

Revolutionary Greetings to the 8th National Convention!

Daily Worker

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THOUSANDS OF CHICAGO CWA MEN MARCH THRU LOOP

Taxi Strike Ends; Drivers Vote to Return to Work Today

8th National Communist Party Convention Opens Tonight With Huge Cleveland Mass Meeting

Outstanding Leaders of C. P. Will Address Gigantic Meet

DELEGATES ARRIVE
Come from Districts Throughout Country

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States opens here tonight with a gigantic mass meeting in Music Hall of Public Auditorium.

Delegates from every district of the United States, whose conventions have been held on a nationwide scale during the past two weeks, as well as workers living in Cleveland and in many surrounding towns will gather at this opening meeting promptly at 7:30 p.m. to hear outstanding leaders of the Communist Party, leaders of the American working class in their struggles on every front, address the opening of this historical event.

Outstanding Speakers
Among these outstanding speakers will be Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; Jack Sichel, acting national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President in the 1932 elections; Robert Minor, Central Committee member of the Communist Party; William Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense; Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor, beloved working class leader now active among the farmers of the middle west; Max Bedacht, general secretary of the International Workers Order; I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, and Mary Himoff, member of the National Bureau of the Young Communist League.

This convention, following closely on the heels of the district conventions, will be the first national convention held by the Communist Party of the United States since the Seventh Convention, held in New York in 1930. It will be attended by delegates from all the decisive fronts of the class struggle in this country. Workers of Cleveland, and working class organizations throughout the country, have contributed from their own meagre funds to enable this epochal convention to take place. Cleveland workers have offered their own small homes to house the delegates from New York to California, from New Orleans to Michigan.

Campbell Soup Men Go Out on Strike Today

CAMDEN, N. J., April 1.—Fifteen hundred workers of the Campbell Soup Co., voted yesterday to walk out on strike Monday to demand recognition of the union and a 15 per cent wage increase.

Dillinger Still At Large; Federal Agents Fooled

ST. PAUL, Minn., Apr. 1.—John Dillinger, who is now outlawed following his "miraculous" escape from an Indiana prison a few weeks ago, still remains at large as St. Paul authorities and Federal agents were today convinced that he was not among the three persons who shot their way out of an apartment here yesterday.

BANK \$12,000 SHORT
KINGSTON, N. Y.—State bank examiners here are reported to have found a shortage of \$12,000 in the funds of the National Ulster County Bank here. Leroy P. Port, former president of the National Ulster County Bank and Trust Co., whose business was assumed by the new company was released on \$5,000 bail following his arrest after the discovery.

3 Concentration Districts Hold Their Conventions

Pittsburgh, Detroit and Cleveland Turn Face to Heavy Industry

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 1.—The Pittsburgh district convention of the Communist Party closed here today after two days.

The main report was delivered by Jack Johnstone, district organizer, on the Party's work in industry in the district. Other important reports were given as follows:
Allander on organizational work; Carethers on the Daily Worker; Hawkins on the Young Communist League; Egan on trade union work; Frankfield on Negro work; Chapa on the Young Pioneers, and Minernich on women's work.

Party's Influence Growing
The discussions showed the growing influence of the Communist Party in the district, the growing opposition on the part of the workers to the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy, and the achievements of the district in the growth of shop units, born as a result of actual struggles. A growth in Party membership and the consolidation of leadership, as well as real improvement in the composition of Party members—the majority of the new recruits being miners and steel workers—were recorded by this convention.

The beginning of real agit-prop work, improvement of the Daily Worker circulation and literature sales, were also noted. The strengthening of Negro work was discussed, with some improvement noted and plans for further improvement made.

After much serious self-criticism and the revelation of shortcomings and failures and mistakes during the past period, the convention closed with a definite spirit of optimism—the delegates confident that they would go on to build the Party here in the midst of the coming struggles.

Detroit, Mich. Apr. 1.—The District 7 convention of the Communist Party opened here Friday night with a packed mass meeting at the Workers Home, 1349 E. Ferry Ave.

The present situation in the auto industry and the tasks of the Party in fighting the A. F. of L. sell-out and developing united actions in the shops, occupied the center of the speeches made by John Schimes, district organizer, and William W. Weinstein, representative of the Central Committee of the Com-

Karl Severing, German Socialist Leader, Proclaims Support Of German Fascism in Sensational Book "My Road to Hitler"

"I Follow My Party Comrade, Loebe," Former Socialist President of Reichstag Says; Boasts of Saving German Capitalism from the Revolution

NEW YORK, March 31.—In a sensational book entitled "My Road to Hitler," written under the direct patronage of the fascist Premier Goering, Karl Severing, former Socialist President of Prussia, and a leader of the German Social-Democratic Party, publicly avows his support of fascism and Hitler, and boasts that without the Socialist Party of Germany fascism and Hitler could never have risen to power in Germany.

Lynn Electrical Men Spurn AFL Co. Union For Independent Union

WASHINGTON (P.P.)—The Electrical Industry Employees Union, an independent organization, won a sweeping victory in Lynn, Mass., plants of General Electric in a national labor board election. The independent industrial union won a 2 to 1 victory over the company union. Scattering votes were cast for the A. F. of L.

Jingo March In NY on War Anniversary

NEW YORK.—Led by Mayor La Guardia, for the civilians, and Major Dennis E. Nolan, commander of the Second Corps Area, U. S. army, a march of 15,000 armed men will glorify war in New York next Saturday, on Army Day, the day following the anniversary of America's entry into the World War.

Under the sponsorship of the Military Order of the World War, the regular army, national guard, reserve corps, veterans' organizations and "patriotic" societies will march on Fifth Ave. from 90th to 60th St.

The New York workers' answer will be a series of mass meetings against war, culminating in a mass anti-war rally on the evening of Friday, March 6, in St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Steel Town Anti-War Meet
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—In this steel town where the mills are busy producing war orders, the whole jingo press, radio, and schools are being mobilized to poison the minds of youth for war, especially on April 6, anniversary of the U. S. entry into the World War.

35,000 at Funeral of Paris Taxi Striker, Murdered by Police

PARIS (By Mail)—Twenty thousand workers on foot, followed by 7,000 taxis, making a total of 35,000 in line, followed the funeral of Yves Maurice, taxi driver who died after a police beating during the Paris taxi drivers' strike.

Among those who followed the funeral are the striking cab washers, almost all Negroes from North Africa, and delegations of workers and employees from the civil services.

During the whole march, the workers shouted in chorus the slogan, "Join the Communist Party," which has become the mass slogan of all workers' demonstrations in Paris.

Continue Strike In Three Terminal Garages

NEW YORK.—The general taxi-cab strike ended here Saturday with the hackmen returning to work in an organized body under the leadership of their garage committees.

Despite continued attempts on the part of the capitalist newspapers, the LaGuardia city government and leaders of the Socialist Party to divide the ranks of the drivers and thus bring about a disorderly route of the strike, the ranks of the strikers remained firm, the men returning to their garages in organized groups under the leadership of the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York.

In garages of the Terminal Company where the fleet owners insisted that the drivers join the company unions, the strike is being continued. The strike is still on in the 23rd, 38th, 49th and 60th Street garages of the Terminal Cab Company.

Men Vote to Return
The general strike was terminated following a vote taken by the union men at the various strike headquarters.

Calif. Ranchers Form Terror Gangs To Block Strike

NEW YORK.—Further admission that California growers and law officers are organizing fascist murder gangs to smash the strike plans of the bitterly exploited migratory pickers is made in a Los Angeles dispatch to the New York Times, published yesterday.

"One of the chiefs of the latter organization (Growers and Shippers' Protective Association) declared that vigilante law would be resorted to if lawful means to combat the strike agitators failed to protect the ranchers' interests," the dispatch reports.

Meanwhile, all meetings of pickers are being broken up by the hired thugs of the ranchers and their organizations, the Imperial Valley Anti-Communist Association and the Growers and Shippers' Protective Association.



William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, who will speak at the opening of the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party in Cleveland tonight.

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Frisco and Evansville in C. W. A. Protest Actions

Demand the CWA Jobs Continue! Fight Layoffs!

THE brutal, nation-wide firing of the C.W.A. workers is proceeding rapidly. On the orders of Roosevelt, Federal Administrator of Relief, Hopkins, is ordering all cities to completely disband all C.W.A. projects.

Upon the leadership of the Unemployed Councils, the Relief Workers Leagues, depends whether the latest brutal hunger program will be defeated. Every Communist in these organizations has the responsibility of taking the lead in this fight against starvation.

C. W. A. WORKERS—EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED! FIGHT FOR CONTINUATION AND EXTENSION OF C. W. A. JOBS!
Organize committees on every C. W. A. job. Demonstrate at the C. W. A. and relief offices against the C. W. A. firing. Demand continuation of every C. W. A. project without one C. W. A. worker being fired.

FIGHT AGAINST ROOSEVELT'S WAGE CUTS ON "WORK RELIEF"
Demand union pay on all C. W. A. and "work relief" projects. Demand union conditions. Demand recognition of your C. W. A. workers' organizations.

STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUTS ON C. W. A. AND "WORK RELIEF"
Demand no discrimination against Negro workers on C. W. A. and "work relief."

Slash Wages As 30,000 New York CWA Are Fired

NEW YORK.—At least 30,000 C. W. A. workers in New York City alone will be fired today, it was admitted Saturday by Col. W. A. DeLamater, C. W. A. administrator, as the entire C. W. A. program, following the orders of Roosevelt, is transferred to the Works Division of the Department of Public Welfare.

Those remaining on the jobs, which, according to Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson, will be only on the basis of "absolute need," will receive more wage cuts and reduced hours.

Harry L. Hopkins, in discussing the new federal relief plan, stated "Employment is limited to 24 hours a week... the wages... in no case will be less than 30 cents an hour," or \$7.20 a week to those few remaining on the jobs.

AFL, Socialist Workers Join C.W.A. Job March

DEMAND H. R. 7598
Pledge Support to the Striking C. W. A. Workers

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—Traffic was paralyzed for 40 minutes and thousands of workers lined the sidewalks as thousands of men, women and children marched through the Loop here Saturday in a militant demonstration against C.W.A. firings and for the immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The spirited parade through the Loop brought the unemployment issue to the attention of the entire city. The capitalist press, which had boycotted all notices of preparation for the march, was forced to acknowledge its effectiveness with streamer headlines, announcing that 15,000 had joined the march. Workers disembarked upon stranded street cars throughout the Loop, and joined the demonstration and cheered the demonstrating workers from the sidewalks. Automobile traffic was at a standstill, as the marchers, packed in solid disciplined ranks, held their ground for more than a half hour before the City Hall.

Demonstrate at City Hall
A delegation of 13 went into the City Hall to place the workers' demands before the Mayor, calling for continuation and extension of C.W.A., immediate cash relief, the immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, and no discrimination on relief or on the jobs to Negro and foreign born workers.

New Orleans Police Seize 14 in Raids On Workers' Homes

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In an attempt to cripple the work of the Unemployment Councils, the Relief Workers' Protective Association and the Trade Union Unity League, police here, in a wide terroristic campaign, arrested 14 active workers in their homes. All the workers, charged with spreading "Communist propaganda," are being held incommunicado.

The police admitted that all the arrested workers were rounded up at their homes at the insistence of the Emergency Relief Administration, and are being held for "examination" by federal officials.

This move in the part of the police, an attempt to strangle the resentment of the workers against Roosevelt's abandonment of the C.W.A., and the dooming of thousands to starvation, comes as the workers in all parts of the country demonstrated for C.W.A. jobs, cash relief and Workers' Unemployment Insurance.

(Continued on Page 2)

Breaking of Strikes



A Revealing Rebound

IT WAS quite a comeback for what-have-you, spending the evening at the St. Nicholas Arena last Thursday night...

I refer to the reaction of the crowd, the attitude of the performers, the differences in social position which some 400 blue-blooded people around this vicinity take such delight in talking about...

But, watching the basketballers race around the court at St. Nick's were some 1,500 odd fans; some who could barely afford to spend 40 cents for a ticket...

There were a few hundred people of the latter sort who, under the influence of the game, the appearance of Ruby Bates, the stirring talk of William Patterson, forgot their prejudices and on the other side rooting fever for a couple of hours...

There were times during the game when the Renaissance team displayed some of the finest offensive passing ever seen on any court. The audience went wild with applause. Each and every play that showed deliberate thought and action was approved with nods, smiles of approval, ohs, ahs and terrific hand-clapping. Not only was there this feeling during the game, but plays were executed, plays which, in perfectly rhythmic and, evoked applause unconsciously; but also, through the help of the worker sportsmen there, the sympathizers and regular basketball goers could hardly keep themselves from being integrated into the feeling of unity between Negro and white.

YOU don't see or get this every day in the week or year. At the Golden Glove fights, the soup and fish, hardshirts fans (\$5.50 ring-side) and the slouchy-hatted, belligerent fans who drive Ford's and put the dog on as though they drive Lincoln's, yell all kinds of things, in strange, harsh tongues, such as "Kill the goddam shine!" "Oh, the pansies. Let 'em sit on chairs so's they can knit or play blind man's bluff!" "Look at the Yid out there—WHERE THE RIVER SHANNON FLOWS..."

The above are a few remarks that go on during a meet. Some day, maybe, I'll undertake to write a dictionary of sport phrases with comments so that everyone will be able to understand the jargon of sportsdom.

But in the St. Nick's Arena I didn't hear any of that. When the Renaissance team ran onto the floor, the crowd stood up and applauded. Usually, they get a few boxes thrown into the deal which kind of upset their mental

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BEAUTIFUL modern room, Brooklyn; 1 subway station from Manhattan. Be seen daily 4:30 to 6 p.m. and mornings before 8 a.m. 62 West Green Place, Apt. 21, near De Kalb Ave., Pacific St. or Atlantic Ave. Station.

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SINGLE furnished room; private family; home atmosphere; meals optional; 8902 Bay 16th St., L. Beaches.

MISCELLANEOUS CELLO for sale, excellent condition. Write Box 13 c/o Daily Worker.

ALTO SAKOPHONE wanted in exchange for Tenor. Write A.A. c/o Daily Worker.

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Comradely Atmosphere The Lychee Garden Chinese & American Restaurant Special Lunch Special Dinner 30c 45c 49 East 10th Street, N. Y. C.

Workers COOPERATIVE COLONY 2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST has reduced the rent, several good apartments available.

Cultural Activities for Adults, Youth and Children. Telephone: Eatbrough 8-1400-8-1401. Train Stop at Allerton Ave. station. Office open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Direction: Lexington Ave. White Plains Friday and Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

All Comrades Meet at the NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 18th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

N. R. A. Being Reorganized to Strengthen Methods for the Breaking of Strikes

Based on Swope-Johnson Plan, Widely Described As "Industrial Fascism"

Censor News As Gov't Appoints Wall St. Men To N.R.A. Boards

NEW YORK.—In an attempt to smash the militant strike of the workers at the American Display Corporation, 475 Tenth Ave., police attacked the picket line in front of the establishment Saturday night and arrested 7 strikers. Two more strikers were arrested later in the Fifty-fourth Street night court where they had gone to inquire about their jailed comrades.

The strikers are being held on trumped-up assault charges. To protest against the arrests and to strengthen the strike, the Sign and Advertising Art Workers Union, 820 Broadway, has called for a mass picket demonstration in front of the Display Company on Tuesday morning.

Aimed to Break Strikes Demand CWA Go On; Frisco, Evansville In Protest Actions

The program was headlined by the New York Times: "N. R. A. Shake-up Plan Will Curb Strikers." It is more significant than that. It is an important public step toward remodeling of the N.R.A. to conform to the Swope-Johnson plan, as I forecast last month.

The Swope-Johnson plan, widely described as "industrial fascism" when it was announced last November by Gerard Swope of the General Electric Corporation and endorsed by N. R. A. Administrator Hugh S. Johnson, was polished up and definitely adopted as the pattern for the N.R.A. during the congress of industry, in which some 4,000 leading employers met here last month.

With reorganization, the N.R.A. put on a censorship. It directed its own officials not to confide in reporters. The order said: "Information to the press should go out through the public relations department and not direct to reporters."

Even the full text of the reorganization program was withheld from the official publicity channels. It leaked out through pipe lines. In charge of this reorganization is W. Averill Harriman, polo-playing son of the late railroad king, E. H. Harriman, first assistant to General Johnson and brother of Mrs. Mary Harriman Ramsey, head of the N.R.A. Consumers' Advisory Board. Observers here freely predict that Harriman will succeed Johnson as the leading figure of the N.R.A., and that the organization itself may well become secondary to the N.R.A. code authorities, and the new boards and committees set up by General Johnson's reorganization orders.

Monopolists In Code Authority The N.R.A. code authorities are composed of the biggest monopolists of the industries: The cotton code authority is composed exclusively of the National Textile Institute; the steel code authority, of the Steel and Iron Institute. A few code authorities include one "labor" representative; none contains more "labor" representatives than one-tenth of the whole code authority membership; most "labor" representatives cannot vote in code authority proceedings.

These code authority bodies under the reorganization plan will assume more and more of the functions of enforcing the N.R.A. In "The American Federationist," official organ of the A. F. of L., this month there appears a demand for labor representatives "in a position to participate effectively on all code authorities, because it is well known that nine-tenths of every law is its administration."

Increase Profile That statement implies that the N.R.A. was intended to provide justice to labor. Johnson himself has declared the act was intended rather to "increase profits." And he has no intention of providing anything like real participation by labor in "administration," or government, representative upon the code authority. Even this administration member will act on the industrial relations committee, according to the official announcement "without vote but with a veto." The administration representatives named so far are chiefly business men and army officers.

Censors All Protest Each administration member of each code authority will have one "labor" and one "consumers' adviser." The advisers are not to be members of the authorities and will attend meetings only on invitation. They have only the right to appear before the code authority to make statements on specific subjects.

The advisers, added the announcement, "will keep all information concerning the industries to which they are assigned, gained by virtue of their position, strictly confidential. They will confine their reports, advise, recommendations, and other statements regarding these industries to the administration member of the code authority, the divisional administrator and the appropriate advisory board."

This means that, should a "labor adviser" discover that the code authority is amending its code or taking any action that would affect labor adversely, he cannot either demand a change or report it back to the labor unions involved.

To all coded industries, including more than 90 per cent of American industry and trade, General Johnson issued a request for "the creation of industrial relations committees or boards for the adjustment of labor complaints and disputes." In some industries one board will

handle disputes only; in others there will be one board for disputes, another for complaints; in still others, there will be only one board handling complaints only.

Blunt Strikebreaking The reorganization plan also calls for a "labor policy board," to make suggestions to N.R.A. officials concerning wages, hours and other labor matters. On this, "labor" (the A. F. of L.) will have one out of five members. There will be, also, "trade practices" and a "code authority" board within the N.R.A. organization.

They will cooperate in administration, through divisional and assistant administrators of the N.R.A. But the real authority, under the reorganization, will rest in the body that holds the title—the code authority.

Since the announcement of the reorganization, virtually every official announcement dealing with employer-employee relations has reflected a new tone. Formerly, the most back-breaking decision or ruling was couched in elaborate phrases about labor's "right to bargain collectively," etc. During the past few days, even this lip service to "justice to labor" has been strikingly omitted. It appears, in short, that N.R.A., like the other New Deal agencies, has decided to substitute further oppression for demagoguery. Apparently the industrialists, who always have had the last word, now believe that, since they put over the auto strike sell-out, they can put over anything. It is obvious, however, that the reorganization will only serve to further disillusion the working people concerning the whole N.R.A.

Ask your friend, your fellow worker to subscribe to the Daily Worker.

Deport Frank Bourd To France Tom's Union Calls for a Mass Send-Off

NEW YORK.—When the S. S. Champlain leaves New York for France tomorrow, 12 noon, from the foot of 14th Street, French line, it will carry away from the ranks of the food workers, Frank Bourd, known to many workers in this city for his devotion and courage in scores of struggles.

He was arrested at a mass demonstration at the Hotel Commodore during a strike led by the Food Workers Industrial Union, August 1933. After serving 15 days on a disorderly conduct charge, he was ordered deported. Bourd's most recent activity has been as an organizer in the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union of the F. W. I. U.

Asked how he felt about the matter he said, "Deportation to a class-conscious worker doesn't mean the end of him. I will take my place in the class struggle of the country to which I go. And then with the quick, sharp humor so characteristic of him, he said, "No matter how many class-conscious workers the bosses deport, they will not be able to deport the class struggle. My deportation should spur on the struggle and I know new fighters will take my place in the ranks."

A statement by the Hotel Union says: "Fellow-workers, let us give comrade Frank Bourd a real working-class send off by a mass rally at the pier when he leaves. Let him take with him to France the spirit of solidarity and class struggle from the working-class of the United States."

500 Workers Fired by Transportation Board NEW YORK.—In addition to the 400 workers who were discharged on Saturday, the Board of Transportation will announce "indefinite lay-offs" for 100 other employees today. Among the new group to be fired will be clerks, stenographers.

These lay-offs are a result of the reduction of city budget appropriations for the department of transportation caused by LaGuardia's policy of victimizing New York workers to "balance the budget deficit" in order to insure the payment of \$126,000,000 per year to the Wall Street banks under the terms of the Untermeyer four-year agreement.

German Socialist Leader Supports German Fascism (Continued from Page 1)

Severing is referring to is the day he was deposed as President of Prussia by a handful of Von Papen's soldiers without his offering the slightest resistance, or making any attempt to use his tremendous power to hold the office to which he had been elected by a majority of the working class of Prussia.

This dismissal action of Von Papen, whom the Socialist leaders pay to apply, the right to make up were supporting as "a lesser evil" against Hitler in 1932, was clearly a signal for advancing German fascism, and was received by the Communist Party of Germany with a mixture of indignation and indignation.

It was this failure of the Socialist leaders and their refusal of a united front to resist the Von Papen usurpation that paved the direct way for the advance of Hitler. Von Papen is now a leader in the Hitler government.

Eagerly seeking to prove that without the Socialist Party leaders' work in crushing the proletarian uprising led by the Communists in Germany, Severing makes a sensational admission that the main goal of the Socialist leaders in Germany was always the protection of the capitalist rule against proletarian revolution. He says:

"No one can reproach me for lack of national self-esteem. I began my official work in 1919 with a war against the Left radical elements among the German people. I continued this war in 1920 and during the suppression of the uprising in Germany, many in 1921 nothing was undertaken against the elements of the Right."

Severing is here boasting to the fascists that he was responsible for the bloody massacre of thousands of German workers who in 1919 attempted to set up a Soviet Germany in place of the capitalist Weimar "Republic" of the Social-Democrats. He also boasts of the fact that he was lenient and used no armed suppression against the monarchist Kapp putch in 1921, an attempt to restore the Hohenzollerns. (Another German Socialist leader, Scheidemann, has already written in his memoirs how the Socialist leaders were opposed to the overthrow of the German monarchy and favored only a limited monarchy.)

The Kapp putch was defeated by a general strike of the German working class. The Socialist leaders did not call any general strikes against Hitler, and refused all Communist Party offers for united front struggle against Hitler, Severing explains, "because Kapp was a monarchist, whereas Hitler is a republican." And he adds revealingly "this is a difference that the Communists do not understand."

Severing is now receiving a regular pension from the Hitler government, Paul Loebe, Leipart, Weis, and many other of the leading German Socialists have either openly or indirectly given their support to the Hitler regime.

800 IRT Men Break C. U. Union Strangle Hold; Win Big Concession

NEW YORK.—Eight hundred workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 148th St. shop, broke through the strangle-hold of the company union which they are virtually compelled to join and won an important concession Friday. They forced the company to promise no more lay-offs, re-instatement of fourteen men recently discharged and to consider the demands of the rank and file for a 44-hour week, instead of the present one of 50 hours.

Copies of the resolution adopted by the workers in their meeting Thursday at the Brotherhood Hall in the Bronx were sent to every local of the I.R.T. company union in the city.

Frank Moore, chairman of the company union, represented the workers when he confronted Assistant Manager Doyle of the I.R.T. and acted according to the workers' instructions.

The Rank and File Committee, which is leading the workers' fight for better conditions, urges the workers to form their own rank and file union and to affiliate with the Transportation Workers' Union at 80 East 11th St.

Workers' Organizations Urged to C. P. Meet Wed. NEW YORK.—The district committee of the Communist Party issued a call yesterday to all working class organizations to send delegates to attend the first conference Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., to prepare for a five-day May Festival and Bazaar to be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, May 23 to 27.

"The recent struggles the Communist Party has led in New York have drained all the resources of the Party to such an extent that it is absolutely imperative at this moment to take up seriously the matter of raising a fighting fund for the Party," the call read.

The conference Wednesday will be held on the second floor of the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St.

3 Concentration Dists. Hold Meets (Continued from Page 1)

Other speakers were James Ashford and Mattie Henderson, a Negro woman worker. Clyde Smith, secretary of the Michigan Farmers League, was chairman.

The session of the convention opened yesterday afternoon with a main report by John S. James and a trade union report by Earl Reno. Both reports analyzed serious shortcomings during the past year, stressing right sectarianism as the chief obstacle to rooting the Party in the shops and making it the leader of mass struggles. These reports pointed out the recent progress made in connection with the strike situation and emphasized the necessity of building the Auto Workers Union and the oppositions in the A. F. of L. and the M. E. S. A. in order to break the auto workers away from the misleaders and to lead them on to the high road of militant struggle for their demands.

A serious discussion is now taking place in the convention, with delegates from the shops dealing with practical problems facing them and showing both the negative aspects of Party work as well as recent gains made as a result of correct work and the assistance of the Central Committee.

William W. Weinstein is to deliver the report for the Central Committee this afternoon.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Apr. 1.—District 6 completed an historical convention today in preparation for the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party.

Sixty-eight delegates were present. Forty-five were shop workers from concentration industries, such as steel, metal, railroad, rubber, mining. Twenty-three represented that many shop units.

The largest factories and mines sent delegates: Fisher Body, Otis Steel, Chase Brass Foundry, National Tube of Lorain and Youngstown, Massillon Republic Steel, Goodrich and Firestone Rubber, Powhatan Mine and many others.

Forty-two of the delegates were native born. Discussion followed an excellent report by J. Williamson, concretely outlining tasks of district; 17 shop workers then took the floor. They discussed concrete problems, the organization of workers into revolutionary trade unions, into A. F. of L. positions, into the Communist Party. They told of growing struggles, many sabotages by the A. F. of L., but also of strong opposition growing, which will take the leadership from A. F. of L. betraying bureaucracy.

They reported the lagging of the Party in struggle, but showed concrete plans for overcoming this shortcoming.

The convention showed that the whole Party is waking up to shop work. Every comrade felt a vital force never before known, a breath of revolutionary life blown in by the Communist shop workers, felt that at last the turn in the Party's work had been made.

Joseph Zack was the co-report on trade union work and Phil Bart, on co-report on youth work. I. Amter reported for Central Committee.

Newark Independents Show Solidarity With N. Y. Taximen Strike NEW YORK.—The Twentieth Century Cab Association of Newark, N. J., an organization of independent taxi owners, showed their solidarity with the striking cab drivers of New York City by contributing \$9.50 to the strike fund of the Taxi Cab Drivers' Union of Greater New York.

Hospital Workers To Fight Wage Cuts Will Protest Today at City Hall NEW YORK.—The Nurses and Hospital Workers League, waging a determined fight for better conditions among hospital workers, will send a delegation to Mayor LaGuardia today at 1:30 sharp to force Commissioner Goldwater to fulfill promises given them recently, which have not been fulfilled, for a retraction of wage cuts on salaries and better working conditions.

The League is organizing a united front among all hospital workers. Their statement reads: "Already a delegation of nurses under the leadership of the Nurses and Hospital Workers League, by their protest to Commissioner of Hospitals, and by developing activities in many of the large city hospitals, as well as allied institutions, have resulted in Commissioner Goldwater's promise to propose a retraction of the wage cut on salaries less than \$1,140 with maintenance, and \$1,500 without. "Remember at best this is only a promise of a proposal to the Board of Estimate, which even the Commissioner may forget if our protests cease. This revised cut is still unjust. Do not allow the Commissioner to split our ranks by such devious means as a promise."

Taxi Strike Ends; Drivers Vote To Return To Work

prezent or future union activity. "3) All men to proceed to their garages under the leadership of their garage chairmen. "4) The strike is still on where strikers are refused their former jobs. "5) In each garage there shall be elected a committee of three to act on all grievances. "6) The Mayor shall appoint an arbitrator in compliance with the agreement of February 2, 1933. "7) The fact that we are returning to work does not in any way signify defeat. We are returning to work with our union, with our garage committee stronger and better organized than before the strike began.

"The Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York will continue the fight started in February to organize every garage, to improve wages and working conditions of the hackmen."

"Our fight against company unionism—and we have already won great victories in this fight by exposing and discrediting the agencies of the fleet owners before the hackmen and the public, and we will go on until we have defeated every company union in the industry."

"Our union, through the heroic fight of its members, has won the respect of the majority of the people in New York City. We have earned our place in the sun. The strikers are returning to work in an organized, orderly and disciplined manner, under the leadership of their union."

"Through building our rank and file union in every garage in the city on the basis of democratically elected garage committees, we will consolidate our forces for greater struggle—for greater victory of the New York cab drivers."

After the vote was taken by the hackmen they organized in groups and marched to the garages. The 23rd St. Parmelee men were the first to return. They went to the garage in a body with their garage chairman at their head and were taken back to a man. It is the union garage committee, and not the company union, which is representing the drivers in the Parmelee system garages today.

Although the strikers did not win full union recognition, the fact that they went back to the Parmelee garages with their garage organization is an outstanding victory in the strike.

In the Bronx, where the local union is dominated by Samuel Smith and Amicus West, local Socialist leader, the men are being sent back to work individually, in carrying their sabotage of the strike to a point of disorganizing the ranks of the workers and playing into the hands of the bosses.

Shortly before the men voted to return on the basis of a partial victory, it was revealed that Charles A. Schneider, a Tammany attorney, who was working for the union, had cooked up a scheme with Mr. Maurice Hotchner, chairman of the Taxicab Board of Trade, whereby the men would return to work and call no more strikes, make no wage demands and seek no plebiscite until some remote time when "legislation is enacted to set up a prominent regulatory body with jurisdiction over the entire taxicab industry."

While Schneider was working thus at cross-purposes with the union, the union men were already discussing the plan which they had worked out themselves and later adopted.

The drivers went back to work in the same high spirit which they expressed all during the three-week period of the general strike.

"This strike has definitely established the fact that the Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York here to stay," said Mr. Gilbert, organizer of the union. "We haven't got complete unionization today, but Rome wasn't built in a day. We have a majority of the hackmen organized and our past two strikes are just the first steps towards winning union recognition and union conditions for every garage in the city."

All hackmen were told to bring in complaints which they may have to the garage steward, who will in turn take them up at the headquarters of the union. When drivers are not reinstated, the union will take action to restrike the garage.

All collection boxes, funds and collection lists for the taxi drivers should be brought to the union headquarters, 233 W. 42nd St., Room 212, at least twice a week. Relief for that section of the hackmen who are still striking is extremely urgent.

The strike of the taxi drivers began over three weeks ago, following the firing of a garage steward for his union activities in a Parmelee garage. It was directed against an attempt of the Parmelee fleet owners to foist a company union on the drivers.

The men came out on strike in the Parmelee garages demanding recognition of the Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York. The strike was then spread to all the big fleet garages in the city.

Although the hackmen did not win their major demand, recognition of the union, they have won the admiration, support and respect of every worker and every decent citizen; they have forced the Parmelee to take them back with union garage committees; they have dealt a blow at the company union. Back in the garage with the union committees the drivers must now consolidate their forces to win union recognition and union conditions in every garage.

All workers in the city must now fight stronger than ever before to the support of the hackmen—especially to that section in the Terminal who are still striking.

United Front in Unemployed and Union Work in Pre-Convention Discussion

Fusion Deals on Top Weaken United Front AFL Opposition Work

Low Political Level of Fractions Often Loses the Leadership of Rank and File Spontaneous Resentment Against Bureaucracy

By HENRY CUMMINGS

The question of united front in connection with opposition work in the A. F. of L., is a most important problem. The attitude towards this has in the main been away from the shops. It directed itself chiefly to the various groupings and groupings in local unions. And even in the latter regard, it has been the shortcoming to deal only or primarily with the top leadership of these groups instead of to the broad rank and file following. Individual negotiations have been practiced. And for the sake of what certain comrades called "united front" the clear-cut rank and file line of certain opposition groups was dropped and the opposition groups followed at the tail of fakers. These fakers won over many workers because of opposition to the existing administrations. But these fakers were not exposed on the basis of bringing forward a real program of struggle—not merely for leadership, but for improvement of conditions on the job. Due to the fact that certain comrades in a New York millinery local did not carry through certain instructions, we were routed in a recent election. This is the penalty for confusing fusion with united front. Comrades must understand that united fronts are made on the basis of struggle, strike, stoppage, demonstrations, protest and condemnation of actions of the machine, etc., not on the basis of gentlemen's agreements. United fronts must be made on the basis of fighting for improvement of conditions and for the elimination of bureaucrats from power. Without this we cannot call the convening of rank and file groups with other groupings in locals a united front.

The proper carrying through of work in the shops, with special reference to united front struggle initiated by rank and file militant groups, depends on the functioning of the Party fraction. The Party fractions in New York are chiefly narrow trade union organs. That is they function as a trade union leadership without politicizing their approach to the various trade and craft problems. The fractions, too, narrow the scope of activity to the local union, and do not, in the main, properly understand the carrying through of the united front. Discussion of fractions are mechanical because the problems of the trades and crafts are not tied up with the revolutionary struggles going on throughout the entire country.

There is still a tendency to underestimate the radicalization and revolutionization of A. F. of L. members, as part of the general developing revolutionary situation throughout the United States. The campaigns of the Party are not brought forward to the masses of the A. F. of L. rank and file. There is a woefully weak co-ordination of the shop concentration of Party sections and units with that of the opposition groups. Even where we have Party members in A. F. of L. shops in which rank and file opposition members work side by side with them, there are very little efforts made in building shop nuclei.

The fractions, while in all cases nominally at the head of the rank and file opposition groups, in very few cases give real Communist leadership to the groups. In the first place, there is the already mentioned neglect of a bold orientation to shop struggles. From this flows a bureaucratic attitude towards rank and file critics of inactivity. Groups are too often strangled by personal squabbles. Fractions are at times criminally divided—sometimes as a result of political differences; at other times of tactical differences.

Fractions that act as Communist fractions, politically discussing the relationship of their shop problems in the light of the crisis of American capitalism, discussing the actions of the trade union officials in connection with betraying the interests of the membership, will be able to overcome this situation.

This lack of politicization has especially affected our fight for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. Comrade A. F. of L. has raised this slogan was too far distant from being seriously considered by their local union members. In certain instances there was primarily raised the question of how to create more jobs, control of job distribution by the rank and file. Thus the comrades aid in fostering the illusion that such measures can solve the question of unemployment.

These problems have been discussed with various fractions. The former orientation is gradually shifting. The rank and file movement in its present stage of affiliation with an A. F. of L. rank and file center is only a few months old and a certain re-education is needed before we are able to start in the full swing of leading independent struggles over the heads of the officials. We are going through this process now.

There is still the problem of the objectives of the rank and file opposition groups. There has been an open and concealed tendency among industrial union comrades to claim that the chief task of the opposition groups is to build the revolutionary unions. As against such a line, we must emphasize the following: That the work of the rank and file opposition is to lead the struggles of the A. F. of L. workers for better conditions and against their betraying officials. The

slight extent to which the work has developed in New York shows that there is arising a new and fresh army of functionaries—products of the growing struggles in various local units—a corps of leaders able to win and already winning the confidence of the membership. What is necessary is to give confidence to these leaders that they are able to maintain leadership and to strengthen them politically. We must not kill the initiative for struggle by posing the question of objective as that of building the red trade unions. This is particularly the case with certain comrades leading the work in the needle trades.

UNQUESTIONABLY the rank and file oppositionists must fight against discrimination of red trade union members by the joint effort of manufacturers, A. F. of L. leaders, Lovestonites in some unions and Socialists. But this is to be accomplished through the fight for the immediate burning needs of the A. F. of L. rank and file. And through this struggle the Communists must revolutionize the rank and file, bringing them ever nearer to the program of and into the ranks of the Party.

Not only must this struggle be oriented to the shops, to the job. It is the task of the rank and file and especially of the Communists in the A. F. of L. rank and file movement to organize the opposition movement in the decisive industries of American capitalism: marine, metal, mining, transport and railroad opposition work, which is led by the Railroad Unity movement. It is particularly in these industries where we find that the racketeering bureaucracy rules with a mailed fist in order to smash the living standards of the membership and prevent their struggles against the bosses. The officials know very well the need for protecting the biggest imperialists. They know very well that struggles for improving conditions by the workers in these industries would result in dealing smashing blows against the rule of finance capital in the U. S.

In spite of steps taken in the direction of carrying through the decisive work, some of the chief tasks confronting the A. F. of L. opposition work in New York are as follows: 1) Concentration in the basic industries—marine and metal. 2) Politicization of the fractions. 3) The setting up of a collective leadership which will engage actively on all fronts. 4) Re-orienting the work of the oppositions and local unions following the opposition line towards the shops. 5) Winning over the Jim-Crow and mixed locals to the program of the opposition. 6) The building of Communist shop nuclei and the mass recruitment into the Party as a result of the work of the Communists in the A. F. of L.

Foes of Negro Masses Active in Their Ranks

By J. J. SOLVANT

AS A delegate to the Party convention of District 15, I came away feeling that the discussion was a splendid one, many problems were made clearer and I had a distinct feeling that there would be a very good turn in our work in the district.

I thought that the comrade from the Central Committee made a very brilliant analysis and returned home with more clarity and confidence than ever before.

While walking home with the section organizer, we noticed a string of about 20 buses from New York and New Jersey and we proceeded to find out why they came to Bridgeport and where. We found the place and soon learned that there was a Father Devine meeting going on. We stayed a while, looking around to see if we could find our Negro comrades and sympathizers among the audience of four hundred Negroes and a few whites. Meanwhile we spoke to some of the people there and in response to our questions as to why they came to Bridgeport, we got the answer that wherever Father Devine was they would come. This clearly indicated that this movement had tremendous influence on the Negro masses.

In the discussion at the convention the Negro problem, of course, was discussed at great length. But no one mentioned the enemies of the Negro within their ranks. How often we hope to win the Negro masses if we do not combat such influences as the Father Devine movement and others like it. We must not only fight the white landlords and imperialists who exploit and crush the Negro masses, but the reformists and revivalists and the capitalists within the ranks of the Negroes.

Were it not for the fact that we recently walked by this Father Devine meeting, we would not have realized the size and the rapid growth of this movement. Of course, we here in Bridgeport are going to take up this problem seriously and plan to assign forces to concentrate on Negro work, taking into consideration not only the enemies from without, but also from within.

Because these problems that I



Program for Building Broad Mass Basis For Steel Union in Youngstown Plant

By D.

THE Feb. 24 Cleveland District Plenum, upon thorough examination of the concentration work in Youngstown since the unsuccessful Republic choppers' strike Oct. 15, found that for three and a half months there had been a total collapse of the concentration work. Not only was the reorganization of the union inside Republic not carried out, but no serious sustained efforts in that direction had been made. There had been no mass campaign against the mass layoffs in November. During that period not a single union leaflet had been issued in Republic. There had been no sale of the union paper or the Daily Worker at the gate. Not a union mass meeting was held in Youngstown for three months. The Party units which were supposed to concentrate on Republic were not concentrating, had received no directives from the Section Bureau (or union fraction) for concentration work. In fact no planned work was carried on by the units, the fractions in the mass organizations, the union or the section leadership. The Republic shop unit hadn't had a full meeting in months. The Party organizer had been criminally irresponsible politically, organizationally and financially, and yet up to two weeks before the Plenum not a member of the section committee had come forward demanding his immediate removal. The union leadership had been "busy" doing everything except concentrating on Republic and building the union. The result was a decline in the union throughout the district, a decline in the Party, a general atmosphere of demoralization in the Party ranks and no faith in the leadership on the part of the rank and file comrades.

The reasons for this scandalous situation were, in brief: (1) an opportunist surrender before the terror and difficulties following the lost strike; (2) an opportunist drifting with the current ("driven by events") as a substitute for planned work and strict Bolshevik checkup; (3) bureaucratic methods of work on the part of the leadership (shown especially by failure to draw into the leading work more of the local comrades due to lack of faith in the ability of the Party membership, given proper leadership and assistance, to change the situation. The Plenum took necessary sharp measures, removing the Party section organizer and voting for his expulsion, and giving the Party fraction leader in the union until the District Convention to make a change in the situation or be removed.

New Jersey Convention

The New Jersey District Convention, held on the same week-end, was attended by 30 regular and 21 fraternal delegates, with Max Bedacht present as the representative of the Central Committee of the C. P. U. S. A. Of the regular delegates, five were Negroes, 17 workers from shops, 11 unemployed, 11 functionaries and one housewife.

SIX weeks have gone by. What are the results? There has been a definite improvement in the work, a definite, though insufficient turn from the miserable pre-Plenum situation in Youngstown. The Party units are more stabilized, four new units have been organized. In the process of "controlling" the membership several former members have been won back into the Party. One new mill unit has been organized. Recruiting of employed mill workers has put us on the point of organizing two new mill units in Youngstown, one shop unit in a large metal plant outside of Youngstown with possibilities of immediate organization of a new mill unit in another town in the section. The Daily Worker sub drive has netted 106 subs to date (March 20). Twenty-six new members have been recruited into the Party. A Y.C.L. unit has finally been established and is doing some good work.

raise were left out of the discussion at our district convention and because there is a possibility that other districts do not pay serious attention to these problems, I bring it to the attention of the Party through the Daily Worker

By bringing out clearly and sharply the class program of the S.M.W.I.U. we have decisively defeated reactionary elements who tried to turn the National Sanitary Local (Salem) of the S.M.W.I.U. into an independent union. We can also record new life in the Shenango-Penn local in Sharpville, where the men are getting ready for a fight for higher wages and a union agreement.

2 Districts, New Jersey and Nebraska Hold Convention

Reports of two noteworthy and enthusiastic district conventions of the Communist Party come from two districts as far from each other as Omaha, Neb. (District 10), and Newark, N. J. (District 14), pointing to a definite nationwide advance in the spirit of the Communist Party on the eve of its Eight National Convention, which opens in Cleveland today.

The Omaha convention, held last week-end, according to one delegate, "was the best one ever held in our district. The discussion was better than we've ever had at any plenum or district committee meeting. Practically all of the comrades in their discussion were concrete and specific."

"Fifteen elected delegates were present," this delegate reports further, "and 20 invited comrades. The average age of the delegates was 33 years, and the average length of time in the Party was nine months. The average length of time in the Party of both the delegates and the invited comrades was twenty and a half months."

Four Farmer Delegates were farmers, three were packing house workers, one was a bricklayer, one was employed in the district concentrating plants in Omaha. One delegate was a miner from Arkansas, seven others were unemployed or CWA workers. There were four Negro delegates and one farm worker."

The discussion centered about the concentration industry of packing, in which most progress is expected within the next period. Three delegates were chosen from this district convention to attend the Eight National Convention of the Communist Party in Cleveland.

The discussion on Negro work and the struggle against white chauvinism was an important part of the convention.

"Only the Communist Party, if it really is the vanguard of the revolutionary class, if it contains all the best representatives of that class, if it consists of fully class conscious and devoted Communists, educated and hardened by the experience of stubborn revolutionary struggle, if this Party has managed to link itself inseparably with the whole life of its class and through this class with the whole of the masses of the exploited, and if it can imbue this class and these masses with complete confidence—only such a Party is capable of leading the proletariat in the most ruthless, determined and final struggle against all the forces of capitalism.

"On the other hand, only under the leadership of such a Party can the proletariat develop the whole might of its revolutionary onslaught."

—From the Resolution of the Second Congress of the Communist International.

Among the workers from the shops were seven textile workers, seven metal workers, and six who are active in the American Federation of Labor. The composition of the convention, according to all reports, was a great improvement over reports of the district organizer, which was held in July, 1932.

Discuss Silk Strike Lessons. Thirty-one comrades participated in the discussion. In addition to the report of the district organizer, there was a special youth report. The convention discussion centered about the lessons of the general silk dye strike in Paterson, the problems of concentration, the growth of fascist organizations and how to combat them, and the politicization of the work of the Party units and committees.

The achievements noted in the district were especially in the silk dye concentration in Paterson as the basis for the leadership in the strike, the development of the united front from below in the struggles of the silk workers, the increased recruiting and Party growth, especially in the Paterson, Hudson County and Newark sections; the consolidation of the Party in this district and the growth of the number of shop nuclei, the marked improvement in the composition of the new recruits in the Party, particularly workers from the shops, textile and metal workers and members of the A. F. of L.

The weaknesses stressed were particularly the failure to follow a consistent and firm policy of concentration, especially in the steel and metal industry; the failure to develop a broad rank and file opposition movement within the A. F. of L. textile union; the high fluctuation in Party membership, the slow reaction to political events, weaknesses in the development of new forces in various sections.

The discussion on Negro work and the struggle against white chauvinism was an important part of the convention.

The convention elected a district committee of 17 members, and a Bureau of seven, to guide the Party's activities in the New Jersey district during the coming period.

under the guarantees given General Johnson to the employers: "Their interests are your interests."

The Wagner Bill fits perfectly into this mood. The bill itself is a combination of the Lemieux Act of Canada and the Watson-Parker Railway Act. The Watson-Parker Act features of the Wagner Bill, with the Watson-Parker law features bulwarped by the Emergency Railway Act, were noted by Otto Beyer, former efficiency union expert for the Baltimore and Ohio Railway and now labor expert for Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman, in his testimony here. He said, according to the press, that the Wagner Bill contains no new or untried provisions—only the amplification of labor provisions of the Emergency Railway Act of last June which, he said, has operated to prevent unfair labor practices.

Our definition of "unfair labor practices," and those of Mr. Otto Beyer, and of the Wagner Bill, differ widely. What is the present status of railway workers who have been under the beneficent influence of the Watson-Parker Law since May, 1926? The railway magnates are loud in their claims that railway workers have received only a 10 per cent wage reduction during the crisis. This is formally true. But what has become of approximately 1,000,000 railway workers formerly employed? Around August of last year, for the first time since 1888, there were less than 1,000,000 railway workers employed on the railway systems of the United States. Between 900,000 and 1,000,000 railway workers had been squeezed out of the industry by labor-displacing machinery, new equipment, speed-up and the decrease in traffic.

According to Mr. Otto Beyer, and the provisions of the Wagner Bill and its precursor, the Railway

CWA Workers Will Join United Fight On Unemployment

Tendency to Hide Face of Unemployment Council Results in Danger of Splitting Struggle for Unemployment and Social Insurance

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

WHEN the Civil Works program was launched, we correctly recognized that this would serve to provide us with the possibility of reaching and organizing large bodies of workers many of whom we were previously unable to reach. We also considered the possibility that because of the bourgeois propaganda and consequent prejudice among some of the workers there may be instances where these workers although willing to organize would not yet be ready to affiliate to the Unemployment Council. We, therefore, warned against inflexibility in this respect. We directed our comrades not to permit this issue to become a breaking point between us and the workers on these jobs. But we failed at the same time to stress that our objective must be to as quickly as possible bring these workers into the general united front movement against unemployment (the Unemployment Council). This was entirely avoided in the practice of our organizations in many centers (especially New York).

Instead, our comrades of the Unemployment Councils proceeded to put on various political disguises and to make a virtue of necessity. In affiliation and relationship with the Unemployment Council, independent organizations were built up in the various, and sometimes in the same localities (sometimes even on the same jobs since workers in different localities and neighborhoods). Then, when it became necessary to bring these organizations together for united action with each other and with the unemployed, we were organized as independent units of the Unemployment Councils, we had to begin to speak for and in the name of the organization whose face we had concealed because by implication we agreed that it was not a united-front mass organization, but a "Red" or Communist organization.

Why should such a tactic be necessary? Here were several million workers affected by a common problem. The Federal government was establishing a nationwide system of relief work which at the same time concerned the workers of the entire country, those who got the jobs and those who remained unemployed. The temporary character of these jobs; the wage-rates, and all other general conditions were being determined in Washington for all the workers. Why then shall we not at least try, even with our best approach may be on the basis of a concrete grievance on a given job or locally, to organize these workers under a single national leadership? Why not make clear from the outset the common interests of those who get the jobs and those who remain unemployed? Why not explain to these workers the role of the Unemployment Council and the fact that it is the National movement through which they can be most effectively united with C.W.A. and unemployed workers in other sections of the country?

TO THE failure to do these things, we can attribute the fact that we have not been able to develop sufficient resistance to the present program for the liquidation of the C.W.A. jobs. This also has weakened

our fight to get jobs for the millions who registered but were never placed, and our fight for relief for these and for workers who are now being laid off. Objectively, our mistakes in this instance served to support the aims of the Roosevelt government for splitting and dividing the ranks of the unemployed by means of C.W.A. jobs, and thus weakening our fighting forces.

This is not flexibility! This, when carried to its logical conclusion is capitulation! Such opportunism while professing to aim at the broadening of our movement, results in sectarian isolation and in the demoralization of the united front movement we have developed over several years. For it condones and supports the attitude of our enemies who declare that the Unemployment Council is to be regarded as a narrow organization of only Communist workers.

If this were the only instance of such an attitude, it would perhaps not be necessary to deal in such detail with it. But the examples cited above and some of the mistakes that were made in our United Front with the Musketts, prove that we are dealing here with a tendency which manifests itself quite frequently. We are too prone to assume that any organization under our leadership is not a genuine united front and that we can and must build new organizations, with new labels at will.

It is doubtful whether any more workers were organized by us in the various relief workers' organizations than could have been organized as integral although autonomous units of the Unemployment Council. It is a fact that those organized are not as well prepared for the struggle as they would be if their organization was based on a correct relationship with the Unemployment Council. If we are serious about our slogan, "For one united unemployment movement," we will fight for that slogan and attempt to make every organization we build and influence an active unit of this unified movement. In such an effort we must be not only flexible but persevering and consistent fighters for a Bolshevik line.

In the course of the struggle which must now be developed to resist the liquidation of Civil Works jobs and the further extension of Roosevelt's forced labor and hunger program, these errors must be corrected. The C.W.A. workers who are being laid off and threatened by lay-offs, can see clearly the need for a united action in the fight against unemployment. They can be convinced of the need for a determined fight around the program of the Unemployment Councils and especially for unemployment and social insurance. They can therefore be drawn into a united front and eventually merged into the permanent united front movement against unemployment—the Unemployment Councils. This we must do without loss of time.

The Eighth Congress of our Party must, and surely will, also serve to correct and further clarify the entire Party on the manner in which we may conduct the fight against all varieties of opportunism which hamper the development of our struggle and movement.

under the guarantees given General Johnson to the employers: "Their interests are your interests."

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Aim of Wagner Bill Is to Weaken Workers' Struggle, Bill Dunne Shows

(Continued from page 3)

under the guarantees given General Johnson to the employers: "Their interests are your interests."

The Wagner Bill fits perfectly into this mood. The bill itself is a combination of the Lemieux Act of Canada and the Watson-Parker Railway Act. The Watson-Parker Act features of the Wagner Bill, with the Watson-Parker law features bulwarped by the Emergency Railway Act, were noted by Otto Beyer, former efficiency union expert for the Baltimore and Ohio Railway and now labor expert for Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman, in his testimony here. He said, according to the press, that the Wagner Bill contains no new or untried provisions—only the amplification of labor provisions of the Emergency Railway Act of last June which, he said, has operated to prevent unfair labor practices.

Our definition of "unfair labor practices," and those of Mr. Otto Beyer, and of the Wagner Bill, differ widely. What is the present status of railway workers who have been under the beneficent influence of the Watson-Parker Law since May, 1926? The railway magnates are loud in their claims that railway workers have received only a 10 per cent wage reduction during the crisis. This is formally true. But what has become of approximately 1,000,000 railway workers formerly employed? Around August of last year, for the first time since 1888, there were less than 1,000,000 railway workers employed on the railway systems of the United States. Between 900,000 and 1,000,000 railway workers had been squeezed out of the industry by labor-displacing machinery, new equipment, speed-up and the decrease in traffic.

According to Mr. Otto Beyer, and the provisions of the Wagner Bill and its precursor, the Railway

As business agent of Local 213 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Vancouver, British Columbia, as an officer of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, as vice-president for three terms of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, and later as vice-president of the Pacific District Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the Pacific Coast District, which included British Columbia, I had much experience with the operation of the industrial disputes act, called for short the Lemieux Act by those who favor it, and the "Lemon Act" by labor.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

Youth Work, Winning the Farmers, Taken Up in Pre-Convention Discussion

Clear Class Lines Vital in Building Farmers' Struggle

Solid Base Among Poorest Farmers Will Hold Middle Farmers and Isolate Influence of Capitalist Section

By J. BARNETT

THE weakness in our work among the agricultural workers and lack of proper orientation of the left wing farmers organizations upon the poorest strata of the farmers, are conditions which must be rapidly overcome if we are to carry out the line of the Open Letter and the 13th Plenum in preparation for the revolutionary battles which lie before us.

The struggles of the farm workers and the poor and middle farmers, along with the city workers, is calling out more and more repressive fascist measures in rural areas. The New Deal is openly preparing to force commercial crop and acreage reduction, and to force the smaller farmers out altogether or onto subsistence farms, with a peasant-starvation existence.

To turn the militancy of these farmers into conscious class struggle and revolutionary channels, and to split the farmers along class lines is not a simple or easy task. And we have the difficulty that some of our comrades do not see the necessity or do not know how to draw sharp distinctions between the capitalist farmer and the small and middle farmers, do not fully realize that our struggle must be based upon the poorest and smallest farmers.

THE issues around which we fight will play a big role in orienting us and drawing to us the poorest sections. Relief is an outstanding issue. This has not been taken up in all sections due to a lack of proper class orientation. For instance, in some localities where there is left wing organization of some of the leading members of this organization refused to lead or take part in relief struggles. These sections were orientated mainly around middle farmers, many of whom were, nevertheless, practically ruined, without money, but who still hesitated to enter into relief fights. Through the pressure of the Party relief struggles were taken up. And then these ruined middle farmers began also to take part, being encouraged also by the C.W.A. relief becoming "respectable." At the same time the organization began to be orientated more and more toward, and to draw new recruits from small and subsistence farmers.

The fight for the cancellation of mortgage, rent and tax debts of the small and middle farmers was brought forward by the Party also turns the struggle in the interests of the poor farmers, many of whom are loaded with debt, attracts sections of the ruined middle farmers, and draws the line against the capitalist farmer. In the south the demand for complete cancellation of the croppers' debt has been raised.

Fundamentally the fight against evictions and foreclosures draws the battle lines between the exploited farmers and the banks, insurance companies, and large farmers. However, in some instances this struggle has been used to keep capitalist farmers on their farms.

The milk strikes around prices contain enormous explosive material. These struggles themselves have been developed to a large degree around middle and to a certain extent rich farmer elements, although small farmers have, especially in some areas, taken a militant part in them. The means of putting the price fights on a class basis and for turning them also toward eviction, debt, and tax fights are clearly indicated in the resolutions of the Extraordinary conference.

LARGE sections of the ruined middle farmers are militant and we have taken up the fight with them. This is good. The danger has been that in most sections outside of the South, where we have a good organization among the croppers, we have neglected too much the fight of the small and poorest farmers. There is a danger that we may lose these middle farmers through the lack of a solid base among the poorest sections.

The poorest and small farmers have no outlook under capitalism. The part farmer, part wage worker who was not able to make a fair deal on the farm alone, and the small farmer who even during the past so-called prosperous times eked out a meagre living, continually falling deeper into poverty, whose economy is so small that ordinarily he does not need to hire any labor outside that of his own family, have a black prospect under capitalism at its best. On the other hand a revolutionary workers' and farmers' government will give them land, free them from rent and debt, and immediately improve their conditions.

Whereas, the middle farmer although at present he may be busted and his situation hopeless, still has the type of economy which, although small, in ordinary times yields a surplus above a meagre living and whose farm might fairly frequently require a little hired labor in case the family is small. This farmer was a middle farmer precisely because he was in a middle position, his farm was such that he could feel that he had a possibility of building up his farm and that he might have a chance of becoming a capitalist farmer, with regular hired labor. From this standpoint he favors capitalism. At the same time he is exploited and robbed by the landlord, the bank, the machine company, etc., and faces the possibility of losing his farm, he thus feels an interest in

"... There is no way out of the general crisis of capitalism other than the one shown by the October Revolution, via the overthrow of the exploiting classes by the proletariat, the confiscation of the banks, of the factories, the mines, transport, houses, the stocks of goods of the capitalists, the lands of the landlords, the church and the crown.

"... It is necessary to unfold before the toilers of each country a program which, basing itself on the experience of the great triumphs of the Soviet workers and collective farmers on all fronts of the class struggle and socialist construction, should, while making allowance for the peculiar conditions of the different countries, show what the Soviet Power will give them in their own country."

—From the 13th E.C.C.I. Plenum Resolution.

C. P. Candidate Loses by 1 Vote

MARKHAM, Minn.—In this little farming community, the Communist Party candidate for township supervisor was defeated by one vote in the elections held March 13. The vote was 82 for Henry Maki, running on the Communist Party ticket, and 83 for the winner. There were only two candidates, the local politicians and reactionaries joining hands to fight the Communist Party.

The results show that the farmers look to the Communist Party as their leader. This is a result of the many and determined struggles for relief and the other demands of the farmers which have been waged here under the leadership of the Communist Party. Two years ago, the Communist Party candidate for supervisor received only 22 votes.

April Issue of THE COMMUNIST
Is Now Out
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STALIN and DIMITROFF, seated amongst a group of comrades, including Ordzonikidze, Voroshilov, Manuilsky and Kaganovitz.

"Daily" Published 100 Articles; Pre-Convention Discussion End

With the publication of several articles in this issue of the Daily Worker, the pre-convention discussion of the Party comes to a close. Since the beginning of the discussion seven weeks ago (Feb. 10th) over one hundred articles were published in the Daily Worker. In addition, the April issue of the Party organ carried eight articles and the April issue of The Communist included four large discussion articles.

Although crowded for space, the Daily Worker printed each day articles in a special section devoted to the pre-convention discussion with the exception of four issues during the seven weeks. In the last few weeks the Daily Worker was printed in eight pages twice a week, in addition to the Saturday issues, to allow room for more discussion articles. The Daily Worker printed also four leading editorials on the convention, the XIIIth Plenum, and the C.C. Resolutions and editorial paragraphs urging the Party members and sympathizers to participate in the discussion. The "Daily" printed in full the report of Comrade Manuilsky, to the 17th Party Congress of the U.S.S.R. This report, on the activities of the Communist International, following the 13th Plenum, helped to raise the political level of the discussion. During the recent period the "Daily" published news articles, regarding the District Convention, and the opening of the National Convention.

The largest number of contributions came from comrades engaged in national work. The districts which mostly participated in the discussion were 2, 6 and 8, where special efforts were made to organize the preparation of articles. Other districts participated poorly and some not at all.

The topics covered in the discussion were many and varied. Basic mass work of the Party was discussed in general as well as in relation to work in steel and metal, mining, railroad, automobile, textile, shoe, stockyard, and other industries. Articles on the work in the A. F. of L. among foreign language organizations, farmers, soldiers, women, youth, and children were published. The Negro question was treated in a number of articles. Unemployment, fascism, social fascism, war, the united front, fraction, the Party unit, stop work, work among veterans, the Daily Worker and literature were among the subjects covered in the discussion. A number of articles are still on hand which will be utilized later.

—PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION COMMISSION.

"... It would, therefore, be a right opportunist error to fail to see now the objective tendencies of the accelerated maturing of a revolutionary crisis in the capitalist world. But the presence and operation of these tendencies, both economic and political, do not imply that revolutionary development is proceeding upwards by itself, or unhindered without resistance from counteracting forces. Revolutionary development is simultaneously hindered and accelerated by the fascist fury of the bourgeoisie. The question as to how soon the rule of bankrupt capitalism will be overthrown by the proletariat will be determined by the fighting preparedness of the majority of the working class, by the successful work of the Communist Parties in undermining the mass influence of social-democracy."

—From the 13th E.C.C.I. Plenum Resolution.

Chicago Workers Warned Not to Vote In April Primaries

By Not Voting Can Sign Petition of Workers' Candidates

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO—A call to all workers to abstain from voting in the Chicago city primary elections April 10 has been issued by the Communist Party of this district. By voting in the primaries, the call points out, workers deprive themselves of the right to sign a petition to place the candidates of the Communist Party on the ballot in the November elections.

A change in the election laws of Illinois, making it more difficult to place workers' candidates on the ballot, was also pointed out. "The District Committee of the Communist Party," reads the call to all workers and working class organizations, "wishes to ask you at this time to abstain from voting in the primaries on April 10. These primaries decide only which of the capitalist candidates of the respective capitalist parties, the Republican and Democratic, should be placed on the ballot in the final elections in November. By voting in the primaries you are depriving yourself of the right to sign a petition to place the nominees of the Communist Party as candidates on the ballot in the November elections.

"The Communist Party will participate in the elections and will place its candidates in the November elections. The Communist

CCC Boys' Protective League Represents Turn to Mass Work

Fight for Betterment in Conditions Is Now Replacing Old Sectarian Approach of "Smash the Camps"

By A. STERN.

THE effects of the crisis have made themselves felt most by the several million unemployed youth of this country. It is the youth who, as the most exploited section of the working-class, suffer the greatest misery; those who lose their jobs receive no relief, thousands coming out of school have never seen the inside of a factory or office, furthermore the terrible conditions at home created an entire army of homeless youth which roam the country. The capitalist class, faced by this situation at home, and the classes of another war, conceived the idea by which it could create for itself a reservoir of reserves for its army, whether for war abroad or crushing workers' struggles at home.

The Civil Conservation Corps was set in motion about 1 year ago, soon reaching 300,000 members in 1,500 camps. In the year that has passed, the growth of anti-working class measures and tendencies on the part of the C. C. administration has increased tremendously. In regard to the war character of these camps, we have to read the report of General MacArthur, chief of staff, U. S. Army. Referring to the C. C. C. he makes the following comments:

"Plans prepared for the emergency of war were applicable, after rapid revision of some of their details, to most of the prob-

lem benefits have been accrued to camps that arose." "It is true that the Army through its administration of the C. C. C. projects, Juniors in particular, have obtained valuable training in mobilization processes and in leadership. Staffs have been enabled to test in a practical way certain phases of theoretical plans."

THE Young Communist League in working out the best methods for organizing the C. C. C. boys finds it necessary to set up a broad organization which would fight for the immediate demands of the young workers. This is the C. C. C. Boy's Protective League. ... At members of the C. C. C. are eligible to join this organization, whose function is mainly to fight for the improvement of food, housing, clothing, medical attention, as well as for higher wages. The basis of this organization in each camp will be camp committees set up by the boys themselves. The Y. C. L. will naturally play a leading role in building up this organization, involving it in the struggle against militarization and in support of the program of the Y. C. L. Some of the demands formulated by this organization are:

Increased rates of pay to equal regular wages for type of work done. 50 per cent increase in food allotment.

Removal of military officers and military discipline in camp.

Against bosses' war.

The need for an organization of this type has been evident for a considerable length of time and the fact that they were unorganized made the C. C. C. workers prey to the rotten conditions. This sentiment for organization led the authorities to launch a semi-fascist organization "The Forest Legion," for the purpose of preventing real organization and further strengthening their control over these young workers. The Joe Young case was a milestone in the struggle to organize the C. C. C. workers in New York State. Joe Young, a member of the Young Communist League was twice discharged, and court-martialed, for organizing and leading strikes against bad conditions. The ready support which the young workers gave in order to reinstate Joe Young showed that they felt and appreciated the necessity for an organization which would be their leader in the struggle against the bad conditions. The support of the young workers led to the formation of a loose camp committee which pushed the fight for his re-instatement in the form of petitions and protests.

The first spontaneous reaction to the condition in C. C. C. resulted primarily in huge mass desertions which in the first term of enlistment numbered approximately 100,000. This made the authorities more careful, but the fact that no organization existed against the conditions in no specific gains for the C. C. C. Those camps whose forces were decreased by desertions, replace those who had left by workers of the immediate locality. They hoped that these local boys would not react and resist conditions in the way that the city young workers did.

THE militancy of the young worker naturally resulted in numerous struggles. However the League in the main was not a leading factor of them. This was mostly due to the wrong approach which was formulated in the slogan, "Smash the C. C. C." Such a slogan, naturally, militancy with just approval by the majority of the C. C. C. boys and in no way acted to smash the illusions in the Roosevelt government.

The fact remained that thousands and thousands of C. C. C. workers did remain in these camps and faced all sorts of bad conditions and militarization, young workers, whom we could organize behind a program of immediate demands as well as against militarization.

The issuance of the "C. C. C. Camp Spark" has advanced the work tremendously. This paper, which is the organ of the C. C. C. Boy's Protective League, has won the approval of many of the C. C. C. boys and it not only mobilizes them for struggle but acts to offset the poisonous propaganda of "Happy Days," the official C. C. C. paper, as well as to weld the unity of the C. C. C. workers in every camp.

The development of this organization proceeded hand in hand with the development of the utmost initiative on the part of the young workers in each camp. This is particularly so because of the technical difficulties involved in reaching the C. C. C. workers, since they are far from city centers and mail is censored whenever any organizational activity begins. The overcoming of these difficulties, naturally is being tackled and will further require the utmost attention and initiative on our part.

The Young Communist League must carry on its independent role as the leader of the young workers, raising the struggles to a higher level, and particularly recruiting, constantly carry on agitation among the workers in the shops and trade unions, exposing the nature of the C. C. C. camps and mobilizing these workers in support of the demands of the C. C. C. boys. The struggle against war and fascism will have no meaning without the most intense work in the C. C. C. We must turn the C. C. C. through our daily work into the stronghold of the workingclass in the coming great struggles.

"Most Elementary Prerequisites" Should Be Basis of United Front

Mass Basis for Common Struggle Often Neglected in Dealing With Individuals

By HARRY YARIS

THE present pre-convention discussion period marks the passing of one of the memorable United Front Appeals issued by the Executive Committee of the Communist Party last March. During this time our Party has had innumerable experiences in the policy of the United Front. It is appropriate at this time, to examine the results of the application of the E.C.C.I. Appeal in the U.S.A. to estimate our achievements, to expose our shortcomings and mistakes, and to draw some lessons necessary for future struggle.

The conditions making necessary the setting up of the United Front struggle as pointed out by the E. C. C. I. are still present today in an even more aggravated form. Fascism, which is unchaining all the forces of world reaction against the working class of Germany," (Appeal of E. C. C. I., Daily Worker, March 18, 1933) is today spreading to all capitalist countries, taking its toll of working class lives and leaders. In the United States, the growing fascist trends in the government, the growth of fascist and semi-fascist moods and organizations, make more necessary than ever before the establishment of a united working class front in the struggle against Fascism, in defense of living standards and working class organizations.

That our Party has had certain successes during this period in the application of the United Front tactic, cannot be denied, but that we have not realized a broad united front between the Communist and Socialist workers, between the revolutionary vanguard and the workers in the reformist organizations, is self-evident. The chief reason for this remains as before—the policy of these reformist and social fascist organizations, "their policy of class collaboration with the bourgeoisie," which leads them to oppose the united working class front.

However, certain shortcomings and mistakes of our Party have contributed to this. It is difficult, of course, from a city so far removed from the center of the Party and its life, as the one

in which the writer is, to be able to fully judge events going on throughout the entire Party and country, nevertheless I have certain impressions and beliefs which I believe it relevant to express during this discussion period.

The United Front tactic is linked up with the entire struggle of the Party to break down its isolation from the working masses, to win the majority of the working class. From now until the revolution this tactic will be one of the chief weapons to achieve our goal. In order to be successful in its application we must raise the proper slogans, which will answer the needs of the working masses, around which it will be possible to unite non-revolutionary workers in a common fight. Of necessity these slogans cannot be the general political aims of the C. P. U. S. A., which are not yet the aims of the broad masses in this country. They must be the chief "practical aims of the present class struggle," (Kuusinen). In the Appeal of the E. C. C. I. it was pointed out that: "the negotiations between the parties concluding such an agreement must be based on the most elementary prerequisites for the common fight" (My emphasis). The points proposed as a basis for agreement by the E. C. C. I. fell in two categories, both of them very simple and elementary demands. First the carrying on of defensive actions against the attacks of Fascism and reaction on the workers' organizations, and secondly, organizational demands, such as reduction of working hours, cutting of unemployment benefit. Around such demands it is possible to rally wide sections of workers not yet ready to support and even opposed to the general aims of the Communist Party.

HOW was this applied in the U. S. A.? The proposal for United Action issued by the Central Committee was sent and addressed solely to the Socialist Party, but also to the National Committees of the A. F. of L., C. F. P. A., T. U. L. and all other "National Trade Unions and working class or-

ganizations, national and local, Negro and white." Difficulties were created right from the start by the broad character of the appeal, making no distinction in the demands placed to the A. F. of L. and to an organization which differs so radically from that body as the T. U. L.

U. L. There is a difference also in the kind of demands we will propose as a basis for a united front to a political party such as the Socialist Party, and to a trade union organization, such as the A. F. of L.

Astound of several simple elementary demands proposed as a basis for united action, there were fully 25-30 demands raised, running the gamut of all immediate and some not so immediate demands. If we make proposals for a United Front to the A. F. of L. leadership then our demands, if we desire to be taken seriously by the workers, must be of such a character that it will be difficult for the A. F. of L. officials to refuse. Refusal on their part would expose their true role to the working masses. To the A. F. of L. some elementary proposals, including a fight against wage-cut, against forced labor, for Unemployment Insurance and similar demands, should have been made. Around such demands in the event of a refusal of the A. F. of L. executive, it would still have been possible to

rally large sections of that organization for a united struggle.

To ask Woll and Green to unite around a demand to give "material support to the revolutionary movement in Germany," which means aid to the Communist Party of Germany, means immediately to exclude any possibility for the establishment of a united front. The practical demands of the class struggle. Raising those demands made easier the rejection and ignoring by the A. F. of L. leadership of our United Front proposal and made more difficult the rallying of the A. F. of L. rank and file for our appeal. In the course of common struggle we could convince these workers of the correctness of our other demands, even of our ultimate goal.

Raising such demands objectively led to narrowing down any possibility for a United Front between us and any of the organizations addressed. As a result of this primary mistake certain other mistakes followed. In our efforts to set up some form of united struggles, a tendency cropped up to form United Fronts with certain individuals—some very doubtful "left" elements in the Trade Unions and in the Socialist Party—thus substituting for the United Front with masses of workers, the United Front with individuals, who in many cases represented "generals" looking for an army, i.e., Matthews, Muste, etc.

Where these people have any following they were very careful not to involve any of their supporters in the united front actions—not to allow them to be contaminated by the Communists. On the contrary they utilized our meetings with our supporters, our journals and magazines, as a forum for spreading their ideas. The United Front consisted solely of certain conferences and meetings with these individuals. It was never really brought down to the broad masses of workers in the form of united struggles. There is one reason why the organizations created by the conferences and the conferences themselves died so soon after birth, i.e., Tom Mooney Councils, American League Against War and Fascism as a national organization, the Cleveland Conference, etc.

Now it is declared that anyone working on C. W. A. will have to give up his job if he wishes to enter the campaign.

Social-Fascist Programs As Well As Social-Fascist Leaders Must Be Exposed

"practical" demands as those in that group.

These same workers, however, could be drawn into a common fight for certain simple and immediate practical demands of the class struggle. Raising those demands made easier the rejection and ignoring by the A. F. of L. leadership of our United Front proposal and made more difficult the rallying of the A. F. of L. rank and file for our appeal. In the course of common struggle we could convince these workers of the correctness of our other demands, even of our ultimate goal.

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result, if the movement is not raised at least one notch higher, then we have not moved forward. One bad effect that may result from such United Fronts is the building up of these people into prominence and allowing illusions about them to flourish. This is a step backward.

Often in our endeavors to win the reformist masses for united action we have concentrated our efforts towards separating these from their leaders. It is insufficient to merely point out the social fascist character of the leaders. This has been done and could be continued.

We must further our criticism showing the role of the very organization itself—pointing out to the workers that the character and program of the organizations are social fascist. In exposing the role of the leaders we must also show how the very ideas and theories of the organization are wrong and anti-working class. Individual and even groups of rank and file may agree with our characterization of the social fascist leaders, but still remain separated from us by the ideology of the social fascist organization—the loyalty to the organization being stronger than the loyalty to the leaders.

We should carry on a broad education around those questions which separate the Communist from the Socialist Party and other organizations. Through convincing the worker on the social fascist character of his organization, we make a step further toward working class unity. The worker must be called upon to draw the necessary conclusions from such beliefs.

One difficulty in reaching the workers under the influence of social fascism is a feeling of "distrust" on the part of these workers towards Communists. This is due in part to past experiences and mistakes in approach made by some Communist, but mainly to the influence of social fascist leaders and ideas which aim to develop this "distrust" in order to keep the workers divided. In some places this feeling is so deep that it must be broken down and will further united action and struggles are possible. If no practical struggles

Communist Party Places Ticket In Muskegon Heights, Mich.

City Elections on April 2 for 3 Councilmen, City Treasurer, City Assessor

MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, Mich.—On April 2, there will be a city election here for three councilmen, a city treasurer, and city assessor. The workers candidates are: Leo Camp, Albert Lynn, and Herbert Aldrich for city councilmen; D. F. Aldrich for treasurer, and Charles Evans for assessor.

This is a "non-partisan" election; the Communist Party has a full ticket. In their fear that the workers candidates will be elected to office,

the ruling classes here have put up one of their Negro tools for office. First they tried to get Robert Mangrum to run, but the Negro workers refused to sign his petition. They then enlisted the aid of Dr. Garland, who is popular in the Negro churches and societies. His petition was circulated in one of the largest factories here, the Campbell, Wyant and Cannon Foundry.

