The convention of the Ladies Handbag and Pocketbook International Union, was watched with interest in labor circles here. Up until a year and a half ago, the union was torn with internal friction, and badly managed by irresponsible groups; delegates to the convention said.

Energetic work on the part of three groups in the union; the Communists, Socialist militants, and active unionists brought about a revival of the organization, and were able to oust the elements who had retarded the progress of the pocketbook union.

Militant Leadership

The week-end convention of the union elected a militant leadership, representing the three groups, who received the hearty endorsement of the delegates to the convention. Sixty-three delegates met, representing twelve large locals of the union.

Those elected to leadership were: Isidore Laderman, president of the International; Harry Gevertzman, general secretary; Samuel Reinlich, first vice-president of this city, and Sam Laderman, of Chicago, second vice-president. Other members elected to the General Executive Board were: Lester Diamond, Meyer Kofkin, Morris Banklander, Julius Adler, Samuel Gorenstein, David Myer and Martin Taub, all of New York City; Harry Jones, of the Perth Amboy, N. J. local; Joseph Patrick and Charles Muter, of the Jersey City local, and Fred Gaggiardi, of the Newark, Connecticut, local of the International.

In an interview, following the close of the convention, Harry Gevertzman, newly elected general secretary-treasurer said: "As a result of this convention, the union has been tremendously strengthened. The friction of recent years has been entirely eliminated as a result of unity between the class-conscious groups in the union. This convention has created a real constitution, which stands for complete trade union democracy and recognizes the rights of our out-of-town locals."

Ben Gold Speaks

Ben Gold, fighting leader of the fur workers, addressed the convention late Sunday afternoon, and received an ovation from the assembled delegates. Gold called for a continuation of unity, for a drive to bring into the union the unorganized workers of the trade, and a drive for the Farmer-Labor Party.

Passages illustrating the tenor of Dillon's report are:

"I am reliably informed that we have recently been held many secret caucuses inspired, and actively participated in, by individuals who expound the philosophy of democratic rule, united front, rank and file control, etc., entailing an unwarranted use of the membership's funds and that these caucuses have been deliberately restricted to a portion of our membership."

Portland Relief Demands Won By Lock Workers

By a Worker Correspondent

PORTLAND, Ore., April 27.—Friday, April 17, one hundred relief workers from the resettlement project at Longa Lock, stormed the city hall here, demanding their overdue pay or food to live on till they got it. The city administration rushed telegrams to the chiefs of the resettlement projects, who had gone away for a peaceful weekend. The telegrams brought no answers, but the workers got results, and food.

136 Percent Rise Is Noted In Auto Profits

Enormous profits of the automobile manufacturers were announced as the United Auto Workers convention opened its sessions in South Bend, Ind.

Labor Research Association of New York, analyzing government records and corporation reports, finds that the eighteen most important automobile companies in United States increased their profits over 136 per cent last year, over those of the year before.

Nearly as big an increase, 133 per cent, is recorded for the profits of the fifty-eight main auto accessories plants.

Labor Research finds the metal manufacturing industry in general increasing profits.

Fifty-six iron and steel companies converted an aggregate deficit of \$16,745,000 in 1934 (largely accounted for by U. S. Steel's \$21,667,780 deficit that year) into a \$48,148,000 net profit in 1935, according to a National City Bank compilation. Here is the profit-rise story for groups of companies in the various steel, metal and allied industries:

Com. Industry	Net Profit (in thousands)	P.C. gain	
No. of	1934	1935	
12 Agric. equip.	\$2,325	\$4,230	82.0
13 Automobiles	\$71	\$69,071	124.1
14 Auto accessories	25,216	\$5,754	129.5
48 Elec. equip.	20,182	\$9,588	107.3
52 Hard. rad. tools	4,807	8,775	17.4
53 Iron and steel	1,616	16,816	1040.0
77 Machinery	5,487	23,090	302.3
18 Office equip.	17,874	34,350	33.8

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Progressive Program Favored at Convention Of Auto Workers Union

National Caucus for Organizational Drive, Industrial Union, Inner-Democracy, and the Farmer-Labor Party

By George Morris (Special to the Daily Worker)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 27.—As the historic convention of the United Automobile Workers of America opened its sessions today, it was apparent that most of the delegates have been elected with instructions to support the five-point program adopted at a national caucus of progressives of the union, held in this city three weeks ago.

This progressive program calls for: 1. General organization drive in Michigan; 2. Continued struggle to obtain a full industrial union charter; 3. Full democracy in the union, curtailing powers of the international president and for more rights to locals; 4. Unity with independent organizations for one strong union in the A. F. of L.; 5. For support to the movement for national and local Farmer-Labor Parties.

With a report before it of huge profits raked in by automobile manufacturers in the past year as against wages virtually remaining at a standstill, the convention, it is expected, will be seriously occupied on that issue.

Among interested observers at the convention will be representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization. They are Adolph Germer, Powers Hapgood, Leo Krzycki. It is not yet known if they will have any special proposals in regard to an organization drive as in the case of the steel convention.

Dillon Reports

A report by Dillon, already distributed among delegates, is a 10-page pamphlet containing little more than explanations of his side in controversies with the other officers, attacks against progressives and why not a single meeting of the executive board was called since the last convention. Running through the report is an occasional attempt to raise a "red scare." While almost half of the report is devoted to explaining his reasons for holding up the charter of the Toledo local, the most controversial questions, such as his reason for adopting a strike-breaking policy at the time of the Motor Products strike, Dillon avoided entirely.

A significant passage in Dillon's report is his voluntary retirement. There is not a single delegation known to be sponsoring his candidacy for president.

"I have been told that my work for the automobile workers is done. If this is true then so be it. As I conclude my service to you I leave with no hatred in my heart for any one..." Dillon reported.

Passages illustrating the tenor of Dillon's report are:

"I am reliably informed that we have recently been held many secret caucuses inspired, and actively participated in, by individuals who expound the philosophy of democratic rule, united front, rank and file control, etc., entailing an unwarranted use of the membership's funds and that these caucuses have been deliberately restricted to a portion of our membership."

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Court Rules Against Casey In San Diego

No Injunction Granted But Judge Decides for Progressives

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 27.—Before a surprised courtroom Superior Court Judge Allen condemned every action of Joe Casey in the local labor fight as "illegal and without effect" and then refused to grant an injunction to prevent Casey from continuing his illegal acts.

Judge Allen, who was brought to San Diego from Santa Ana after all local Superior Judges refused to try the case, stated that President William Green of the A. F. of L. had no authority to instruct Casey to take any action outside the scope of the A. F. of L. constitution.

"Mr. Casey had no authority to appoint officers of the Federated Trades Council, remove delegates or pick delegates," Judge Allen said. He stated the revocation of the Office Workers charter by William Green was also a clearly illegal act because "Mr. Green made no investigation of the charges against the Office Workers and he has no authority to revoke the charter in the summary manner in which he acted."

Judge Allen defined Green's authority as confined to supervising the Federation. At the conclusion of these statements the judge dismissed the injunction suit on the grounds that inasmuch as Casey's actions have been illegal, the original officers of the Central Council are still legally in office and consequently have not been deprived of their property rights in the Council.

This case arose when Casey, as representative of Green, proceeded on the central labor body, accused it of "Communism," and ousted all its officers. He reinstated former officers, who had been defeated in the elections.

Since then, no meetings of the Federated Trades Council disbanded. For fourteen weeks, members of the council have been meeting weekly as the "Progressive Caucus." The membership asked the court for an order restraining Casey from interfering with the Council.

Meeting five hours after Judge Allen's decision the fourteenth progressive caucus of the San Diego Federated Trades Council disbanded. This action was taken so that an informal gathering of Federated Trades delegates could at once be held to lay plans for the calling of an official Federated Trades Council meeting this week.

When Harry Stelmets, A. C. Rogers and Daisy Lee W. center entered what was to be the last caucus meeting they received an ovation.

Green Protests Morones Exile From Mexico

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor made public a statement yesterday in which he declared that the expulsion of Luis N. Morones from Mexico as one of the Henchmen of the fascist Calles, was "shocking to the sense of justice and fair play so universally held by the officers and members of organized labor in the United States."

Morones was formerly president of the Mexican labor movement in a position which he used to put through the most outrageously reactionary and undemocratic programs.

Green stated: "A report of the existence of a serious condition of affairs in the republic of Mexico was submitted to me by Brother Morones. This report is accepted as official because it was submitted through labor channels and is descriptive of a most destructive policy of government interference with the constitutional and legal rights of labor organizations in Mexico."

from further voice or vote during the session." And the presiding officer is Hutchison himself, and the delegates who attend previous conventions are telling wonderful stories as to how their Tar is working with his magic gavel.

Now, section 10, paragraph F gives the right to the general president in conjunction with the vice-president to suspend and expel local unions and members. According to Section 9 paragraph J, any printed criticism made by a member of local, district Council, Provincial or State office, against any candidate for office in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, may be subject to expulsion.

And so it goes page after page of similar gems of true trade union democracy.

Black Reaction

The autocratic Hutchison and Duffy machine rule is spreading its reactionary wings also outside the limits of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. These bulwarks of reactionaries in the labor movement, these Republican Party politicians, arch supporters of the policies of the Liberty League, while controlling 2,000 votes at the 1935 A. F. of L. convention, they begged President Green to be recorded as the only delegates who were opposed to any move to limit the powers of the United States Supreme Court to declare labor legislation unconstitutional.

In the report of proceedings of the first quarterly 1936 session of the General Executive Board we have the following recorded: "Request of the Labor Chest for Liberation of Workers in Europe (committee headed by Matthew Woll) for a donation was denied."

When you turn back the pages

YOUR HEALTH

— By — Medical Advisory Board

Menstruation and Pregnancy

W. J. asks whether it is possible to be pregnant even though four normal periods since the time conception may have taken place. She writes that her stomach has become enlarged recently.

It is possible to have bleeding at the usual time for menstruation, but it would be practically impossible to have four normal periods. Such bleeding as does occur is usually quite scanty and may show other unusual features. The fact that the four periods have been normal in every way indicates pretty definitely that you are not pregnant. Enlargement of the abdomen is not apparent until the fourth month, and since you thought you detected it earlier, we are sure that any such enlargement is not due to pregnancy.

There is no reason for you to be alarmed. This can be determined definitely by a medical examination, but we do not think this is necessary.

Unsatisfactory Treatment of Drug Addicts

A. P., New York City, writes: "Could you give me some advice as to where I could send my husband for a cure for drug addiction? From the information I can get, the city institutions are valueless and the private sanitariums are out of the question because of the prices they charge. I will be deeply grateful for any assistance you can give me."

THERE is no satisfactory place that we know of where a drug addict can receive really adequate treatment inexpensively. New York State hospitals are forbidden by law to accept a drug addict unless he has a mental illness. Bellevue Hospital does not accept drug addicts. Some addicts are treated at the Metropolitan Hospital; others are sent to the workhouse. The Narcotic Squad of the city police, office at 240 Center Street, Room 501, usually decides which place the addict is to go. Perhaps if you went and talked with the chief of the Narcotic Squad, you could arrange to have your husband sent to the Metropolitan Hospital.

This unsatisfactory situation is only part of the generally unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to the social services under capitalism. The state supplies as little as it can get away with without arousing too widespread indignation. Hospital budgets for mental, as well as general hospitals, are inadequate to provide large enough medical and nursing staffs for the present number of beds, without considering the fact that there are not even enough beds to take care of those mentally ill who need hospital care. New York State has facilities that compare favorably with those of any other state in the Union, and that is far superior to most, but in spite of this, the facilities are very inadequate.

Some months ago, all the newspapers carried the report of an insane woman who probably drowned a small child. Although it may be that this woman's family took her home with the permission of the doctor at the mental hospital she had been in and perhaps took her home against the advice of the doctors, who honestly thought she was harmless, the real reason for tragedies of this kind does not lie in the doctor's mistake, or the poor judgment of the family. Some of the newspapers carried editorials criticizing the hospital administration for not exercising sufficient supervision over mental patients on parole, but none of them, as far as we recall, put the blame where it belonged, namely, on the state and the capitalists who control it.

Contrast this situation with that in the Soviet Union. Although we have large numbers of well-trained doctors and nurses, and proportionately many times as many as the Soviet Union, already their facilities in many respects surpass ours, and at the present rate of development, within a few years will surpass us in all respects.

The Ruling Classes



"I'm through with charity work—Winslow says prosperity is back."

TUNING IN

- WEAF—660 Kc. WOR—716 Kc. WJZ—760 Kc. WABC—866 Kc. WEVD—1306 Kc.
- 2:00 WABC—Concert Miniatures
 - 2:15 WOR—Martha Dean Song Program
 - 2:30 WEAF—Happy Hollow—Sketch
 - 2:45 WOR—Variety Musicals
 - 3:00 WEAF—School of the Air: Art
 - 3:15 WJZ—Rochester Civic Orchestra
 - 3:30 WEAF—Forever Young—Sketch
 - 3:45 WOR—Molly of the Movies—Sketch
 - 3:55 WABC—Margaret McTear. Songs
 - 4:00 WEVD—Metropolitan String Ensemble
 - 4:15 WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
 - 4:30 WOR—Overweight and Underweight
 - 4:45 WEAF—To Be Announced
 - 5:00 WJZ—Hospitals—Dr. J. A. Hartwell
 - 5:15 WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
 - 5:30 WOR—Garden Club
 - 5:45 WABC—Ma Chorus
 - 6:00 WEAF—Joseph Berovici. Talk
 - 6:15 WJZ—From Italy: Cantabile Italiane
 - 6:30 WEAF—Women's Chorus
 - 6:45 WABC—Bibbly Music
 - 7:00 WEVD—"Uncle Abe" Juvenile Program
 - 7:15 WEAF—Woman's Review
 - 7:30 WOR—Variety Musicals
 - 7:45 WEAF—Vivian Della Chiesa. Songs
 - 8:00 WEVD—Kawalyarsky Orchestra
 - 8:15 WJZ—Backstage With Sketch
 - 8:30 WEAF—Girl Alone—Sketch
 - 8:45 WABC—Dog Stories—Charles Sorce
 - 9:00 WEAF—Italian Music
 - 9:15 WEAF—Women's Club Talk
 - 9:30 WEAF—Infant Care—Dr. W. W. Bauer
 - 9:45 WOR—News: Omar the Mystic
 - 10:00 WEAF—Meeting House, Sketch Music
 - 10:15 WABC—Jimmy Farrell, Baritone
 - 10:30 WEAF—Minnicetti and Company, Drama
 - 10:45 WABC—Mills Orchestra
 - 11:00 WEAF—From London: Concert
 - 11:15 WOR—Shirley Telly House
 - 11:30 WEAF—Singing News
 - 11:45 WABC—Duke Week—Bryan Field
 - 12:00 WEVD—Clemente Giglio Players
 - 12:15 WEAF—Firing Time—Sketch
 - 12:30 WABC—Wilderness Road—Sketch
 - 12:45 WEAF—Firing Time—Sketch
 - 1:00 WJZ—News: Minute Men Quartet
 - 1:15 WEAF—Benay Venuta. Songs
 - 1:30 WEAF—News: Midevek Hymn Song
 - 1:45 WJZ—Capt. Tim's Adventure Stories
 - 2:00 WEAF—News of South—Sketch
 - 2:15 WEAF—News: Radio News
 - 2:30 WOR—Frank and Ted—Sketch
 - 2:45 WEAF—Tracy and Pio. Songs
 - 3:00 WEAF—Alexander—Sam Taylor
 - 3:15 WEAF—Billy and Betty—Sketch
 - 3:30 WEAF—News: Real Life Drama
 - 3:45 WEAF—News: Radio News
 - 4:00 WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy
 - 4:15 WEAF—Sports—Radio News
 - 4:30 WEAF—Marvella Jennings Comment
 - 4:45 WEAF—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
 - 5:00 WEAF—Hollywood—Sam Taylor
 - 5:15 WJZ—Tony Russell. Songs
 - 5:30 WABC—Block Orchestra: Jerry Cooper, Sully Schermerhorn. Songs
 - 5:45 WEAF—Citizens Welfare Committee
 - 6:00 WOR—Thank You, Russia—Sketch
 - 6:15 WJZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch
 - 6:30 WEAF—Fred Hufsmith. Tenor
 - 6:45 WEAF—A United Economy and State Rights—Professor James Hart, Johns Hopkins University
 - 7:00 WEAF—Time Turns Back—Sketch
 - 7:15 WEAF—The Republic Outlook—Representative Hamilton Fish of New York
 - 7:30 WEAF—Boake Carter, Commentator
 - 7:45 WEAF—Orchestra: Phil Duet, Baritone; Daniel R. Edwards, Guest
 - 8:00 WEAF—Five Star Final—Sketch
 - 8:15 WEAF—Straight Across the Board—Sketch
 - 8:30 WEAF—Songs
 - 8:45 WEAF—"Undercurrents of the News" Bryce Oliver
 - 9:00 WEAF—To Be Announced
 - 9:15 WEAF—News: King Orchestra
 - 9:30 WEAF—Variety Musicals
 - 9:45 WEAF—Welcome Valley—Sketch, With Edgar A. Guest
 - 10:00 WABC—News: Morgan Orch., Phil Reed, Tenor; Ken Murray, Comedian
 - 10:15 WEAF—"The Message of 91" Talk
 - 10:30 WEAF—The Sophisticated Lady, Songs
 - 10:45 WEAF—Symphonic Interlude
 - 11:00 WEAF—Sidewalk Stripes, Alfred Wallenstein, Conductor
 - 11:15 WEAF—News: Bernice Orchestra; Benny Rubin, Comedian; Keller Sisters and Lynch. Songs
 - 11:30 WEAF—Desoff Choir, Town Hall
 - 11:45 WEAF—News: Levant Orchestra
 - 12:00 WEAF—Waring Orchestra
 - 12:15 WEAF—Eddie Dowling and Ray Dolan, Comedy; Benny Goodman Orchestra; Helen Ward, Songs
 - 12:30 WEAF—Campaign Talk—Governor Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey
 - 12:45 WEAF—News: Hartford Party Victor McLaglen and Arthur Tracy
 - 1:00 WEAF—James O'Neal, Talk
 - 1:15 WEAF—News: Levant Orchestra
 - 1:30 WEAF—Roy Campbell Ballads
 - 1:45 WEAF—Dance Orchestra
 - 2:00 WEAF—News: Eliza Schaller
 - 2:15 WEAF—March of Time—Drama
 - 2:30 WEAF—Waltz Time, Music
 - 2:45 WEAF—News: Fourme, Songs
 - 3:00 WEAF—Texas—Representative Daniel A. Reed of New York
 - 3:15 WEAF—The Socialist-Labor Party
 - 3:30 WEAF—John W. Alden
 - 3:45 WEAF—Sports—Clem McCarthy
 - 4:00 WEAF—News: Dance Orchestra
 - 4:15 WEAF—News: Hartford Orchestra
 - 4:30 WEAF—Willard Robinson Orchestra
 - 4:45 WEAF—Rodrigo Orchestra
 - 5:00 WEAF—News: Hartford Orchestra
 - 5:15 WEAF—Dance Music To 1:30 A. M.
 - 5:30 WEAF—News: Hartford Orchestra
 - 5:45 WEAF—Jesse Crawford, Organ
 - 6:00 WEAF—Besse Orchestra
 - 6:15 WEAF—Shander, Violin, Russian Music
 - 6:30 WEAF—Dallay Orchestra
 - 6:45 WEAF—Midnight Jambores
 - 7:00 WEAF—Olsen Orchestra
 - 7:15 WEAF—Cugat Orchestra

WOMEN OF 1936

— By — Ann Rivington

WISH there was space here to reproduce the picture of "Miss U.S.S.R." Her name is Dusya Vinogradova; she's a textile weaver and Stakhanovite, 21, and a lovely, radiant blonde.

Her story, told in a new pamphlet called "Miss U.S.S.R. The Story of a Girl Stakhanovite" (by G. Friedrich, International Publishers, N.Y.), is a spirited, inspiring picture in words, of the happy girl who appears in the photograph. As you look at her, you can hear her speak: "I am a weaver. I love my work. I tend 216 looms and produce over 3,000 yards of fabric a day. I am known all over our vast country because I am a Stakhanovite, a leader of a brigade of textile workers."

"I always wanted to be a weaver. I'd made up my mind while still a child at school. Later I applied for study in the factory school. "Now I am preparing to enter the Academy. Early next year I shall be going to Moscow to study and in four years time I shall be a textile engineer."

"I would like to thank Comrade Stalin," she said in her speech at the Kremlin conference of Stakhanovite workers, "the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet power for the happy life I am leading. I am happier than I ever was before."

IF YOU want to read an intimate, lively account of the life of a working woman in the U.S.S.R., read this entertaining pamphlet. It will answer many questions, too, about Stakhanovism, as applied to a particular industry. It will show how Stakhanovism is a spontaneous expression, a natural outgrowth of life under Socialism. Stakhanovism is technical skill developed to the nth degree. It can only develop where workers are creative at their work. It can only happen where work is dignified, where a worker loves his work.

To most of us women in a capitalist country, this sounds strange. We do not love our work. We are not accustomed to think in such terms. We only dream of the work we would love to do if—

Yet we would love to work in our homes. We would love to work for our husbands and children. Many of us love machines and offices. We want work to be part of a full, rich, happy, secure life.

But take a textile worker in the South or New England, for instance. It is not possible for a textile worker to love her work at \$8 or \$10 a week, 10 or 12 hours a day, underfed, underclothed, tired, worried, with dependents, debts, illness—INSECURE.

An unusual worker in a capitalist society gets no special rewards from the boss. Instead, she is used to set the pace for the speed-up of all the other workers. In the U.S.S.R. an unusual worker is rewarded and honored by the workers for whom she produces. A worker like Dusya gets special premiums, privileges, opportunities. She gets a salary of more than 900 rubles a month. She can afford anything she desires. Dusya desires books, theatres, movies. She likes dresses, fur coats. She loves friends, travel. She is a member of the Young Communist League.

Read "Miss U.S.S.R." Meet Dusya, the new woman under Socialism.

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He Was Once A Scab

By BETH McHENRY

SCABS are unpopular in Alabama now. But a lot of good union men, once scabs, don't hold it against one another if they have a black mark on their histories. It's sometimes ignorance, they say, that made working men scabs.

Down in Birmingham there is a giant of a man who looks like a Texas ranger. He's a hard fighting, tough member of the Hod Carriers Union. The cops have been looking for him because he organized the WPA workers into a local that's given the police and the foremen a real headache. This big fellow, whose name is Tom, was once a scab. He came in from a farm to Birmingham. He tells about it a little shamefacedly. Yes, and still, as he puts it, it wasn't a knowing scab that he was. Tom tells his story now because he thinks it will help unorganized workers to realize what they ought to do.

WE DIDN'T have much that was good in life, out on the darned old farm. Not enough clothes, no pay days. Whatever we got that was any good we had to sell in order to buy coffee, salt, soap, matches or other necessities.

Sick and disgusted with such poorness, I decided to go out and see if there wasn't something else for me somewhere else. I bummed my way to Birmingham and taught a freight train out of there. I didn't eat very regular. Sometimes I'd get crazy little jobs, heading rugs, cutting wood, washing dishes. And the rest of the time begging food. But I never found any work that would give me more than just enough food to keep from starving.

I always did like to work hard. It made me feel good to sweat and pick and shovel. When I couldn't find it nowhere else I bummed back to Alabama. When I hit Birmingham, the big Railroad Strike of 1922 was on. I didn't know nothing about it at all. I lived at the house of my uncle and aunt, and my uncle kept telling me about a strike which made jobs for people that was willing to work. I didn't even know what a strike was in them days. The people said it was a bunch of foreigners trying to bust things up in our state, and it left you feeling sore as hell at them.

Well, I goes to work there and I hear some of the boys a-talking. They didn't know that taking jobs was cutting their own throats. All they was afraid of was getting killed or getting a whipping, not knowing it was the National Guards that was doing all the gun toting around these parts in 1922.

I WENT to work and worked real hard, as this was the first public job I ever had, so to speak. I thought this was some break in life for me, no fooling. I went to my uncle's and got clothes and showed them my card and they was proud for me. They thought I had done something wonderful.

Well, nothing happened to me. I stayed in the shop, working along till finally they started laying off bunches of men, and I got laid off too. Then they closed down the shop altogether.

It was a hell of a long time later till I found out really what I was—a scab. And believe me, I wanted to jump in that old rock quarry yonder. Me, a great big ugly tough working guy to be keeping other guys from getting what we all was after. I tell you, it stung.

Well, I went out on the road some more, knocking around, seeing lots of things, and learning a-plenty. I knocked around and saw how all working men get bad deals everywhere. And finally I come right back here to Alabama and bumped plump into the Communist. And I tell you they give it to me plenty. They said scabs was dirty low-lifers when they knew what they was doing, but that there was lots of men just like me who didn't know what it was all about and let myself be used for scabs to break strikes.

Well, I come a hell of a lot nearer to losing my life since I joined the Party down here, but believe me, I ain't never going to quit, never, at no time. And if ever I get a chance to work in a railroad shop again, it's going to be my chance, to build a hell of a big local and do something to make up for the time I scabbed.

BIG TOM paused, then all of a sudden he threw back his head and leaning forward slapped his knee, laughing so loudly that the little shack in which we sat rang with the sound.

"I forgot that being a scab ain't all I got on my conscience. Back in 1925 I was also a KKK. Yes sir, a damned Kluck! You know, times was hard then for us people down in this here state that's been traveling backwards as far as us poor people is concerned. And them big politicians started the notion around that it was the fault of the Jews, the Catholics and the colored people.

"Well, hell, we didn't stop to figure out was this reasonable. We was so anxious to find someone to blame and maybe find some kind of cure that we jumped into the notion of its being what they said it was.

"Why I got my old sheet right now, up to my old daddy's house on the hill. He jerked a long thumb toward the Nough. "But I didn't wear it no more than just once, for I couldn't swallow the ideas them folks had of fixing things up. They come by for me one night when they was after a colored man I been a-knowing. And hell, when they want to do him harm, I seen just what the whole thing was. A dirty game played by the politicians. And I just tore that old sheet up right then. Then later I find out that it wasn't the Jews and Catholics and Colored was causing all the trouble, but these same top KKK's and the big guys they is working for."

Tom sighed and closed his big hands around his knee.

"Lots of changes in me and the others," he said finally. "Lots of changes all over this here whole state of Alabama. By God, it's pretty hot on the way to being a solid union state and there won't be no one'd have any chance to fool the workin' men any more, what with them getting educated so fast these days."

Letters from Prison

Documents and plates which show how DIMITROFF prepared his defense in the Reichstag Fire Trial.

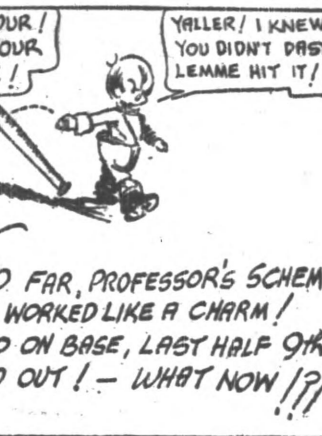
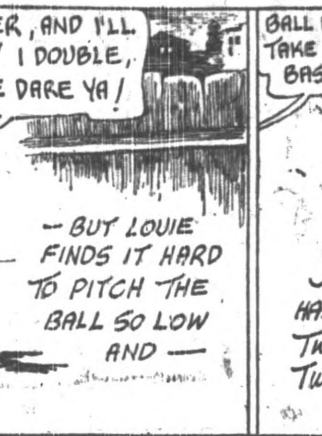
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LITTLE LEFTY



Too Dangerous!



— BUT LOUIE FINDS IT HARD TO PITCH THE BALL SO LOW AND —

SO FAR, PROFESSOR'S SCHEME HAS WORKED LIKE A CHARM! TWO ON BASE, LAST HALF 9TH, TWO OUT! — WHAT NOW!?!?

Vodopianov: Soviet Air Hero

By SIMONE TERY

MIKHAIL VODOPIANOV, Soviet aviator, finished the dangerous flight from Moscow to Franz-Joseph Land, in the Arctic Ocean, the other day. . . . The flight, the first one in history, is another great episode in the Soviet conquest of the Arctic. . . . Simone Tery, who wrote this interview, is one of the best known of French journalists.



The eight aviator "Heroes of the Soviet Union," seven for their rescue of the members of the Chelyuskin expedition, the eighth, M. Gromov, for his 75-hour world record non-stop flight. Left to right, seated: Nikolai Kamanin, Mavriki Slepnev, Mikhail Gromov, Mikhail Vodopianov; standing: Ivan Doronin, Vasili Molokov, Sigismund Levancvski and Anatoli Kravidski.

MIKHAIL VODOPIANOV is a hero. An authentic hero, and even an official one. He could prove it with documents. In this land where bravery is one of the national virtues, the government, after having created the Order of Heroes of the U. S. S. R., awarded this glorious title to only seven men—to the seven aviators who rescued the crew of the steamer Chelyuskin, which sank in the ice-floes of the Bering Sea. Vodopianov is one of the seven Heroes of the U. S. S. R.

He's a giant-chested fellow: if he met a bear, it would be the bear who would be crushed to death. Yet he has a child's face. His fine, big head, like a Newfoundland dog's, is covered with thick, curly hair. He has a fine, sun-tanned face, broad and powerfully modeled, a stubby nose, a big, irregular mouth, a stubborn brow, and small blue eyes, gentle yet piercing. Add to that, an air at once naive and mischievous, a disarming smile, the gavity of a healthy man, without complicating factors.

ASK him to tell me the story of the rescue of the Chelyuskin, but he insists on beginning at the beginning, and tells me the story of his life.

"I was born in the village of Anobok, where I was a peasant. How far I've gone since. My life is like a ladder, and each time I climb up one rung, I get great joy out of it. . . ."

How refreshing the simplicity of this confession is! "I have fourteen 'specialties,'" he continues. "I'm a peasant, a brick-layer, a saw-mill worker, a lock-maker, a wood-turner, a chauffeur, a radio-telegraphist, a photographer, an aviation mechanic, a pilot. . . . I forgot the rest. . . . Finally, I can drive anything that moves on land, on sea, or in the air. You see, I have as many talents as an accomplished young lady in France, who can dance, sing and play the piano. . . ."

THE Hero of the U. S. S. R. laughs whole-heartedly, then, his eyebrows knit with attention, he continues his story with the care of a good student who is careful not to forget anything.

"In 1928, I was named an aviator of the first class. And, on January 10, I established the first airplane contact between Khabarovsk and the island of Sakhalin. Before it took thirty days to reach the island, while I made it in five and a half hours. The inhabitants of Sakhalin saw an airplane for the first time! For a year, I made the same flight over the taiga forest: it's so cold there that the trees are always covered with snow, even in summer-time."

"But, that must be quite dangerous!" Vodopianov reflected. "Yes," he concluded with this touching honesty. "But it was lots of fun doing it, because Communists like to face danger!"

I'm surprised by the explanation. "And if you were born in another

Two Worlds

School Attendance IN THE U.S.S.R., attendance at elementary and secondary schools (ages 8 to 17) increased from 11,356,000 in 1927-28 to 21,413,000 in 1932-33—an increase of 88 per cent. Enrollment for the school year 1934-35 amounted to 24,636,000—representing a further increase of 19 per cent over the 1927-28 figure. In the U.S.A., total enrollment in all public schools increased from 25,180,000 in 1928 to 26,275,000 in 1932—an increase of only 4.5 per cent. This increase was only slightly larger than the natural increase in the population of school age. Thus in 1932, fully 18 per cent (18.6 per cent in 1928) of the population between 8 and 17 were not enrolled in the public schools. (Source: Office of Education, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.)

country, you would not have loved to face danger?"

He doesn't smile, he doesn't seem embarrassed by the leading question. "Perhaps I might have liked it as much, but I would hardly have had the means of doing it, for I would have remained a peasant. . . ."

VODOPIANOV'S exploits are famous. He has a reputation for foolhardy courage. How many times he had narrowly missed death! I ask him: "Tell me, in those moments of extreme peril, are you ever afraid?" "No," he says, astonished. "Think hard. It isn't possible that in your whole career you haven't once been. . . ."

Vodopianov is still reflecting. "No," he repeats with his fine simplicity. "Every time I've been in danger, I had so much confidence in my plane and in my strength that I regained my calm. And then I was so busy handling the planes that I didn't have time to be afraid! Oh yes, once my propeller came off, then I said to myself, that I'd have to pay close attention, and I landed easily. Another time, I crossed a bandit-infested forest. I don't know why I didn't choose a surer route—it was something like an inner urge which made me go that way! I believe it's because I love life so much—when there's danger, I feel as if I have more life within me!"

I SEEM to see before me, in flesh and blood, in the garb of an aviator, one of the sublime, child-like heroes of the early epics. . . .

"And the Chelyuskin?"

"On February 14, 1934," said Vodopianov, glad to be relieved of psychological subtleties, "I learned that the Chelyuskin was in distress, and that someone was needed to go to the aid of the crew. I proposed myself. I was then on the railroad going toward Khabarovsk, from where I flew north in a plane. I stopped at Nikolavka Namouri, then at Great Shatar Island. . . ."

"This devil of a man won't omit a single stop. . . . I intended to follow the coastline because it is easier to keep one's directions, and in case of a breakdown, you can land on the beaches. But I learned that Molokov and Kamanin were already there and had begun the rescue. Then I pointed due north across the trees and the mountains of the Chukotka. . . ."

"YOU didn't want the men of the Chelyuskin rescued without you?"

He laughed. "Maybe. But it's also because I like to be the first to make a trip. This region is completely uninhabited, here are only mountains and forests. It was snowing constantly, and what a fog there was!

You couldn't see a thing. We followed the compass. Finally we reached the coast of the Arctic Ocean, but the wind was so strong that we had to make a landing at Cape Schmidt. From there we hopped to Cape Vankarem, where I left my two mechanics, and I left alone to seek the camp of the 'Chelyuskin.' Everywhere was white, and I wondered how I was going to find it when suddenly I saw black smoke. . . ."

"I circled the camp twice; there were only 150 or 200 meters of broken ice to land on, but as I had a very sturdy plane, it came off well. Two days afterward, everyone was saved. . . ."

"THAT'S all? At the moment when the story was getting exciting. . . . I was terribly disappointed. 'But you've told me nothing!'"

"What! I've been speaking to you for an hour!"

"You'd better tell me your impressions! Those hours must have been magnificent! What did you think, feel, what did you see?"

This calm man looks at me, surprised. He lifts his right eyebrow, arches the left one, wrinkles furrow his young forehead, he rests his head on his hand, and docilely searches through his memories; "What did I see? Let's see. . . ."

Five Years of I.L.D. in Harlem

By FRANK GRIFFIN

THOUSANDS of the people of Harlem were standing near a microphone on Seventh Ave. in 1931 listening to speakers reciting the "Freedmen's Bureau" or "Grecks bearing gifts." They began to understand through the action and work of the young Harlem I. L. D. that it was fighting for the equality, civil rights and other issues pertaining to the Negro with an understanding that unless all the Negroes had their rights, no one else would have them. Then came the great struggle in defense of the right to organize for jobs, the defense of the rights of the unemployed. This struggle reached its peak in the spring of 1935 when the I. L. D. forced the release of all those workers framed in the struggle for jobs at the Empire Cafeteria, at 123rd Street and Lenox Avenue. Its members were the leaders in that struggle which resulted in the placing of six Negro workers in the shop.

Then the March 19 events of last year when the wrath and anger of the people of Harlem broke out against the discrimination and Jim-crow oppression. In these events many were arrested. Lloyd H. H. 16-year old school boy was murdered and others brutally beaten. Hearst called it a "race riot" and attempted to pin the blame on the Communists and "radicals" in Harlem. Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia was forced to set up a commission to investigate conditions in Harlem hoping to place the blame on Communists and send four Young Laborators, members of a club of youth in Harlem to long terms in jail. But this commission was set up to report the opposite largely because of the good work of the I. L. D. and because the Black Giant of Harlem had whispered, have come to look upon the I. L. D. in Harlem very much differently than in 1931.

THE I. L. D. fought it out and freed all the defendants. Many of the leaders of Harlem because of the tremendous esteem for the I. L. D. and because the Black Giant of Harlem had whispered, have come to look upon the I. L. D. in Harlem very much differently than in 1931. Yes, we have made mistakes, but on the basis of our mistakes has come better understanding of the

problems in Harlem through five years of experience. Today a Provisional Committee for Defense of Civil Liberties has been set up comprised of the International Labor Defense, New York Civil Liberties Committee, N. A. A. C. P., Musicians Local 802, the A. C. F. of L., Dr. Frazier Miller, Mr. Walliet of the Counsel on West Indian Affairs, The American Friends of the Chinese People, Assemblyman William Andrews, and the League for Industrial Democracy and many other organizations coming in daily to the committee which is sponsoring a conference on Civil Liberties on May 23 at 1 p. m. at the Renaissance Casino, 138th Street and Seventh Avenue.

This is a far cry from 1931 but much must yet be done. It has been hard in the past and with Harlem's 650 members mostly unemployed as Harlem is the hardest hit section in the crisis, we are moving forward. But the same stamina that brought the I. L. D. to the place in Harlem it now enjoys will be put forth in the future. With hundreds of people coming into the I. L. D. center at 329 Lenox Avenue daily it has become entirely inadequate to meet the demands. Finances have been one of the most harassing problems of the past five years. We have started a drive to raise \$500 by May 2 to carry on, and we feel sure that all those who believe in civil liberties and Negro rights will help us raise it. So do your bit.

A gala celebration has been arranged at the Dunbar Palace at 2389 Seventh Avenue on May 30, 9 p. m. with an all star Broadway program—Angelo Herndon and Mike Walsh, former District Organizer of the I. L. D., will be the guests of honor. Yes, we will celebrate on Memorial Day and start out anew, fighting, organizing the United Labor Defense. Our efforts will be crowned with success in the struggle for which Alfred Levy, Gonzales, Lloyd Hobbs, Al Turner and many others gave their lives—a powerful Labor Defense for the people of Harlem. Then the Black Giant that is Harlem will have broken another link in "his" chain of brutal oppression!

There were several small tents a big distance one from the other, one on a mountain, of snow, another at the base. The men of the 'Chelyuskin' hurried to me, they shook my hand energetically, they told me that the radio had informed them of my coming and that they were awaiting me impatiently. They were all very dark and had heavy beards. When they were able to shave and bathe at Cape Vankarem, I could only recognize them by their voices!

"THAT evening, no one could sleep at Cape Vankarem, for we were very worried about the last six men who had remained on the ice-floe. If the ice had twisted during the night, as it had done so often, there didn't remain enough men to smooth the surface for landing. And then, on the morning of the 13th, the fog was so thick you couldn't see a thing! Nevertheless I left by myself—the others knew quite well that it was useless, but I couldn't hold myself back. . . . but I wasn't able to find the camp. Finally, at noon, together with Molokov and Kamanin, we returned there, and we finally found the camp, thanks to a gigantic fire into which the men had thrown everything that could burn of what was left. Kamanin took a man and eight dogs, Molokov two men and baggage, while I took three men and what was left of the clothes, and even two empty valises, so as not to leave anything behind! Just before I left the ice-bank, I noticed something white: it was some woolen clothing, and I took it along. The comrades were quite glad of it at Vankarem, for they didn't have enough clothes!"

"That's no rescue, that's a story of moving house!"

"Well, I didn't want to leave anything!" said Vodopianov, shaking his stubborn brow. "When we arrived at Vankarem, the whole population of the town—which made some twenty people—ran out of their homes with the hundred men of the 'Chelyuskin.' And was there rejoicing! The men were so happy they cried. And, as much as they could, they kissed each other. I kidded them, saying, 'For a whole year now, you've had all the time for kissing each other!' It's for joy!" they answered. "We're going to see our wives and our children again, and then we'll kiss!"

ASK Vodopianov: "And did you cry?"

"I never cry!" he replied with dignity. "But you kissed them?"

"I only kissed the two little girls, because I love children. As for them, they were too bearded."

"I thought they shaved themselves?"

"You're right. But I don't like to kiss men. I only like to kiss women and children. . . ."

A real hero. . . . (Translated by Herb Rosen)

MUSIC

Marian Anderson Recording

By M. M.

AMONG recent single records released by Victor is the first recording for that company by Marian Anderson, the outstanding Negro contralto, who has been discussed at some length in these columns. The record is of three popular spirituals: "City Called Heaven," "I Can't Stay Away," "Heaven, Heaven." (8958) and reveals Marian Anderson's fine vocal equipment. Although the spirituals are "concert versions," polished and stylized, they are sung with the forcefulness of great singing. The unfortunate Hugo Wolf, whose entire musical output of about 260 songs, and one string quartet was produced within four or five years near the close of the century, is represented by two characteristic songs, "Herr, Was Traegt der Boden Hier" (Lord, What Does the Soil Bear Here), from the "Spanisches Liederbuch," and "Auch kleine Dinge koennen" (Even Little Things Give), sung by John McCormack (1739). The songs are little tone poems, with complete mood and background, and are sung with thorough, gratifying artistry.

Puccini's sincerity, direct musical style, and sense for the theatre, account for the unabated success of his opera, "Madame Butterfly," despite its "cinematic" emotions. The Love Duet at the end of Act One, formerly recorded for Victor by Farrar and Caruso, is given in a new release by Dusolina Giannini, soprano, and Marcel Wittrich, tenor (8921). The recording is good; the singing (in German) is frequently superb, but adequate; the orchestra is the Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Whether this is a recent recording or a repressing of an old recording is not known at this writing.

The British Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra under Adrian Boult has recorded Mendelssohn's tuneful overture, "Pinnac's Cave" (11886), in a routine performance, but with enough clarity and brightness to recommend the record.

Questions and Answers

Many more questions are received by this department than can be answered in the column. Many have recently been answered here or in articles in the Daily Worker. Questions are asked to enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope for a direct reply. Address all questions to Questions and Answers, care of Daily Worker.

Question: Is psychoanalysis consistent with Marxism, and is psychoanalysis supported by the Soviet government?—Y. C. L'er.

Answer: Freudism as a system and Marxism cannot be reconciled. While some of the facts and techniques developed by the psychoanalysts are being made use of in the Soviet Union, psychoanalysis as a system of psychology or psychiatry has been entirely rejected by the scientists of the Soviet Union, as reactionary and unscientific.

In the countries of capitalism the number of psychopathic cases is becoming greater every year, and today in the United States these cases require more beds in institutions than all other cases put together. In the Soviet Union the reverse is now the case: each year sees a further decrease in the number of persons needing treatment for mental difficulties.

Psychoanalysts have not only been unable to deal with the constantly growing number of psychiatric cases in the capitalist countries; they cannot even present a program for the solution of the problem. Freud in his book "Civilization and Its Discontents" gives as his final "scientific" conclusion that there is no solution.

Psychiatry, unlike medicine, deals with the contents of people's minds, and therefore requires a social philosophy. Marxists, being materialists and understanding that the contents of a person's mind are determined by the social relations in which that person lives, act upon the knowledge that psychiatry cannot be effective if it is not closely connected with political understanding. They see in the inner conflicts of neurotics chiefly the natural effects of the conflicting purposes and pressures of class society where the "war of all against all," with all its insecurity and anti-social ideas, affects the thinking of everyone, and has its influence even upon the youngest children.

Freud, a petty-bourgeois thinker without real understanding of history or belief in the possibility of social change, could not understand such a view, and tried to find all the answers to the problems of psychiatry by delving into the minds of his patients. The result is that his whole system is pessimistic, anarchistic, and is a sort of inverted religion in which powerful, unchangeable "instinctual urges" take the place of God. He bases his practice on the theory that all neuroses have their origin in sexual disturbances, and he and his followers have even worked out a sort of sexual theory of history. This is very much like a physician acting on the theory that fevers are the cause of disease, instead of the opposite.

The fact that socialist relations have resulted in precisely those deep changes in mentality which Marx foresaw ninety years ago, and that a new and truly healthy and joyous society is developing in the Soviet Union, where psychic problems become fewer and fewer, provide the best material proof that the Marxist understanding of the question is correct and that Freud, who still declares that what has happened in the Soviet Union is theoretically impossible, is wrong.

RADIO

News—Views—Reviews

By LUCIEN ZACHAROFF

HERALD of Better Programs? Like by a breath of fresh mountain air the stale atmosphere of the radio drama was stirred last Thursday by a specially written playlet of Clifford Odets, presented on the Rudy Vallee hour—WEAF, 8 p.m.

Eddie Cantor was a guest on the program and sang an anti-war song of a somewhat befuddled sentiment. The big hand he got at the end may be safely interpreted as both a tribute to his execution and the public's clearly anti-war temper.

He's Worth Hearing: After completing the movie "Laughing Irish Eyes," Phil Regan is back with CBS. His Irish tenor now mingles with the comic antics of Ken Murray and snappy tunes of Russ Morgan's orchestra—WABC, Tuesdays, 8:30 p.m.

Will They Snap Out? The anti-Negro character of Amos 'n' Andy has already been commented on. Another serious charge against them is perversion of the English language and the effect it has on the speech of children. Parents' complaints are frequent. Now the wife of Freeman Gosden (Amos) complains that she has a problem on her hands trying to break their two children of the use of words like "regusted," "undiscouraged," et al. The seven-year old boy and five-year old girl are regular listeners to their daddy who with his partner think, in the words of a cynical NBC news release, that the expressions "are plenty good enough for them and they can't understand why anybody thinks differently."

For Cryin' Out Loud: On May Day of all days—WOR, 4:15 p.m. under auspices of the viciously reactionary National Security League Matthew Woll will talk on "Labor and Democracy." An ally of Hearst, he is the enemy of both.

'T Will Be a Tale of Woe: "Women's Lot in Nazi Germany" will be tonight's subject—WEVD, 8:15 p.m.—of Princess Helga Loewenstein whose husband was a leader in the Centrist (Catholic) Party.

He Will Be Missed: Last Sunday's N. Y. Philharmonic concert was the last of the season over CBS and is likely to mark the retirement of Conductor Toscanini. From now on he is expected to confine himself to concerts abroad. Next season he intends to conduct a series in Palestine, which may be broadcast to America.

TELEVISION in 1937? On the heels of your Radio Reporter's insinuations in recent issues of the Sunday Worker and elsewhere, came Radio Corporation of America's demonstration at Camden, N. J., last Friday and a statement that television on commercial basis is a strong possibility by the fall, 1937.

Tennore's Treat: WABC-CBS, 4 p.m.—Celebrated violinist Eren Zimbalist plus the famous pianist Josef Hofmann on the Curtis Institute of Music program of favorite classics.

You'll Never Guess: Who will be the guest singer with Stokowski's famed Philadelphia Symphony this Thursday—WEAF, 10 p.m.? It's Bing Crosby, who says "I am looking forward to the thrill of my life."

French People's Front Scores Biggest Victory Since Its Founding

SETBACK TO FASCIST AND OTHER RIGHT-WING FORCES SHOWS WAY TO BUILDING OF FARMER-LABOR PARTY IN AMERICA

THEY said it couldn't be done. But the French People's Front came across with what appears as the most spectacular victory in its two-year history.

It is yet too early to know just what the final relationship of forces between the People's Front and the reactionary-fascist coalition will be in the next Chamber of Deputies. Only after the ballot next Sunday will that be possible. But this first ballot has plainly shown that the Fascist and other right-wing forces have suffered another and greater set-back as a result of the unity forged by the left Parties and groups.

They said that the People's Front signified the surrender of the working class to the bourgeoisie, to the middle class. The "left" critics of the People's Front policy prophesied that the Radical Socialists would gain at the expense of the working class parties.

Nothing of the kind happened. In reality, the Peo-

ple's Front victory strengthened the working class parties, especially the Communist Party.

At the same time, Sunday's ballot showed that those Radical Socialist candidates who faithfully adhered to the People's Front also gained while those who flirted with the reactionaries lost ground. The election was not only a warning to the enemies of the People's Front on the outside but to the doubtful friends inside.

The N. Y. Times correspondent in Paris wrote: "... It was notable that those Radical Socialists who... had fully adopted the Left Popular Front platform were more successful than those who had sought to remain with the Center."

The greatest gains in the election were made by our brother Party in France, the French Communist Party. Nine Communists were elected on the first ballot. It appears that there will be from forty to fifty Communists in the next Chamber. There were only ten

in all in the former chamber.

Most significant of all, the Communist vote in all France increased from 780,000 in 1932 to 1,500,000 on Sunday.

The Socialist Party of France also appears to have benefited from the People's Front. It may be the largest party in the next Chamber and latest reports state that it fully held its total vote throughout France.

It would be a grave mistake to see the People's Front only in the light of a combination for election time. The People's Front must be more important than that, though this function is no mean one. The French People's Front was formed to fight reaction and fascism and this can really effectively be done only by a mass movement rooted in the homes and factories, in the streets and villages.

That is why the French Communists have advocated the formation of People's Front Committees, dedi-

cated to safeguarding the liberties and rights of the French masses.

The repercussions of the election in France will be felt all over the world. It will be felt in Germany where it is a great blow to Hitler's war plans against the Soviet Union.

It will be felt in Spain where another People's Front has also succeeded in placing reaction and fascism on the defensive.

And it must and will be felt here in the United States where the Communist Party has been fighting for just such a weapon against the American Liberty League, the House of Morgan and all those who threaten even further lowering of conditions of the American people, including the Roosevelt Administration.

The building of a Farmer-Labor Party in America is the burning question of the hour! The People's Front shows the way!

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TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1936

Make the Rich Pay

AS THOUSANDS of unemployed men and women poured into Trenton, N.J., yesterday to reinforce the "Army of Un-occupation" at the State Capitol which is demanding relief for the jobless one question was uppermost in the minds of the marchers:

Where will the funds for relief come from?

Governor Hoffman has proposed a 2 per cent sales tax.

A section of the Legislature advocates a so-called luxury tax, a tax on cigarettes, lipsticks, etc., to meet the situation.

Then there is the proposal for a tax on higher incomes, corporate surpluses and inheritances.

The sales tax was rightly defeated in New Jersey on a previous occasion following mass protests of the workers and middle class of the state. The marchers should see to it that the sales tax is not again revived.

We suggest that the marchers also oppose with all their energy any attempt to saddle the so-called luxury levy upon the people. It is a thinly disguised form of sales tax which would throw the burden of unemployment relief on the backs of the masses.

Make the rich pay.

Those who are responsible for unemployment should pay the price of unemployment.

Demand that the relief crisis be met by a state tax on higher incomes and the wealth that the workers themselves have created.

Passaic, Lawrence and The South

UNIONIZATION campaigns in textiles were decided upon by three conventions last week—the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia, the Dyers Federation in Paterson and the Woolen and Worsted Federation in Passaic.

The hosiery workers outlined a nation-wide drive, particularly in the South, where the Rockwood mills are already on strike in Tennessee. This campaign deserves support and encouragement for the planting of the hosiery workers' banner on mill after mill in the South will not aid that union alone. It will also stimulate the much-needed organization of the entire textile field, left in such a chaotic condition after the hastily-ended general strike. It will aid to open the South for unionization in other fields.

Lawrence and Passaic, long over due for organization, are the chief objectives of the Woolen and Worsted Federation's campaign. The miserable conditions existing among the non-union workers in this industry cry aloud for the action which the Passaic convention has acted. If carried on aggressively, the campaign can rally the woolen and worsted workers to wipe out those anti-union conditions which have made "Lawrence" and "Passaic" such repulsive names in recent labor history.

It is gratifying to note that trade union democracy was upheld in the Dyers and Woolen and Worsted conventions. Their moves in defense of the Paterson plain goods weavers should help to protect the United Textile Workers from an arbitrary expulsion and revocation policy.

Green on Political Action

PRESIDENT William Green and Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L., have sent a letter to all affiliated unions which is obviously intended as a warning against the newly organized Labor's Non-Partisan League, as well as against the growing movement for a Farmer-Labor Party.

The so-called Non-Partisan League was recently launched by several leaders of the industrial unionism movement for the purpose of swinging the labor vote behind President Roosevelt.

Were the Green-Morrison letter a warning against the illusion that support of Roosevelt will benefit labor, it would be a step forward. But clearly it is only a maneuver on the part of the reactionary craft union clique who control the A. F. of L. Executive Council, against those industrial union leaders who have beaten them to the punch by organizing this pro-Roosevelt movement.

"For obvious reasons," the letter states, "Labor should avoid division even in the pursuit of its political policies. Such division can be avoided if working men and women, loyal to the American Federation of Labor, will refrain from identifying themselves with any political movement designed to serve as a substitute for the non-partisan political policy of the Federation."

Certainly labor should avoid division on the political field. But it is this very "non-partisan" policy of the A. F. of L. leaders that has disrupted the political unity of the workers and made them the dupes of the two old parties whose ultimate control is in Wall Street.

Both Green and Lewis, whatever other differences there may be between them, are attempting to continue this disastrous policy.

The way to avoid division is for labor to unite behind a political party of its own—a Farmer-Labor Party. Hundreds of trade unions are already doing that.

Wish Fathers Thought

HEADLINE in early edition of Hearst's American: LEFTISTS TRAIL IN FRENCH POLL.

The Forgotten Man Again

"I propose that the man who was forgotten in the olden days shall not be forgotten again."

—President Roosevelt, at the Jefferson Day dinner, New York City.

BRAVE, fine, strong words, Mr. President!

But where was the action to back up these words?

One of the ways to remember the forgotten man is to remember that more than 13,000,000 of them are unemployed. They are either living on miserly relief or are working on WPA—fearing each day that it will be the last.

Labor and progressive forces are pushing for the enactment of the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill. If the President is so anxious about the forgotten man, why do his Administration leaders in Congress fight the Frazier-Lundeen bill?

If the President is so anxious about the "fight for more food and better homes," why has he not pressed for a 6-hour day and 5-day week without reduction in pay?

Labor will never get anything from Roosevelt that it does not force from him by its own organized power. Let labor show its massed might on May First when demonstrations all over the land raise the slogans that Washington cannot fail to hear:

Pass the Frazier-Lundeen Bill!

For a 6-hour day and a 5-day week without reduction in pay!

Party Life

—By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Helpful Suggestions On How to Finance A Shop Paper

HOW many times have you attended a shop unit meeting at which the comrades sat worrying over the question of financing the shop paper? The chairman would say: "Well, we're about ready to issue the March number of the... Worker... We've got to have about \$5.00 for the paper, stencils, ink, etc." And the six or seven workers at the meeting would be obliged to dig deep down into their pockets to raise the necessary amount.

Or another extreme: The members of the shop unit turn in a few articles and then hear no more of the shop paper until the finished product, written, edited, mimeographed and financed, is turned over to them for inside distribution.

Both of these procedures are bad. The ideal method is to win support, financial and moral, among the workers in the shop where the paper is issued.

IN SOME shops it is possible to sell the paper for one penny at the gates. This was done with success in Detroit and other cities for years. In other shops, where the distribution must be swift and sudden, where the workers fear being seen purchasing the paper but will accept it when it is handed to them, the sale of the paper is not feasible. Here the paper must be passed out and a system of donations must be developed.

First of all, when the paper is distributed, every issue of your paper should carry an appeal for funds, stating simply that the paper, which is an organ of the Communist unit in the mill, urges the workers to support it. It must be made clear that the Communists do not have unlimited funds at their disposal. The workers in the shop may send their donations through the mails to the shop paper. Or the comrades in the departments may take up collections for the paper among their males who like and respect the paper.

ANOTHER method of financing the paper is to mimeograph pledge cards, calling for monthly donations of any amount, 5 cents, 10 cents or more. These may be given out among sympathizers in the mass organizations around the territory where the shop is located. Possibly you may find a friendly storekeeper around the neighborhood of the shop who will let you put in a collection box asking for donations for the paper. Or even advertisements from sympathetic stores may be secured and printed.

Above all, we must not make the financing of the shop paper the burden of a few actives in the unit or divorce it entirely from the section or district.

From SHOP PAPER GUIDE, Agit-Prop Commission, District No. 8, Chicago.

Join the Communist Party

If You Are A Negro or White Worker, Farmer, Housewife, Student, Employed or Unemployed.

If You Believe That the only way to secure LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS, and to put an end forever to Hunger and Poverty, War and Fascism, is through the REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALISM.

IF YOU HAVE enough red blood to do something about it; if you won't take it lying down; if you want to make this a decent land to live in, then

JOIN YOUR PARTY, THE COMMUNIST PARTY

DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 15th St., New York City.

Please send me more information about the Communist Party.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Communism is the Americanism of the 20th Century

THE "JEFFERSON DAY" BANQUET

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

WPA Factory Project Jams 500 Girls in Filthy Garage

Rockville Center, N. Y. Editor, Daily Worker: I am writing this for a friend of mine, a girl of 17, who does not wish to reveal herself. She is on a WPA factory project at Gardener's Garage at Rockville Center, L. I. They do hand sewing, machine sewing, food packing—and mattress making, although surely there are laws governing the conditions under which mattresses can be made.

Their working conditions are terrible. Did you ever try keeping a garage warm during the cold weather? The roof of the garage leaks, the place is damp, and my friend complains of rheumatism in her legs. The trucks which load and unload for the work run right into the building and discharge their obnoxious gases which can only be removed by making the place even more cold. The dust on the floor of the garage is over a foot thick and as the trucks run in the dust is raised into the air. The washrooms are filthy.

A portion of the garage is used for the office of the boss and his office workers. This part is very clean and warm, the washrooms are clean, and so forth.

Every once in a while a girl is called to the office and the workers never see her again. She is laid off. There are about 500 workers working there.

Of course I advised my friend to organize. C. V.

Centralized Chest Fund To Direct Contributors

New York, N. Y. Editor, Daily Worker: How about centralizing all the many appeals for funds under one heading—and call it the Revolutionary Chest Fund?

I believe an all-year-round campaign for contributions could be carried on under the auspices of the Central Organization Committee of the Communist Party in the Daily Worker which would be far more satisfactory than the present method of collecting for this and collecting for that at the same time. I am sure that it leaves many, many Party members and sympathizers in the position of the donkey that

starved between two stacks of hay. In the confusion of choosing what to give their money to, they do not give at all, or they give much less than they would if the collection of funds for revolutionary purposes was centralized.

In the course of any average week, the Daily Worker is filled with appeals for aid from all over the country—from workers on strike, from defense committees, from political prisoners, and so forth. These appeals are buried in articles which are quickly passed over.

Those contributing to such a centralized Revolutionary Chest Fund could specify, if they chose, any particular cause to which they wished their contribution directed.

I feel certain that such a centralized chest fund managed to sustain the Daily Worker, put over the next Browder broadcast, and do dozens of things that at present necessitate a "drive"—and there is never just a drive for one thing. Too many workers find it easy to slip out of contributing to anything for the reason that they "cannot give to everything."

Well, we can remove the difficulty altogether by setting up a centralized Revolutionary Chest Fund. How about it? I. B.

How the Other Half Lives in Hearst's Ritz Tower

New York, N. Y. Editor, Daily Worker: Reading the article by an Essex House chambermaid, I want to tell you that the same rotten conditions exist in the Hearst-owned Ritz Tower, 57th Street and Park Avenue—in fact they are worse yet; I have not had a single day off since the nine baldheaded judges in Washington declared the NRA unconstitutional. P. R.

Urges Equal Opportunities For 'Extra' Bushmen

New York, N. Y. Editor, Daily Worker: I am a member of the Amalgamated Union Bushmen Section, Local 25. During the season the labor bureau sends a bushman to a store and he works one day or two and then the foremen send him away. Not because he can't fill the job. No, the steady workers of the stores are afraid that if a bushman works a few months during the season he will claim that he has the same right to the job as the steady worker. Suppose an extra bushman works a few months during the season, not working full time. When it gets dull the first one on the list to be laid off is the extra. The bushman goes to the business agent and claims, "I have the same right as the steady. I am the same union man. I pay the same dues." The business agent answers him, "You are an extra." The steady bushmen are working overtime instead of giving a day or two to the unemployed.

When a bushman works during the season he should remain on during the dull season. The work should be divided equally. Adopt the Unity resolution which guarantees full right to every bushman without discrimination. Let us give the unemployed men a chance to earn enough to keep body and soul together. PROGRESSIVE.

Wants Movie Reviews That 'Speak to the Millions'

Chicago, Ill. Editor, Daily Worker: Give us more movie reviews. The "Daily" should have a regular department for this purpose, a daily column like the Health column and the Questions and Answers. Also this column should not merely review the Soviet pictures as has been done so much in the past. These pictures appear only in a few of the larger cities, and there only in one or two of the smaller movie houses, and fine though they are, are a mere handful of the people ever see them. Review the pictures that are viewed by millions every day. Point out the subtle slanders and fascism they contain. Speak to the millions, not to the dozens. J. H.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Red Straws in the Wind Vive le Front Populaire! Great Communist Gains

TO THE enemies of the Peoples Front in France and to the foes of a Socialist-Communist united front we point to the results of the French election and say: Read them and weep.

Nearly every argument of the opponents of united action of the toilers and the middle class against Fascism was effectively smashed by the results on Sunday in France.

That the voting as a whole showed tremendous, even smashing gains for the Peoples Front against War and Fascism, comparable only to the Spanish election victory, is not denied. And that within this Peoples Front the most revolutionary party section, the most advanced Party, the chief motivator and accelerator not only of the Peoples and United Front, but of the struggle for Soviet Power in France, the Communist Party, won the most signal gains, is admittedly the next outstanding feature of the voting.

LAST Sunday's election cannot be judged alone on its results as it was made the clearing ground for the final voting next Sunday. But the indications are clear. In the first balloting the Communist Party won 9 seats, placing itself in position to win within the Peoples Front, another 50 to 60 seats. The Peoples Front as a whole is in position to win a smashing, overwhelming victory. John Elliot, Herald Tribune Paris correspondent forecasts, on the basis of last Sunday's returns: "The leftist successes portend a smashing victory for the Peoples Front of Radical Socialists, Socialists and Communists next Sunday when run-off elections are held."

In the run-offs, the chief argument of the Socialist Bourbons on the New Leader against the French Peoples Front was that it was not an effective weapon against Fascism. That lie is answered by swift-moving history as well as by admission of the Fascists in France. The Fascists felt the "crushing weight of the united anti-Fascist forces and know they will see as a result a sharpening of the extra-parliamentary anti-Fascist fight.

The Communist gains were not made at the expense of the Socialists, but helped assure the victory for the Peoples Front. The Communist gains within the Peoples Front forced vacillating Radical Socialists out and threw votes chiefly to those within this petty-bourgeois party who were most faithful to the anti-Fascist struggle.

It is characteristic that the Socialist Call, organ of the lefts, ignored this most significant election just a few days before it occurred. Instead, their chief tackler of the idea of the Peoples Front and the United Front picked the Spanish Peoples Bloc as a target for a general argument from the "left" against the Peoples Front.

The Call's argument is that the Communists and even the left Socialists in Spain (and in general, of course), by building the Peoples Front capitulate in the revolutionary struggle to the needs and whims of the petty-bourgeoisie. No argument was ever more effectively answered than this one by the results of the French election. The most outstanding revolutionary Party of the French proletariat, the Communist Party of France, dubbed "tool of Moscow," organizer of "Soviets in France," vilified by the fascists as the greatest menace to French imperialism, won the most distinctive victory within the Peoples Front.

This showed not only that the Peoples Front was a powerful weapon of unity of all forces against Fascism, but that the French proletariat understood this tactic and its relation to the revolutionary struggle for the ultimate establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in France.

The French workers supported the Peoples Front by giving the Communist Party the greatest vote of confidence and support, maintaining and even increasing the votes for the Socialist Party, and putting pressure on the most vacillating of the petty-bourgeois allies, among the petty bourgeois allies.

Dimitroff on Growth of C. P.

We are not afraid of pointing out openly the mistakes, weaknesses and shortcomings in our ranks, for we are a revolutionary Party which knows that it can develop, grow and accomplish its tasks only if it discards everything impeding its development as a revolutionary Party.—(From the closing speech of GEORGE DIMITROFF at the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International.)