

# UNITED PROTEST ACTION MUST STOP MURDER ATTACKS ON STRIKERS

**COLD-BLOODED MURDER** and fascist violence against striking workers has become a daily occurrence, and nation-wide. San Pedro, Buffalo, Galveston, Wichita, Alabama—all have been the scene of murderous assaults by police, guardsmen and company gunmen. In one week eight have been killed, dozens seriously wounded and thousands gassed and

clubbed. Roosevelt's N.R.A. is speeding ahead toward open fascism. **FASCIST violence must be stopped—and NOW!**—if fascism is to be prevented. The right of the workers to organize, strike and picket, the right to meet, freedom of speech, a free press—these must be vigorously defended. The masses of the workers must

be aroused and, together with the farmers, the masses of the Negro people, and all real anti-fascists, they must call a halt to fascist murder and terror.

everywhere to take the initiative. Rally support for workers on strike. Introduce resolutions of protest against terror at all gatherings. Send letters and telegrams of protest to Roosevelt and to Congress. Demand that terror against the workers be stopped! Demand that the workers' right to strike and picket be recognized!

## Daily Worker

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

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Vol. XI, No. 117

26

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1934

WEATHER: Showers, Cooler

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

# CONGRESS GETS DEMAND FOR PROBE OF BOSS TERROR

## Thugs Murder 3 Dock Strikers On Picket Line

**Police Fired on Men from Stockade Which Housed Scabs**

**GUARDS KILL NEGRO Phila. Longshoremen Plan Action**

SAN PEDRO, Cal., May 15.—Two striking longshoremen were murdered and ten others seriously wounded when police opened a withering fire on a mass picket line of over 2,000 dock strikers. Word has also reached the strikers here that John Elmore, a Negro longshoreman, was killed by company guards in Galveston, Texas.

The dead longshoremen were identified as Dick Porter, 20, of San Pedro, shot through the chest; John Knudson, shot through the heart.

The strikers were picketing the West Basin docks where ships were moored. They then advanced toward a stockade where strikebreakers were housed under police protection.

**Men Shot on Docks**  
Police fired from the stockade. This aroused the strikers. They moved toward the stockade. The fight between strikebreakers and strikers spread from the stockade to the docks where the Grace line ships were berthed. Here the police fired point blank into the strikers.

The strikers have always picketed

**Roosevelt Budget Cuts Half Billion Off Relief Funds Sets Aside Huge Sums for War Building, Bank Payments**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Roosevelt today delivered his budget message to Congress, slashing half a billion dollars off original relief estimates, and earmarking hundreds of millions for war purposes and war construction. Dedicating appropriations already made, leaving a total of \$1,322,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority; \$400,000,000 for naval construction; \$35,000,000 for public buildings; \$5,000,000 for the Inter-American highway; and \$325,000 for executive office extension, leaving \$672,500,000 for "relief" expenditures until some time in 1935. That most of the appropriation is to be spent for war purposes is evidenced from the most cursory examination of the Roosevelt projects. Forty millions are to be used outright for naval construction, \$48,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, an undertaking designed to manufacture nitrates, \$5,000,000 for the Inter-American Highway, a road through Mexico and Central America designed to strengthen the sway of American imperialism over the subject nations of Central America, \$285,000,000 for the frankly war preparations for the militarization of American youth in the C. C. C. camps, and additional millions to the banks and industry.

The \$1,322,000,000 requested today completes the general \$3,166,000,000 "Recovery Fund" asked by Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress on January 3, 1934. To the bankers will go approximately \$800,000,000 annually as interest for loans under this budget.

**General Strike Called Against Police Terror In Guadalajara, Spain**

GUADALAJARA, Spain, May 15.—In protest against police violence, a 24-hour general strike has been called here. The police drew pistols and swords against a parade of metal strikers, in which 32 children of strikers from Madrid took part in the parade.

**M.W.I.U. Calls Protest Against Dock Terror**

**All Union Branches to Take Action on Murder of Strikers**

NEW YORK.—The National Bureau of the Marine Workers Industrial Union issued a call yesterday against the wanton, cold-blooded murder of a Negro longshoreman in the port of Galveston by company thugs and the shooting to death of two striking dockers in San Pedro, Cal.

"All branches of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, all ship committees and dock committees must at once rally the seamen and longshoremen in protest meetings against the bloody terror that now exists on the docks in California and in the South," said the call.

"Send telegrams of protest to the Mayor and Chief of Police of Galveston, Texas; to the Mayor and Chief of Police of San Pedro, Cal., demanding that the terror cease and that the workers be given the right to strike and picket."

"Support the strike by refusing to carry or unload scab cargo. Spread the strike to other ports under the leadership of rank and file strike committees."

**T.U.L.U. Calls for Protest**  
The Trade Union Unity League issued a call to all its affiliated unions to take energetic measures in building up a wide protest movement against the bloody terror exerted against the striking longshoremen by the ruling class.

"The murder of these longshoremen is part of the general terror with which the capitalists are answering the growing strike wave. The protest against this terror must be extended and combined with other working class organizations, International Labor Defense, workers' clubs, locals of the A. F. of L., etc."

All unions of the Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York were urged to send wires of protest against the murder of longshoremen to the Mayors of San Pedro, Cal., and Galveston, Texas.

**Nantucket Lightship Rammed And Sunk By Olympic; 7 Die**

NEW YORK.—The famous old light ship Nantucket was sunk at 11 a. m. yesterday off the dangerous shoals of Nantucket and seven of its crew are dead after the ship was rammed by the White Star Liner Olympic as she was speeding through a dense fog toward New York.

## A.F.L. Leaders Try to Throttle Strike In Flint

**Men Hold Picket Lines While Fakers Secretly Meet With Bosses**

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
FLINT, Mich., May 15.—A. F. of L. leaders have begun secret negotiations in an effort to break the strike of 6,000 workers of Fisher Body Plant No. 1 here, who struck last Thursday. This is indicated in a statement issued today by Francis J. Dillon, chief A. F. of L. organizer in Flint, who returned yesterday from Washington. Dillon's statement says nothing about the men's demands, makes no demands, makes no criticism of the company, but talks about "an adjustment of this matter that will be satisfactory to employees and employers."

Dillon also conferred secretly yesterday with Richard L. Byrd, A. F. of L. representative on the Automobile Labor Board. A move is reported under way to bring in the strike-breaking Labor Board officially tomorrow. All these negotiations are taking place in an atmosphere of unusual secrecy and the men are being kept completely in the dark as to what is going on.

**Strikers Continue Fight**  
Despite sabotage of A. F. of L. officials, strikers are continuing militant picketing, with the company attempting to bring in scabs with the aid of police. Police today attacked pickets who were attempting to keep out scabs.

While the A. F. of L. leaders are trying to throttle the strike, which broke out despite their strenuous efforts to prevent it, the Buick Company announced this morning that all departments with the exception of the assembly line were resuming operation today. Whether this is actually so could not be learned. The Buick plant, employing 14,000, had been compelled to shut down by the Fisher Body strike.

The strikers are demanding restoration of the old wage rates, which had been cut 25 to 40 per cent. reinstatement of victimized workers, slowing down of speed-up, and union recognition. These demands can be won only if the men take the strike into their own hands, elect a broad rank and file strike committee representing every department, increase picket lines and stick together, refusing to be tricked by A. F. of L. leaders and the Labor Board.

## Communist Elected in Wisconsin Vote

**Vote Shows Tremendous Rise Over Last Year**

PHELPS, Wisconsin, May 15.—Running on a united front Workers and Farmers' ticket, leading members of the Communist Party here have been elected to local office. The total Communist vote rose tremendously from last year.

Edwin Stenback, Communist, was elected Township Clerk, with 295 votes against his opponent's 190. Paul Kallio, non-Party member on the united front ticket, received 300 votes against his opponent's 212.

For the office of chairman, the Communist candidate received 198 votes against his opponent's 200, losing the office by three votes.

at an angle, ripping it from stem to stern. Captain J. W. Binks of the Olympic reported that he was plunging through a heavy fog following the radio directional beam sent out by the Nantucket Light Ship.

But all reports indicate that the crash could have been avoided had the ship been moving at a slower speed and if more careful attention had been given by the navigation officers to the radio beam sent out by the light ship. The ship was obviously riding too close to the radio beam



NOTED SOVIET SCIENTIST  
Professor Otto Schmidt, who arrived in Washington yesterday, on his way to the U. S. S. R.

## Schmidt, Hero Of Chelyuskin, In Washington

**To Be Guest of Soviet Envoy Before Leaving for Soviet Union**

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Professor Otto Yulevich Schmidt, forty-three-year old Arctic explorer, the head of the Soviet expedition which unsuccessfully attempted to negotiate the North Eastern passage from Leningrad to the Pacific in one season in the semi-icebreaker Chelyuskin, arrived here today accompanied by G. A. Ushakov, his rescuer, also a distinguished Arctic scientist. The expedition ended when the Chelyuskin was crushed in the ice north of Behring Strait on February 13.

Both explorers came here from the West, on their way home via Washington and New York. They will stay in the capital for a few days as guests of Ambassador Alexander A. Troyanovsky of the U. S. S. R.

A few moments after the train came to a full stop, Professor Schmidt, smiling and looking fully recovered from his attack of pneumonia, contracted during the latter days of his experiences on the ice floes, stepped from the platform, but a few paces from the Soviet Embassy welcoming group headed by the Ambassador, the latter shaking hands and kissing Schmidt on the cheek in true Russian style. Introductions to the Soviet staff followed all around.

The Professor and his handsome, youthful rescuer seemed to enjoy the experience of posing, with Ambassador Troyanovsky, Mrs. Troyanovsky and some members of the staff, for the newspaper photographers.

And after a few more pictures, some of which featured the Profes-

(Continued on Page 6)

## Electric Company Paid Thayer on Sly, Probe Of Power Graft Finds

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—Indication of the shady character of Senator Warren T. Thayer's dealings with the Associated Gas and Electric Company in the past six years, during which he received a salary of \$21,000, was indicated today when the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is conducting a half-hearted investigation, found that Thayer's name had not been listed in the company's books.

Thayer was head of the Senate's utility committee, supposedly for the purpose of safeguarding the public from exorbitant gas and electric rates, at the time he received payment "for services rendered" to the power trust.

## Call National Guard To Smash Shoe Strike

MOBERLY, Mo., May 15.—The National Guard was ordered by Governor Guy B. Park to be in readiness to smash the strike of the Brown Shoe Co. workers here. City officials and bosses of the company made the request to the Governor.

## Many In Spain Take Up Fight for Thaelmann

**Scientists Sign Protest; Mass Demonstration in Czechoslovakia**

PARIS. (By Mail).—On the initiative of the Spanish Committee Against War and Fascism, a Release Committee for Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, and the persecuted German anti-fascists has been formed. A number of leading bourgeois newspapers in Madrid, the "Heraldo de Madrid," "El Liberal," "La Tierra," "La Libertad," as also a great many provincial newspapers, have published a protest declaration against the Nazi terror, signed by prominent intellectuals.

This protest has been drawn up by 17 well known scientists and scholars, members of the "Scientific Athenaeum of Madrid," headed by Antonio Machado and Rafael Lainez Alcala. It is an extremely impressive declaration, and makes a special demand for the immediate release of Thaelmann and Torgler.

In connection with the action for Thaelmann, signatures are being collected in a number of places in Czechoslovakia. In the Bratislava district 2,800 signatures have already been collected for Thaelmann's release, in the Neudeck district 930. The lists with their many signatures are sent in to the German embassy in Prague.

Protests demanding the release of Thaelmann have also been adopted, and sent to the German embassy in Prague, by great anti-fascist demonstrations in Kladno, Schlan, Neustralsev, and Ruzomberok.

## Vets in Radio Plea Call for Unity in Fight for Bonus

**New Groups Arriving Daily for Long Bonus Fight**

BULLETIN

There will be a mass meeting at Union Square this morning (Wednesday) at 11 a. m., in support of another contingent of New York vets who are leaving for Washington today at 2 p. m. to join the fight for the cash payment of the bonus. All workers and sympathizers are urged to attend.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, May 15.—"We are here for our back pay and the repeal of the Economy Act. We will push this fight until we win," Harold Hickerson, secretary-treasurer of the Veterans' National Rank and File Convention, scheduled to open on May 17 at Fort Hunt, Virginia, declared last night over a hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting Co. Other speakers on the radio program were George Almain and James J. Beatty, both well-known bonusers who are on the Rank and File Committee. The right to the radio facilities were won by the vets through their militant demands.

Vet leaders expect a registration influx late this afternoon because many of the ex-soldiers have just received their work relief checks. "The registration is keeping pace with the registration of last year, when the total was close to 1,000," Hickerson informed the Daily Worker.

In the conclusion of his radio address, Hickerson stated to the "You who have been stopped on your way to Washington the committee wishes to bring to your attention the fact that the Constitution guarantees you the right to come to the Capital and petition Congress. However, the necessity for maintaining order and discipline no matter what happens must be borne in mind at all times, no matter what the provocation."

"This is an occasion when we can prove once more to our people, whether they be workers, farmers or others, that though many of us have suffered much in the years since the war, there are some things we can never take from us—our courage, our determination and our organized will to see this thing through. Buddies and comrades, we'll see you in Washing...

## Lundeen Introduces Bill To Investigate Attacks On Strikers Thruout U. S. A.

**Western Union Apologizes!**

J. C. WILLEVER, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., after thoroughly investigating the Daily Worker's charge that their Birmingham office had deliberately suppressed vital strike news filed for our paper, has verbally tendered the company's apologies to the "Daily."

Mr. Willever also gave a statement to the United Press saying: "The telegraph company has no right to refuse any bona fide news dispatch written in plain English."

In his conversation with the "Daily" editor, Mr. Willever ignored the quite obvious collusion between his local Birmingham manager and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's hirelings, and attributed the suppression of the stories to "bad judgment" on the part of the local manager. However, he assured us that instructions had been sent out which would prevent the exercise of such "bad judgment" by the Birmingham or other local offices in the future.

The Daily Worker accepts both the apology, and the promise. At the same time we give warning that we will be much more vigilant in the future against any encroachments on our right to record and lead the workers' struggles.

## Birmingham Legion Wrecks I.L.D. Office; 50 Miners Held By Sheriff

**Strike Talk Grows in T.C.I. Company Camps**

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 15.—The Highway Bridge between Coal Valley and Oakman in Walker County was dynamited, by provocateurs probably, and the offices of the International Labor Defense were wrecked by police and American Legion gangs here today as the strike situation grows more tense.

Despite an intense drive of terrorism, the Communist Party is heroically distributing thousands of leaflets on the terrorism and the strike situation, as hundreds of Negroes and white workers rally around the Party in its fight against the big coal companies.

There is open talk of the possibility of guerrilla warfare if the strike grows. Strike talk is spreading among the Tennessee Coal and Iron workers.

A fierce assault is being made in the press against the Communists. The Birmingham News quotes chief of police Collums as saying of the Communists:

"We will make a list of all radicals, arrest them, fingerprint them, and then drive them out Birmingham if they can't cooperate with the government. If they want to go to Russia, let them."

A total of 50 miners have thus far been arrested in connection with the murder of two strikers by two deputes.

The sheriff's office placed a guard around Walker County Hospital, asserting that a group of men, supposedly strikers, tried to enter the room of Jim Lakey, a wounded special deputy. Lakey and Rogers Swindle, a miner, were wounded in a gun battle. Both continue in a grave condition.

Judge Ernest Lacey today charged the Walker County Grand Jury: "Circumstances are such they call for a thorough investigation."

## Congressman Scores Gun Rule in Ala., Other Centers

**Western Union Apologizes!**

By MARGUERITE YOUNG  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—A resolution authorizing immediate Congressional investigation of the killing of strikers and the "extreme terror of the police, militia and special armed deputies" in breaking picket lines in the Alabama iron ore fields and elsewhere, was introduced today by Representative Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite, of Minnesota.

"The recent acts of police and private armies against strikers are a piece of barbarism," Lundeen declared in an interview with the Daily Worker. "They constitute a crime against American labor," he said.

Reciting conditions, the resolution declares:

**Lundeen's Resolution**  
"Whereas, newspaper reports coming from Birmingham, Alabama, state that 8,000 iron ore miners are striking in the mines controlled by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Corporation, and other large Alabama mining interests,

"Whereas, according to said press reports, police and special armed deputies and National Guard and other state and national troops are being used against the strikers, depriving them of their rights to strike and peacefully picket;

"Whereas, during the past week, according to said reports, many striking miners have been killed, numerous strikers wounded and the picket lines broken by the extreme terror of the police, militia and special armed deputies;

"Whereas, the machinery of the government should be used to protect the farmers and workers in the natural course of their work and duties, guaranteeing them the right to exercise their inalienable rights as free citizens;

**Employers' Private Armies**  
"Whereas it is common practice, and it frequently happens, that force and violence and terror are

(Continued on Page 2)

## All-White Jury Is Picked for Trial of 6 Chicago Workers

**Defendants Framed for Protest Against Relief, Jim-Crowism**

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—Six workers faced an all-white jury in the Criminal Court in Chicago today on charges of assault with intent to murder, and conspiracy. The charges were framed up following a vicious police attack on a demonstration of Negro and white workers at a relief station on the South Side a year ago.

Today's court session was occupied with selecting a jury. Two Negroes on the panel, one a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were rejected by the prosecution without even being questioned after they had been accepted by the defense.

The defendants are David R. Pointdexter, Henry Coe, Jesse Smith, Charles Hampton, Della Page and Mae Wernick. They are being tried in the court of Judge Allegritti at 26th St. and California Ave.

## Police Aggravated Over Gittle But View This Crime Serenely

**Bredren, Strikers' Lawyer, Kidnaped, Beaten in Brawley**

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 15.—William Bredren, International Labor Defense attorney, who is representing Hancock and Ray, Imperial Valley strike leaders who have been sent to prison for six months, was kidnaped and beaten in broad daylight, today, scarcely 80 yards from the Justice's Court in Brawley.

The crime was committed by vigilantes, who cut the tires of Bredren's car and put meal in his gas tank. The local police are completely indifferent to this latest fascist outbreak.

A great intensification of the terror against Imperial Valley workers is now in progress. General Pelham Glassford, the former police chief of the District of Columbia, who engaged in the attack on the veterans during the first bonus march, and who has been sent down by the National Labor Board to adjust matters for the bosses, is encouraging the terror.

His attitude and the attitude of the police authorities in the face of the repeated assaults and kidnappings of workers and their representatives is in glaring contrast to the attitude of the authorities in the same territory in the case of the kidnaping of William F. Gettle, millionaire oil prospector. The full force of the law has been thrown out to catch his kidnapers, and three have already been caught. The whole state of California is being searched for the kidnapers. In the case of the workers, however, the police, it seems, are unaware of what is going on.

## First 'Air-Train' Flies in USSR; Moscow-Crimea Flight Planned

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 15 (By Radio).—A special type of "air train"—an airplane with three gliders in tow—appeared for the first time in a flight over Moscow yesterday. It made several circles over the city at a height of approximately 1,000

meters, and after a two-hour flight returned to its airfield.

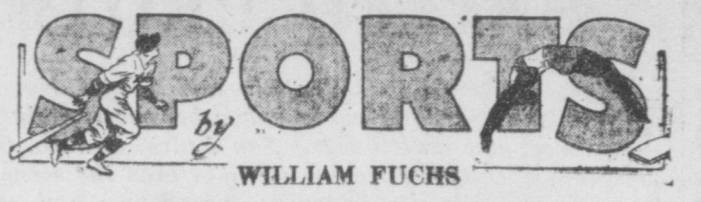
In the near future this first air train, with its present crew, intends to fly from Moscow to the Crimea. This will be the first flight in the world in which three gliders are towed over so great a distance.

(Continued on Page 2)

The court room was packed with workers, who answered the call of the International Labor Defense to show their solidarity with the defendants.

The defendants are David R. Pointdexter, Henry Coe, Jesse Smith, Charles Hampton, Della Page and Mae Wernick. They are being tried in the court of Judge Allegritti at 26th St. and California Ave.

The defense will begin to present its evidence Wednesday.



# 700 In Chicago Stock Yards Strike In Spite Of Local AFL Chiefs

### Industrial Union Urges Rank and File Control To Defeat Sellout

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—Seven hundred workers of the three Darling Co. fertilizer plants in the Chicago Stockyards went on strike yesterday. One of the plants is completely shut down, and only a handful of scabs are in the other plants.

The workers were called out by the Amalgamated Butchers and Meat Cutters, A. F. of L. union. About 25 members of the stockyards Labor Council working in the plant struck with the others, though A. F. of L. leaders have done everything possible to separate the workers of different unions.

The usual style of sandwich board picketing by a few men is going on. However, rank and file strikers took a hand and beat up a scab herder from an unemployment agency who brought a load of strikebreakers to the plant.

Members of the A. F. of L. teamsters union are being kept on the job, hauling loads for the struck plant. Amalgamated leaders tell the strikers that "something will be done about that within a few days."

"The workers are fighting for 46 1/2 cents an hour, a raise of 11 cents over present pay; against the speed-up and for recognition of the union. At one plant the wage demand was granted, but strikers are still out, demanding back pay at the new rate.

A group of strikers visited a scab employment agency and forced a promise not to send any more scabs. Darling workers were recruited into the A. F. of L. by gangster tactics. Workers were threatened and stockyards Labor Council members had their union buttons torn off.

Practically no strike relief is being given the workers and many of them are going on the streets hungry. The Packing House Workers' Industrial Union is urging the workers to establish real rank and file control of the strike through an elected strike committee which would include representatives of other union groups than the A. F. of L.

The militant Packinghouse Workers' Union warns the workers that they must raise the demand for reference of any settlement to the strikers for decision, for a rank and file delegation to visit the teamsters' union to urge united action, and for the establishment and recognition of a shop committee of all workers in the shop.

"Unless these steps are taken," a representative of the Packing House Workers' Industrial Union stated, "the strikers will be left at the mercy of corrupt A. F. of L. leaders, and they will be helpless to prevent a sell out of their struggle."

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**Resolved: "That the League of Nations World Court and Diplomatic Procedure Cannot Avert War"**  
Clark M. Eichelberger  
Director, League of Nations Association  
Says: IT CAN

**Clarence A. Hathaway**  
Editor, The Daily Worker  
Says: IT CANNOT  
**Roger Baldwin, Chairman**  
Director, American Civil Liberties Union

# Conference On May 20 To Fight Deportation

### Patterson, Stachel and Noval Urge Defense of Foreign Born

NEW YORK.—A joint call to all organizations to elect delegates to a conference for the defense of Emil Gardos and for the fight against deportation and persecution of the foreign-born has just been issued by the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, the Gardos Defense Committee and the International Labor Defense.

The United Front Conference will take place Sunday, May 20, 1 p.m., at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place. Organizations should communicate immediately with the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Room 430, 8 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

A statement signed by Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, William L. Patterson of the I.L.D., and Irving Novick of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, states in part:

"The Dies deportation and many other anti-immigrant measures are pending in Congress. Federal Judge Stachel has handed down a decision to revoke the citizenship of Emil Gardos (Editor of the Hungarian Language Daily, Uj Eloro) for working class activity in Portland, Ore., an attempt is being made to deport a militant unemployed worker, Walter Baer, to Nazi Germany.

"The mass protest which defeated the Michigan Alien Registration Act in 1931, forced the Senate to defer action on the Dies Bill in 1932, won the Borich case in 1933 and the Cregar case in 1934, must be raised to a much higher level to defeat these new attacks which are being made upon the foreign born with the purpose of dividing the workers and destroying their organizations.

"The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union has begun to take steps to see that the workers organize action to get their jobs back at once. The rail workers have been getting a scale of about \$1.25 for a hundred tons of rails. One hundred and eighty-five men in the Breakdown Mills have signed a petition for a 35 per cent increase in wages on their jobs. The S. M. W. I. backed this move and the company immediately announced a voluntary increase of 15 per cent. The workers failed to take the bribe and the whole plant has been organized to force the whole increase.

Following the appearance of a scab ad in the "Baltimore Sun," calling for scabs at the struck Buffalo airplane factories, a committee of the S. M. W. I. U. visited the editor to demand that this ad be cancelled. The editor said it was "business," but the ad was withdrawn the next day.

The Union has appealed to the Baltimore local of the Aeronautical Workers' Union for joint action to prevent the shipment of scabs.

The resolution would "authorize" the Committee to proceed to Alabama "or to such other points or places where Government troops or private armies with arms are now being used against Labor," to investigate. It would direct a report to the House during the present session on the results of investigation, and would "authorize" the Committee to hold hearings wherever necessary. It does not call for the appropriation of funds to carry through such investigation, but merely authorizes "such expenditures not in excess of amounts made available for the purposes of this resolution."

Asked to comment on the conditions he recited, Lundeen said, "The resolution speaks for itself." He thought a moment and added, "I've always been against these private armies—haven't we police enough without thugs, gunmen and whatnot being brought in to cut down workers on the picket lines?"

He was reminded that "We" do indeed have enough police, and that to place the emphasis entirely on the private armies is to leave the workers still the prey of these police and troops who now increasingly "cut down workers on the picket lines."

"True enough," he replied, "but at least there's a little responsibility there."

He was asked to comment on the shooting of workers in Buffalo, the acknowledged suppression of dispatches to the Daily Worker, the terror over Galveston and the Pacific Coast. "You've got to have public opinion on these things," he said.

Asked how he expected public opinion to develop in a vacuum of news censorship and suppression, he suggested, "It's got to break through these barriers." Then he added he would be very glad to serve on a committee to investigate, because "The American public has got to know what's being done to labor. All these working men are doing is to try to improve their conditions. If they're going to be set up against with machine guns, private armies, not to mention police and soldiers, we ought to know about it."

Lundeen, however, declined to comment upon the suppression of news describing the very conditions his resolution covers. He said he would let his measure "speak a while" before deciding whether or not to speak to the House on it. The resolution itself merely would "authorize" investigation, instead of directing one. It would give this authority to the House Committee on Labor—a group which so completely ignored the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill introduced by the same Lundeen that efforts now rest on petitioning it out of the committee's hands.

**Resolved: "That the League of Nations World Court and Diplomatic Procedure Cannot Avert War"**  
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# "What Will You Do?" Women Fur Workers Ask of Perkins

### (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Secretary of Labor Perkins was confronted today by 40 women fur workers, protesting against gangsterism, intimidation and discrimination, and against combined efforts of shops and American Federation of Labor-Government officials to break the militant Fur Workers Industrial Union in such words as these:

"My own husband was killed by gangsters hired by A. F. of L. officials and fur bosses just last year and no one has been prosecuted—what will you do, Miss Perkins, since you say over the radio you are interested in women?"

"I myself was attacked by gangsters last Saturday—do you want to see the bruises, Miss Perkins? I too heard you speak 'as a woman' over the radio—what will you do?"

Secretary Perkins promises to "make an investigation." She walked out on the girls' inquiries as to what she would do to stop her own Assistant Secretary of Labor, Edward F. McGrady, from attacking the militant union by sending its leaders to jail and deportation.

# 2,300 Remington Men Out During Confabs

ILION, N. Y., May 15.—The 2,300 striking workers of the Remington Typewriter Company here will not return to work while negotiations are in progress in New York City between the company officials and workers' representatives, it was announced by local union officers.

Six thousand workers are striking in Remington plants in other cities, and the workers here are in communication with union officials in those plants, and it is expected that no one will return to work until the conferences are over, and an agreement satisfactory to the workers is reached.

# Bridgeport Steel Men Win Demands

(Special to the Daily Worker) BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 15.—The strike of moulder and mechanics at the Bridgeport Castings Co., which began over a week ago, was settled on Monday after two conferences with the president of the company, with good gains for the workers, which include increases in pay and recognition of the Moulders' own committee.

The settlement provides for (1) a minimum day rate of 60 cents per hour (from 40 cents), with designated increases for all moulders and mechanics. (2) Equal division of work shall prevail and to be determined by moulder's committee. (3) Salary improvements on seven points will be made. (4) All strikers are to return to work without any discrimination. (5) The Moulders' Committee shall be recognized and will deal with the company on all grievances on behalf of all the moulders and mechanics.

The moulder's strike shut down the foundry consisting of 40 workers. The strikers organized a local of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, which led their victorious strike.

An organizational meeting of all foundry workers in Bridgeport was called for Red Men's Hall, Friday night. George Beaumont, of the S. M. W. I. U., will be the main speaker.

# Police Soft-Pedal in Probe For Killer of Slain Musician

NEW YORK.—Fellow-workers of the murdered musician, Richard Becher, men who had fought side by side with the slain man for local autonomy in the Associated Musicians of Greater New York (Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians), attended the funeral of Elmhurst on Monday, although the union officialdom, glad that Becher was out of the way, did not officially take notice of his death at the last local meeting.

The men who marched—over 200 of them—were not only in mourning. They were determined that Becher's death, which many union members attribute to his militancy on the union floor, "will not stop the fight for local autonomy," as one of their placards read. This fight has been going on against the corrupt A. F. of L. officials, as well as the highly-salaried outside-appointed executives of Local 802, for many years.

Other placards carried by the marchers read: "Local autonomy for 802 means Becher's battle cry," "Local autonomy is our pledge to Becher!"

**Police Do Nothing on Case**  
The police are, characteristically, doing nothing about investigating the strong possibility that Becher was murdered because of his vigorous stand against the officials of the union and his fight for local autonomy. Instead, after first announcing that the killing of Becher and wounding of Mrs. Becher were the work of a burglar (although this was not supported by the condition of the house after the murder), they have now advanced the theory that this was, as the Daily Mirror of May 14th put it, "a maniac's crime." The Mirror goes even further. It states, on the basis of police information, that the killing was the work of "a Negro intruder," and speaks of this fictitious maniac as of "immense stature with tremendously long arms and protruding teeth."

# Thugs Murder 3 Dock Strikers on The Picket Line

### (Continued from Page 1)

Portland Still Tied Up  
PORTLAND, Ore., May 15.—The longshore strike is so effective here that the shipowners are unable to load or unload ships. All attempts to put scabs to work have been unsuccessful.

Despite the disruptive tactics of the leaders of the International Seamen's Union, the seamen are solid behind the longshoremen under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association are working hard to split the militant section of the marine workers away from the main body of the strikers.

Another strike-breaking move was made by Mayor Carson and the City Council. The Mayor and his council have created a two mile strike zone on the waterfront where only official pickets and business "experts" typewriters. These "experts" can be depended upon not to stress too much now that they are hard at work hallyhooping the fight, the defeats suffered by Baer and the bad showings made by the chess champ. For instance, how badly Loughran showed them both up. What the sports' writers hand out is "that only through Baer's clever deception in allowing Carnera to toss him around easily when they sparred together in the movie was the match made," the inference being that Baer is likely to win the title, and who does not want to see a title change hands?

"Once again America will be supreme. How America needs to be supreme!"

"The international angle without which no promoter is happy is here: Italy vs. America—Jew vs. Italian—for the heavyweight championship! I will eat your hat! Remember that other one about Carpenter, war hero, against Dempsey, slacker?"

"Finishing-school girls should turn out by their sorority house full a huge beetle-browed, sinister-looking behemoth against a smaller, college-looking, fair-skinned sheik. What a thrill!"

"How can the interests of sport loving fans be identified with such an affair as a professional championship fight? Joe Gans, the great Negro lightweight champion, was sent to an untimely death by the promoters of the Gans-Nelson bout, 20 years ago. A tubercular Gans was forced to torture his body to make the lightweight limit. Weak-

**Negro Docker Murdered**  
HOUSTON, Tex., May 15.—The longshore strike continued in the gulf ports against three companies which refused to sign agreements with the union, the Clyde Mallory line, the Luckenbach Steamship Co., and the Moore McCormack.

John Elmore Negro longshoreman, was shot and killed by company guards who fired on pickets on the dock at Galveston. Ralph Laney was shot in the leg. Another striker was also wounded in the attack.

The shooting took place when the company tried to bring 150 scabs to the S. S. Wichita Falls. The captain fired the first shot from the bridge of the ship.

The scabs, many of whom are unemployed farmers from Cameron, Texas, are being held like prisoners by the company, being refused the right to go home.

A mass meeting has been called to protest the killing of this worker.

**200 Continue Strike in New York**  
NEW YORK.—About 200 longshoremen continued their strike at piers 34 and 27 on the West Side yesterday.

Scabs were working the cargo as delegates from the International Longshoremen's Association frowned upon mass picketing.

So far there has been no picketing of the docks on strike. Leaflets were distributed by the Marine Workers Industrial Union urging the strikers to set up a picket line over the heads of the I. L. A. officials to stop the scabs.

**Prepare for Action in Philadelphia**  
PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The longshoremen of this city, thoroughly disgusted with the tactics of Polly Baker, International Longshoremen's Association organizer, are in the midst of an organization drive to prepare for a port wide struggle for better conditions and higher wages.

Baker, fearing the men would join the militant M. W. I. U., is trying to force the unorganized longshoremen of Pier 46 into his organization. However, the men are not responding. Instead they are and longshoremen of other piers are grabbing eagerly at leaflets distributed by the M. W. I. U., calling on them to repudiate Baker's misleadership, and they are packing the meetings called to organize them and prepare for real struggle.

# 700 In Chicago Stock Yards Strike In Spite Of Local AFL Chiefs

### Industrial Union Urges Rank and File Control To Defeat Sellout

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—Seven hundred workers of the three Darling Co. fertilizer plants in the Chicago Stockyards went on strike yesterday. One of the plants is completely shut down, and only a handful of scabs are in the other plants.

The workers were called out by the Amalgamated Butchers and Meat Cutters, A. F. of L. union. About 25 members of the stockyards Labor Council working in the plant struck with the others, though A. F. of L. leaders have done everything possible to separate the workers of different unions.

The usual style of sandwich board picketing by a few men is going on. However, rank and file strikers took a hand and beat up a scab herder from an unemployment agency who brought a load of strikebreakers to the plant.

Members of the A. F. of L. teamsters union are being kept on the job, hauling loads for the struck plant. Amalgamated leaders tell the strikers that "something will be done about that within a few days."

"The workers are fighting for 46 1/2 cents an hour, a raise of 11 cents over present pay; against the speed-up and for recognition of the union. At one plant the wage demand was granted, but strikers are still out, demanding back pay at the new rate.

A group of strikers visited a scab employment agency and forced a promise not to send any more scabs. Darling workers were recruited into the A. F. of L. by gangster tactics. Workers were threatened and stockyards Labor Council members had their union buttons torn off.

Practically no strike relief is being given the workers and many of them are going on the streets hungry. The Packing House Workers' Industrial Union is urging the workers to establish real rank and file control of the strike through an elected strike committee which would include representatives of other union groups than the A. F. of L.

The militant Packinghouse Workers' Union warns the workers that they must raise the demand for reference of any settlement to the strikers for decision, for a rank and file delegation to visit the teamsters' union to urge united action, and for the establishment and recognition of a shop committee of all workers in the shop.

"Unless these steps are taken," a representative of the Packing House Workers' Industrial Union stated, "the strikers will be left at the mercy of corrupt A. F. of L. leaders, and they will be helpless to prevent a sell out of their struggle."

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### Industrial Union Urges Rank and File Control To

# Striking Seamen In Phila. Join Picket Line Of Unemployed

## Jobs Throughout the Country in Action for Relief

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15.—Seamen from the S.S. Almar, striking in sympathy with the crew of another ship who were fired in Baltimore, joined the picket line which the unemployed seamen have set up around the Federal Emergency Relief Bureau at 1433 Vine St. here. Police yesterday attacked the pickets, breaking up the line. The pickets are demanding worker control of the federal seamen's relief project and an end to the conditions at the Seamen's Institute where the food is inadequate and unwholesome, and the bedding dirty and no lockers are provided for the men, who are forced to sleep in crowded dormitories.

### Win Wage Increase

NEW YORK—Approximately 150 workers on the Fordham Hospital relief project, 80 per cent of whom are organized into the Relief Workers League, won an increase in pay from \$12 to \$15 a week. A meeting of Central Park workers will be held on Wednesday, May 16, at 4:30 p.m., at Clarke Hall, 304 West 58th St. All members of the Relief Workers League and non-members are urged to be present. In addition to forming plans for demands for increased pay, the special problems of the skilled workers on relief projects, who single the close of the C.W.A. have been handed a 55 per cent pay cut, will be taken up.

A mass meeting to protest the arrest of four unemployed workers at the Home Relief Bureau will be held Wednesday, May 16, at 8:30 p.m., at the I.W.O. Center, 1373 43rd St., Brooklyn. N. Stevens, district I.L.D. secretary, will be the main speaker. All workers are urged to pack the court room on Thursday, May 17, at 9 a.m., at the Magistrate Court, Flatbush and Snyder Ave., when the workers come up for trial.

### Jail Strike Leaders

WICHITA, Kan., May 15.—After a reign of terror following which 11 strike leaders in the relief strike here were sentenced to jail for periods of 30 to 90 days each, the four companies of National Guard were withdrawn. The frame-up of the strike leaders was put through by promises of dropping charges of criminal syn-

dicalism if the strike leaders would plead guilty to charges of "inciting to riot." All leaders were sentenced to terms on the prison farm.

### Strike in Des Moines

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 7.—Despite continued badgering by the local police and provocation by company stoops and thugs, the Unemployment Council of Des Moines has continued to maintain a strong picket line on the Euclid avenue bridge strike called two weeks ago. The strike was called against the State Highway Commission and the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Co., when it was discovered that the State-let P. W. A. contract called for a 40 and 50 cent wage scale. The prevailing wage scale in the state is 55 cents and 1.20. Workers throughout the city, on virtually all work projects are striking against the deliberate attempts to drive down wages and direct relief.

### Stop Evictions

DECATUR, Ill., May 14.—Three families, members of the Unemployment Councils, were moved into vacant houses by the Council here following their eviction by the police and constables. Immediately the heads of the families were jailed and charged with trespass. Finding that trespass was only a misdemeanor with \$100 bail, the police charged the three with "conspiracy," carrying bail of \$2,000 each. Four times the workers packed the court when the jailed workers came up for trial. Finally, a complete victory was won. The cases against the workers were dismissed, and the relief bureau moved the families into homes of the workers own choice.

### Slash Relief

JOPLIN, Mo.—Relief here has been cut to one dollar per person per month—\$12 a year. On the relief projects, workers are preparing for a strike against forced labor, demanding each payment for all work at the minimum rate of 50 cents an hour for a 30 hour week, and enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

### One in Seven on Relief

DALLAS, Texas, May 8.—One person in seven in Dallas county is now on direct relief, 53,000 persons in 13,925 families drawing rations. This is only 1,000 less than the 15,000 on relief just before C. W. A. began last year.

and making any additions or proposals it deems necessary. Copies of same should be sent to the National Committee, Young Communist League, Box 28, Station D, New York City.

Besides this main resolution, special resolutions are also being prepared on Economic Trade Union Work, on the building of the children's movement and on control tasks for the coming period.

The National Committee calls upon all Party and League members and all readers of the DAILY WORKER to carefully study the above resolution and to participate in the Y.C.L. pre-convention discussion through the columns of the DAILY WORKER.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U. S. A.

## I. YOUNG GENERATION HAS NO FUTURE UNDER CAPITALISM—ALL UNDER SOCIALISM

THE three years that have passed since the last convention of our Young Communist League have been years marked by a continuous deepening of the crisis of the capitalist system on the one hand, and on the other hand, by tremendous growth and achievements in the Socialist system—the Soviet Union.

The capitalist class in its attempt to get out of the crisis has increased all the forces of terror and oppression in order to further worsen the conditions of the toiling masses and to prepare for a new armed revolution of the world. It has in all countries intensified the struggle for the masses of youth, working to poison their minds with national and racial hatred, trying to prepare them for fascism and war.

In the United States, when Roosevelt came to office more than a year ago, masses of youth expectantly waited, hoping that the "New Deal" would end the crisis, would give them jobs and higher standards of living, and would in all other ways drive the "money changers out of the temple" in the interests of the "forgotten man."

But this has not come to pass. The Roosevelt government, under the cloak of nice promises, has really placed a greater burden on the backs of the working people.

What does the "New Deal" mean for the sons and daughters, the young men and women of the working class?

To the five million jobless youth, many of whom have never worked, the "New Deal" has not given any relief. It has given to 300,000 of them forced labor camps under

## II. CRISIS OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM DEEPENS

THE revolutionary wave is rising in the capitalist world. More and more masses see the need for decisively smashing the capitalist system as the only way of ending hunger, fascism and war. Although unevenly, the elements of revolutionary crisis are growing the world over. This was proven by the events in China, where the Soviet Republic has won tremendous victories, by the barricades in Austria and France; by the revolutionary developments in Spain and Cuba; and in the United States by the growing wave of strike struggles. The masses are beginning to take the revolutionary counter-offensive against the growth of fascism and the danger of a new imperialist war.

The increase of production in the past year, while indicating that the economic crisis has in all probability passed its lowest point, does not signify a return to "prosperity" or better days for the young generation.

The "New Deal" has placed before the farm youth the alternatives of increasing pauperization at home or unemployment and starvation away from home in the industrial centers. The rise of industrial prices has only widened the difference between the low price the farmer receives for his products and what he must pay for high monopoly priced factory goods. This, together with the forced cutting of sowed acreage, means increasing burden of debts, foreclosures, evictions and tenant farming.

To the student youth, the "New Deal" means more closing of schools, less academic freedom, and the bright

# Labor Rouses the Waterfront

## VII. WHO'S WHO AMONG THE SEAMEN

Today, in the seventh of a series of articles by Marguerite Young on the struggles of the Baltimore seamen in their fight for workers' control of relief, the rise of rank and file seamen to a position of leadership in the union, in the Waterfront Unemployed Council, and in charge of the Seamen's Relief Project is presented.

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

When the S. S. City of Hamburg paid off in Baltimore in 1932, Anton Becker, a young Wisconsin-born Scandinavian seaman, strolled off with his shipmates and walked along Lower Broadway, main street of the waterfront. As they passed a crowded corner, they saw a young man walk up to an old seaman and pick a fight. Cops came. The old seaman was arrested, the other man went free.

A few days later, on the same corner, Becker heard a speaker describing the incident to a small street meeting. In the name of the Waterfront Unemployed Council the speaker declared the young man was a shipowner's provocateur, and urged anyone who had witnessed the fight to go and testify at the old seaman's trial. Becker and 16 others volunteered. When they arrived at court, all were arrested, charged with "disorderly conduct," and jailed.

"All we heard inside was cops cursing the W. U. C. and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union," Becker relates. "They said they were just a bunch of damn Communists stirring up trouble. I saw that this was not true, but that they fought hard in the interests of the workers. I said, 'By Jesus, if this is the way that union works, I'm gonna join it, too.'"

He went straight from jail to the M. W. I. U. hall and joined. He had been a seaman all his life and once a dues-payer to the Wobblies, but now for the first time he became active in a labor struggle. By the time the fight for seamen-controlled relief became intense, he was and still is secretary of the Baltimore Branch of the M.W.I.U. Such are the stories of hundreds of marine workers in the waterfront struggle. They were drawn into this militant fight through their experiences as working men.

### All Nationalities, All Ratings

Negro and white, Hawaiian, Filipino, Spanish and Italian in descent, but most of them native born, they speak with almost every accent the English language knows—but

they talk the common tongue of the true proletarians they are. You can find among them former Fascist sympathizers and some who voted the Democratic and Republican tickets a few years ago. Soldiers and sailors of the World War are here. The majority never were in a labor organization before, though perhaps almost as many either have or still are members of the I. W. W. and the I. S. U. Skilled and unskilled—coal passer, fireman, bosun, stoker, oiler, scowman, lighterman, bargeman, messboy, steward, chief, stoker, wiper, longshoreman—they embrace the ratings from able-bodied seamen to deep-sea diver. Sons of sailors and of factory workers, and farmers, most of them have worked for wages from childhood.

Once in contact with the revolutionary class struggle, they become its natural leaders. For the marine worker for years has been among the most underpaid and hard driven of laborers, and, in addition, the conditions of his labor isolate him even from his fellow workers. The same industry that exploits him sends him forth to the sea—by sea, by air, by rail and observation—to be educated particularly to the vital facts that the seaman is oppressed by the same conditions in every port from Baltimore to Shanghai, and both before and after he has fought somebody else's war.

### Rank and File Leaders

Tommy Boyce, once a Cincinnati factory worker, a seaman five years, joined the International Seamen's Club in Odessa, in the Soviet Union, in 1929. He represented the M. W. I. U. at the big anti-war congress held in Paris. Paid off a Bull Line ship in Baltimore, last winter he joined the waterfront movement immediately and soon was elected secretary of the Unemployment Council. Walter Stack, Detroit-born seaman, chosen by the men on the waterfront to lead their march to Washington, was kept off the relief rolls by officials who said he wasn't a seaman; but he's been shipping out of Baltimore for years. Here in 1929, before he joined the union, he was elected by his shipmates on the Oriole Line's S. S. Winona County to present grievances of the crew to the Shipping Commissioner, and for this was arrested and charged with "verbal assault" on the Commissioner.

### Seamen Emerge As Leaders

Even never to militant unionism, the rank and file seamen emerged as leaders in the Seamen's Project. The first Sub-committee in charge included Leslie Jones, who had been

active in the W. U. C. since 1932, but who came forward in the relief struggle only last December; Timothy Patterson, navy veteran, American-born son of Welsh parents, who joined the union 12 months ago because, after ten years in the I. S. U., "I got out because it was so openly a racketeering outfit, its delegates were too busy playing pinocle to visit ships. Then I seen this union was leading activities that weren't a lot of doggone talk"; Lloyd Stroud, ex-soldier, ex-Wobblie and ex-Socialist Party member, who shipped into Baltimore from the Gulf of Mexico last October; and Roy Howell, who lives in Baltimore with his wife and has been shipping out of the port since 1922. He was a member of the I. S. U. until 1928, and came into the M. W. I. U. thus: "The I. S. U. never did anything but collect dues, but once in Philadelphia they announced we'd have to vote on raising the dues from \$1 to \$1.50 a month. All my crew and most of the fellows in the meeting voted against it, but those dirty bums announced the vote was for the raise. I tore up my book. I dabbled in all kinds of labor literature, until I found some M. W. I. U. literature on board, and recognized its program. The need for real class struggle that I had felt ever since I was a steel worker in an unorganized mill."

Going to sea since 1918, James Kennedy, who ran the clothing department of the Seamen's Project, also lives in Baltimore. He began to work with the W. U. C. for public relief to unemployed seamen here three years ago. His first participation in labor action was misdirected: "I was on a ship in New York. They were going to cut our wages. The crew decided to strike. Before we walked off they had another crew on board, and we beat them up for taking our jobs." Today, however, Kennedy is the first to put down any provocative suggestion of such tactics.

Hugh McCurdy, placed on the Sub-committee soon after he shipped down from the Great Lakes last October, was not a member of the union at the time.

### CORRECTION

In the Daily Worker of Saturday, May 12, the news story headed "Long Hours Are Disregarded By U. T. W. Officials," contained an error. The news item, dated New Bedford, Mass., contains the sentence, "At the last meeting of the Textile Council (United Textile Workers) it was brought out by some of the members that the loom fixers and changer-overs in the Butler mill are working 11 hours a day and 51 hours a week, with the knowledge and approval of the Textile Council and of Batty, secretary of the loom fixers' union."

The last portion of this sentence should have read: "with the knowledge and approval of Batty, secretary of the Textile Council and (secretary) of the loom fixers' union."

The Daily Worker gives you full news about the struggle for unemployment insurance. Subscribe to the Daily Worker.

### San Francisco Lathers Strike for Higher Pay

SAN FRANCISCO—Lathers working on the new San Francisco post office building have gone on strike for \$1.25 an hour for a six-hour day. They had been receiving \$1 an hour for an eight-hour day.

### Brewery Workers Reject A.F. of L. Plea

CINCINNATI, (P. P.)—The Brewery Workers Union has rejected the proposal of the American Federation of Labor that it turn over its drivers, engineers, oilers and firemen to their respective craft unions, by a vote of 24,161 to 170. The referendum vote was announced May 14.

Whether the Brewery Workers will be expelled from the A. F. of L. remains to be seen and may furnish one of the exciting fights at the San Francisco convention in the fall.

### Drivers Strike In Minneapolis

#### Street Car Men Take Strike Vote

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 15.—The militancy of over one thousand truck drivers and gas station attendants forced the American Federation of Labor leadership of their union to support their unanimous vote to strike today.

"Among the leadership are several Trotskyite managers, including Skoglund and Dime, who are attempting to bolster up faith in the N.R.A. by telling the workers that 'Section 7a gives the right to organize and strike. The only trouble is that the employers disregard the wishes of the N.R.A.'"

The ice drivers, who are of great importance for the winning of the strike, are being kept out by the leaders.

The only demand raised is union recognition; was an improvement of conditions are sidetracked, even though some drivers get as low as nine dollars a week.

A Communist leaflet issued to the workers urged them to demand rank and file control of the strike through a broad strike committee. The leaflet warned the strikers against Labor Board conciliation, urged the renegades in control and urged the workers to raise demands for higher wages. The Communist Party is rallying the workers of mass organizations to support the strike.

Street car workers will take a strike vote tonight. Rank and file committees demand a strike be called. However, the stated policy of the A. F. of L. heads to stall any strike move may succeed, temporarily.

# Spread Strike Of St. Louis Meat Packers

## Walkout in Des Moines and Cedar Rapids for More Pay

BULLETIN

Nearly one thousand packing-house workers went on strike in Des Moines, Iowa, it is reported today. Cedar Rapids packing-house workers are already on strike.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—Two thousand, five hundred packing-house workers are on strike here today, following the decision of the meeting of 1,000 workers yesterday at the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union for a general strike in St. Louis packing plants. Mass picketing around some plants is being carried on by the strikers. Hundreds of police have been mobilized around the plants. Armour & Co., Swifts, Krey Packing Co., Laclede Packing Co., are affected by the strike. The strikers demand increased wages and a guaranteed minimum working week. The strike is spreading. Although at the strike meeting mainly workers from the small plants were represented, the strike is now being spread to the major plants. The A. F. of L. union officials delayed the strike call as long as they could. They did not call the strike at the time when 90 per cent of the workers were organized, but gave the employers six months time to stock their coilers, to lay off militants, and to lower the union membership. During this time they maneuvered with the Labor Board to prevent a strike.

The militant rank and file workers urge immediate steps to organize the workers in the Independent, the biggest plant here, which is Swift-controlled. They point out that the A. F. of L. officials are trying to wedge between the workers by telling the workers of the American Packing Co. not to strike, since they are getting a little better wage than the rest and "it is against the law to break a contract in a closed shop and strike for higher wages."

The Food Workers' Industrial Union has issued leaflets to the strikers, pledging support of their strike and calling for the election of broad strike committees in every plant, with all departments represented. The leaflet raises the demand against discrimination against Negro workers on the jobs, and for equal pay for youth workers. It calls for the 36-hour minimum guarantee, and a minimum wage of \$25 for laborers; \$35 for semi-skilled workers; with \$125 an hour for skilled workers.

# Revolutionary Way Out Is Only Road For American Working Youth

## DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U. S. A., FOR PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

The Daily Worker publishes today the first half of the Draft Resolution prepared by the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League for the National Convention of the Y.C.L., which opens June 22 in Detroit, Mich. The second half of the Draft Resolution, defining the concrete tasks and perspectives of the Y.C.L., will be published in tomorrow's Daily Worker.—Editor.

The publication of this draft resolution should initiate the widest discussion in all the units of the Young Communist League and Communist Party on the tasks of winning the working youth. Every unit of the Young Communist League, after discussing this resolution, should adopt a short resolution of its own stating its position on the resolution of the National Committee.

and making any additions or proposals it deems necessary. Copies of same should be sent to the National Committee, Young Communist League, Box 28, Station D, New York City.

Besides this main resolution, special resolutions are also being prepared on Economic Trade Union Work, on the building of the children's movement and on control tasks for the coming period.

The National Committee calls upon all Party and League members and all readers of the DAILY WORKER to carefully study the above resolution and to participate in the Y.C.L. pre-convention discussion through the columns of the DAILY WORKER.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U. S. A.

prospect of enforced idleness after graduation.

To all the youth, the "New Deal" means growing militarization and feverish preparations for a new imperialist war. More than a billion dollars have been appropriated this session of Congress to create "a navy second to none." At the same time millions of dollars have been given for airplanes, for mechanizing and motorizing the army, for the C.C. Camps, for the National Guard, C.M.T.C., etc.

"Thus," in the words of the 8th Convention of the Communist Party, "a whole generation of American youth are growing to maturity with no prospects of jobs or future under capitalism. Driven from pillar to post, refused relief, a million youth have been forced to leave home to become migrant waifs, taking food or shelter as best they can get it. Those working are constantly haunted with the possibility of unemployment, are speeded-up, are placed at the most monotonous jobs, with no prospect of ever improving their status. Even those youth of middle-class parentage who are going to college and university, and are studying to become

professionals, find themselves cast down more into the ranks of the unemployed youth. The present young generation is in the main a product of crisis conditions, is truly a generation which brutally feels the degeneration and decay of capitalist society."

### Soviet Union Main Stronghold of the World Working Class

While the capitalist world has been sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of crisis, the Soviet Union, where the workers are in power, has strengthened itself industrially, has already laid the foundations for a classless society, and has constantly improved the material well-being and cultural level of its people. The rivalry between young, robust Socialism, and old, decaying capitalism, is the main contradiction in the world today.

The Soviet Union has become the stronghold of the world working class. It is a source of inspiration to the millions of exploited youth the world over, who recognize the Soviet Union as the living example of the working class way out of the crisis and the proven superiority of the socialist economic and social system over the capitalist system.

### Youth Enter Path of Revolutionary Struggle

The growing radicalization of the working and student youth of the United States has been expressed in hundreds of struggles in the past year. Approximately 25 per cent of the one million strikers in the year 1933 were young workers. The youth were in the forefront of the demonstrations and actions of the unemployed masses and made up a large percentage of the marchers in the national and state hunger marches. Hundreds of strikes and workers have taken place in the newly formed C.C. camps. Thousands of farm youth fought evictions and foreclosures. Broader masses of Negro youth united with their white brothers, were drawn into the struggle, and the beginnings of a large mass movement was created among the young sharecroppers in the South. For the first time since the war, large masses of student youth have entered the path

of revolutionary struggle, realizing that only through the victory of the working class can they find prospects of a useful future and happiness. Thousands of working, student, and farm youth have been brought together in a united front anti-war movement. Hundreds of militant anti-war youth actions have been organized. These, together with the tens of thousands of youth demonstrators on May 1st show the readiness of the youth to struggle against war and fascism.

It is this growth of militant struggle on the part of the working class and its youth, that has forced certain concessions from the ruling class. It was the gigantic strike wave and the fear of even a greater one which forced the employers to give increases to numbers of workers. Although these increases have to a great extent been nullified by shorter hours, speed-up and higher prices, they show nevertheless the power of the working people once they organize and fight.

All of the above sharpens the contradictions of the capitalist system and intensifies the struggle between classes and states to their breaking points—bearing out the correctness of the estimation of the Communist International that the world is on the brink of "a new round of revolutions and wars."

of important strike struggles and in a few of these played leading and important parts (Trenton, Utah and New Mexico mining, Ambridge, Pittsburgh Hotel, Baltimore ship, New York radio, Philadelphia Knitgoods, etc.).

Under the leadership of the Y. C. L. struggles for unemployed youth relief were developed, and in a number of cities the system of youth discrimination was broken (Baltimore, Minneapolis). It alone raised demands for the youth in the C. C. C. and gave leadership to the strikes and revolts in these camps.

The Y.C.L. conducted a struggle for the rights of the Negro people, and organized actions of white and Negro youth against discrimination and for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

Through the application of the united front the Y.C.L. in the last year helped to develop an anti-war youth movement, has organized a whole series of anti-war conferences and actions and has in the past three years succeeded in transforming Memorial Day into a traditional day of struggle against war and fascism.

It has won considerable members from the ranks of the Y. P. S. L. It has helped to build a broad students' movement, developed the beginnings of a mass farm youth movement, built a number of cultural youth auxiliaries, and more than tripled the size of the revolutionary children's movement (4,000 to 12,000).

In spite of these improvements our League continues to lag behind not alone in the radicalization of the young workers, but also in the progress of our Party.

The main reason for this continued lagging of our League is to be found in its sectarianism, which, despite all progress, has not yet been broken. The sectarianism is a result of the existence in our ranks of open opportunism (right), and opportunism covered with "radical" phrases ("left"). Both kinds of opportunism flow from the lack of faith in the young workers and their readiness to struggle. The open opportunism is expressed in a failure to react to the grievances of the young workers; neglect of economic struggle; a hiding of the face of the League; a desire to change the character of the League from a disciplined Communist youth organization into a formalistic cultural organization. Errors in this direction were made by the National Committee in 1932 and the first part of 1933 and corrected with the aid of the Young Communist International.

Especially stubborn to root out has been the opportunism which is covered with radical phrases. There are "young Communists" who hide their fear of the young workers by loudly shouting about radicalization and revolution. But these phrases are merely used to cover up a re-

sistance to doing the hard day to day work without which successful revolution is impossible. These comrades would sooner stay in their narrow sects than go among the youth still under the influence of the enemy. They talk revolution, but resist entering and working within the trade unions under reactionary leadership. They resist going into the C.C.C. camps. They think that because they live in a revolutionary period that it is unimportant, unnecessary for them to work within the Y's and Settlement Houses, to organize sport and cultural activity, etc.

It must be clear to every Y. C. L. member to every young worker who wants to become a tried and true Communist—a young Bolshevik—that without working in the trade unions, in the C.C.C. camps, in organizations, without leading the every-day struggle for the economic needs of the young workers, without learning to utilize a variety of forms and methods (cultural, social, sports) for organizing the youth, all talk of transforming our League into a broad mass organization, the leader of the majority of the working-class youth, remains only talk. And loud talk, without action, is one of our greatest enemies, because it covers up the opportunists, those who deviate from Communist principles—those who in practice hold our organization back.

The ones responsible for this situation are not the new young workers who enter the League with enthusiasm and make up the bulk of our membership, but a part of the leading cadres who have not turned the entire League out against the youth, and have not activated every single Y. C. L. member on the basis of participation in the daily class struggle.

"The Y. C. L. must mobilize all its forces, energy and initiative for the struggle against the chauvinist and nationalist propaganda of the capitalist class. This requires from the Y. C. L. that it should increasingly propagate Leninist revolutionary teachings among the broadest strata of the youth as well as intensify the struggle for the smallest economic demands of the youth and against their compulsory fascistization and militarization." (Resolution of January Plenum of Young Communist International.)

This means that every Y. C. L. member must work among the young workers first of all in the shops. This means that Y. C. L.ers must not shrink work in the unions under reactionary leadership (A. F. of L.), in the forced labor camps and in the mass youth organizations controlled by the capitalist class. This means that the whole League, and first of all every unit, must conduct a policy of concentration for winning the young workers in the decisive war industries (steel, marine, coal and auto) as our major task.

(To Be Continued)

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### Jurisdictional Fight of A. F. L. Officials Ignores Workers

I. L. G. W. U. and U. T. W. Fight for Power, but Pay No Heed to Rank and File Demands

By a Needle Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—At a membership meeting of Local 155 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, held recently in Webster Hall, it was reported that Mr. Dubinsky sent the first vice-president of the International, Mr. Ninfo, into our local to supervise it and establish "law and order."

There has been great dissatisfaction among the workers in our local. Immediately after the general strike last summer, wage cuts, discrimination and discharges took place in the shops. Many of the gains made during the strike were gradually wiped out, and the officials have not done anything to stop it. They were instead engaged in a costly jurisdictional fight with the United Textile Workers of America, another A. F. of L. union. The workers were beginning to complain and to fight against the rotten conditions in the shops. It is to smash the revolt and militancy of the workers that Mr. Ninfo was brought in, but at the last meeting he got his answer.

When the workers demanded that the problems now existing in the trade be discussed, he insisted that nothing will be taken up at the meeting except the question of whether one or more officials will go to the National Convention in Chicago. When he said that whether the workers like it or not, he is going to rule the meeting and will not allow any other discussion, the workers booed him and showed their hatred toward him and his fascist methods.

And when in spite of his threats to the militant workers a rank-and-file worker got up and pointed out the seriousness of the situation in the knit goods trade, when the agreements with the bosses will soon expire and the existence of three unions in the trade will make it difficult to put up an effective struggle against the bosses, and when he urged unity in the coming strike for one united militant leadership, he was enthusiastically accepted and he got a tremendous applause. In spite of the efforts of the officials to stop him, the sympathy of the majority of the workers and the strong mobilization of the Rank-and-File Opposition

Group, helped the worker to speak to the very end.

I see now, more clearly than ever before, the necessity of strengthening the Opposition Group and to help them in their fight against the bureaucratic A. F. of L. leaders, for democracy in our union; for exemption of dues-paying for the unemployed members and for the maintenance of union conditions in the shops. Every sincere and militant member of our local should join in this fight with the Opposition Group.

### Three Metal Shops Strike in New York

NEW YORK—Two hundred sixty workers of three metal shops are out on strike under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in New York for higher wages and union recognition.

The strike of 150 workers of the Weibull Stove Co. at 57-46 Flushing Ave., Maspeth, L. I., has entered its second week. Five workers who were arrested are back on the picket line and the trial of three workers will come up on May 21 on the charge of assault.

Forty workers of the Sanitary Daisy and 80 workers of the Yankee Metal are also striking for a union agreement and a 20 per cent wage increase, and time and a half for overtime.

#### NOTE

We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in these industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

The dictatorship of the proletariat must be a State that embodies a new kind of democracy, for the proletarians and the dispossessed; and a new kind of dictatorship, against the bourgeoisie—Lenin.

## How Clothing Bosses Use System of Classification To Cut Workers' Pay

### A. C. W. Officials in Struggle for Big Expense Accounts

By a Needle Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—On Friday, May 4, I attended a meeting of Local 32 (vest makers) of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. I am sure that everyone knows about the convention that opened this week in Rochester. Our local elected five delegates.

On the day of the election, four trucks or buses of workers were brought down from out of town to vote.

The local is divided into three groups: The Mount group, the Stein group and a group that is called the rank and file. The Mount group gets the cake for the dirty job they pulled off. But this wouldn't be so bad. They had the nerve to put up a fight that lasted till one o'clock in the morning, demanding more money than the executive board decided, which was \$125. They claimed that wasn't enough money for them to have a good time on. None of these delegates claimed that they were going to the convention for any other reason.

A resolution was brought in for the elected delegates to propose to the convention that exempt stamps should be issued the workers that are unemployed. This resolution was brought in by the rank and file workers, which was very just and human. When workers have no work and are lacking food, milk for their children, they should not have to pay dues. This is the elected gang fought against. When one of our brothers died and three carriages were taken for the funeral, the managers, Mr. Reich and the rest of the gang fought bitterly against it. "If they want joy-rides, let them pay for it," they said.

Now the executive is paying Mr. Reich \$75 to go to the convention. Workers, members of the Amalgamated! Wake up! Take an interest in your union. Come to your local meetings and put a stop to these two gangs! Both of them are fighting for power at your expense. They have nothing to offer to the workers in general. Come to the meetings and side with the ones who are always fighting to improve the conditions of the workers.

### Change Grades from High to Low To Cover Up Reduction in Wages

By a Needle Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—For the last 10 years I worked, with almost fanatical zeal against an evil which, for lack of a better name I called the bargaining system. I referred to it sometimes as the European bargaining system, because it was in fashion there on a large scale. The large majority of immigrants continued this practice on their arrival in this country.

The chief evil of the bargaining system is that the bosses used it to reduce the worker's wages. It was also instrumental in creating a feeling of jealousy and discrimination among the workers, directly and indirectly.

In the slack period the bosses would tell the workers that they could have all the work they wanted, provided they would allow a reduction on their wages. Or else they would tell the workers that the reason why other shops are working more than they do is because those other shops are making the same grade of work for less money. The workers, even in union shops, with or without the union's consent, would take the hint, and allow a reduction in the hope that they would have more work as a result. This happened for a week or two. Then slack again.

Standard System Installed

I proposed that the bargaining system should be abolished and that in its place should prevail a standard system of prices for the respective grades in the same trade or industry.

About a year ago the standard system was put into practice by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. They divided the work into three grades, good, middle and cheap line. Each shop, under an agreement with the union, had to pay the price fixed for the respective grades.

And now the managers of the union report, in articles published recently in the press, that the standard system is a success and that they are satisfied with the results.

But the workers have a different story to tell about this new system. They claim that since the standard or classification system is in operation, the bosses stopped making the good line; or rather the good line is made as the middle or cheap line. In other words, they reduce the worker's wages by mixing the grades from high to low.

The workers should be on guard not only against the above practice but also against a similar evil that

may arise as a result of the classification system. The following happened in the single-pants trade, cotton line, and will happen on the better line as well, if the workers are not going to be on guard against it.

#### Pocket-makers Attacked

Until about a year ago, there were frequent reductions in a certain shop in the cotton line, as elsewhere. Finally the boss himself admitted that he could not cut anymore. But that was only as far as the lower sections were concerned. The pocket-making section which includes highly skilled workers, was not included. He thought that these workers could still stand another reduction.

Before informing the workers that he would exact a reduction, the boss would call one worker from each operation and inform him about it.

He selected one who did not have the courage to say no.

Following this the boss said that he would use a special machine which would sew and cut the back-pockets at the same time. Now this was only a trick to get another reduction on the same section, for this machine is no longer used on this work and if used would not save any labor or expenses. But the boss got what he wanted, perhaps more. The reduction amounted to about one dollar per day for each pocket-maker.

What was done by this one worker and his shrewd boss has not yet been done by the union and the N. R. A. The prices paid in this shop and on this particular section were copied by the rest of the shops in this same trade. This operation, the most important and most difficult, is now also the most underpaid. And the union and the N. R. A. refuse to do anything about it.

Now, there is a lesson in the above for the workers.

The classification of grades and prices is a good thing to avoid reductions in wages and discrimination. But you, the workers, not your leaders or your bosses of the N. R. A., will have to stand guard so that it will work for you and not against you.

In connection with the classification system remember the experience you had with the Unemployment Insurance, if it may be called that, in the Amalgamated. Unemployment Insurance is good for you. But you allowed them to make a racket out of it. The machine men and the politicians get the money which rightfully belongs to you. If you will leave the classification system entirely in the hands of your leaders you will live to regret it just as you do the Unemployment Insurance scheme.

### Jail 25 Furniture Workers in Boston For Picketing Shop

Get 20 Days for Defying an Injunction; Rush Protests

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—Twenty-five furniture workers were sentenced yesterday to 20 days in Charles St. jail upon refusal to accept probation when they were found guilty by a jury, of the charge of scuffling and loitering. They were each ordered to pay a ten-dollar fine, but they refused in a body. As a result they were sentenced to jail to serve a term equal to the amount.

Four of the defendants and Burke of the I.L.D., acted as attorneys. All five of the defense counsel argued today, insisting on an exposure of the attack on the rights of the workers. Despite every effort of Prosecutor Campbell and Judge George Hayes to silence the truth, the alliance between the employers and the police court was clear and evident.

This is an historic case in the fight against injunctions. A big campaign is now being started by the I.L.D. to free the 25 men, and also Gilbert, previously sentenced by Judge Hammond for refusal to give up his right to picket.

Address all protests against this injustice to Judge George Hayes, District Attorney Foley, and Judge Hammond, all at the Pemberton Square Court, Boston, Mass. Also Mayer Mansfield and Governor Ely should be flooded with protests and demands for the immediate freedom of these 25 men.

### Conditions Grow Worse for Jobless in South Carolina

By a Worker Correspondent

COLUMBIA, S. C.—I am thinking about some of the conditions in South Carolina. In the present conditions in South Carolina, the workers cannot exist much longer. I am, myself, trying to struggle for my own conditions, but the workers, black and white, are not united. For that reason we are not putting up a good fight, but I am trying to work out a campaign to get the unemployed together.

I am working out an application for relief and to begin a city-wide unemployment movement. This registration card says that we demand free food, clothes and shelter for the unemployed workers and further demand the stoppage of evictions and immediate work or relief from the F. E. R. A. for the starving people.

Fellow workers and friends, I am so badly hit, and then I've been evicted from my home, but I am trying to do the best I can.

I also want to talk about the War Program in the South. The camp is rushing to get ready for June. Camp Jackson will be ready to place 3,200 soldiers in camp, and they are busy all the time.

### 20 Strike in Phila. Cigar Shop Against \$8 a Week Wages

By a Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At the Bazar Shop 22 are out on strike now for a 20 per cent increase in wages and better sanitary conditions. The average wage is \$8 a week, 10 hours a day and five and a half days work.

The boss has just ordered a machine to make bunches. Before this the cigars were entirely hand-made. This machine will likely throw some of us out of work. As yet there are no scabs working there, because it is very hard to find Cubans to scab. Most of the workers are Cuban or of Cuban descent. Five of the workers read the Daily Worker. They are very class-conscious, having been in many struggles in Tampa, Fla., belonging to the Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union there.

**Paid Enough Rent to Buy the House, But Now Face Eviction Notice**

By a Worker Correspondent

LANCASTER, Pa.—At least eight of us families have lived in the homes of the landlord A. B. Rote for many years. Some of us have lived and paid rent enough to almost pay what the house is worth, but because of this horrible depression, with most of us out of work for a long time, we were not able to meet our rent this last month. My little doc, our landlord, care about our misery, and so a day ago Mr. A. B. Rote came down to Cherry Alley and gave us notice that "all of you must be out by the 10th of May. If you are not out by the 10th, I will sell you out and collect all of my back rent." (This includes a widow woman with 4 children who have lived on relief for 3 years.)

When I went up to the Community and asked Mrs. Kramer what I am to do with the \$5.30 pay I got, she said, "You buy food for the family, and never mind the rent."

My last pay amounted to \$4.40. I had to buy food for the wife and kiddies. My job is gone. I don't know where the next one is coming from, or whether it will come at all.

### PARTY LIFE Cleveland I.L.D. Fails to Fight Against White Chauvinism

Did Not Organize Negro Workers Because of Failure to Understand Negro Question

By SAM STEIN

Secretary, Cleveland Dist., I. L. D.

In Jan., 1934, the Cleveland I. L. D. could not record one functioning branch of the I. L. D. in Scoville, Cleveland's Harlem, where 75,000 Negro workers live; this, after the I. L. D. for three years had stayed the hand of the executioner raised against the Scottsboro boys and from its inception nearly ten years ago, had waged a relentless wage-cutting campaign against the terror of the bosses which is sharpest against the Negro people.

Why hasn't the I.L.D. entrenched itself organizationally among the Negro masses of Cleveland?

Aside from organizational weakness, I believe the chief cause must be attributed to the failure of the I. L. D. to put into life the above quoted resolution of the World Congress on Tasks of the I. L. D. in Work Among the Negroes.

It has not been a mere campaign against white chauvinism, open and concealed, its most dangerous form. Nor has the district leadership of the past two years had a proper realization of the importance of Negro work. For a correct understanding of the situation, we must look only to events of a few years ago. Two years ago, one of the most disgusting open expressions of this poisonous boss class ideology occurred when the National Convention of the I. L. D. convened in Cleveland. The local committee in charge of housing the delegates plainly marked the sleeping accommodations cards, Negro and white, showing that Negroes and Negroes are not wanted as lodgers. The Convention severely condemned the district leadership at that time for this and the district pledged to correct itself and launch a powerful educational campaign and struggle against white chauvinism. This never materialized.

A short time afterward, a Negro girl was raped by several white men. Not only did the district leadership fail to mobilize the I. L. D. to help to the defense of the girl on its own initiative, but it did nothing after receiving directives to start a mass campaign to force the prosecution of the fiends who attacked the girl.

At a meeting of the present district bureau, after taking up various angles of our work, we came to the question of work in the Scoville section. There was a discussion of the importance of Negro work. A proposal was made that a small headquarters be opened in the Scoville section and that one of the leading comrades be assigned to this territory.

"What do you want to do, organize only the Negroes?" was the question of Comrade M., who has been in the I. L. D. and Party for many years. This despite the World Congress I. R. A. resolution that "A special drive for a recruiting of new members among the Negro masses must be organized."

This at a time when the I. L. D. did not have one single regular dues paying member out of five hundred who was a Negro.

When the question of fighting white chauvinism was sharply raised at a functionaries meeting, Comrade M. stated, "As far as white chauvinism goes, we know about it, it exists everywhere, in every district of the I. L. D." This comrade did not say a word about the working class duty of every I. L. D. member and all workers to fight this boss class theory which is consciously spread among the workers to divide the ranks.

I can readily see that the district leadership of the I. L. D. for the past two years has suffered from a lack of understanding of the Negro question. Further, it is clear that in the leadership there is a rotten opportunist underestimation of the importance of work among the Negro masses, and opportunist capitulation before white chauvinism, as the last incident shows.

Now with such a condition in the leadership, it is not surprising to

find a reflection of this line in the rank and file. Recently, when a Negro comrade came to an affair given by an I. L. D. branch, he was denied admittance.

"If you come in, everyone will run out," he was told. An I. L. D. member was at the door.

The incident was immediately reported to the District Bureau. A committee of two from the bureau went to the branch and investigated the matter. The branch members were highly indignant and bitter against the comrade who had denied the Negro worker admittance to the hall.

The gully comrade, whose hours of work are irregular—sometimes days and sometimes nights—was not present. It was voted that he be called into the district where a committee would investigate thoroughly the facts of the case and take suitable action. The comrade did not come on the date agreed upon because of his work. However, he met the Negro comrade he had barred from the affair and said that he had acted purely on his own volition and that he still believed in the rightness of his actions. The matter was then again brought up at the bureau and the question of action in the matter was discussed. It met with a subtle form of resistance. However, we are now proceeding to act on this question in a firm, unsentimental, working class manner.

We are now beginning to make a turn away from the rotten line which has marked the work of the Cleveland I. L. D. in the work among the Negro masses. The Jim-Crowism of Mother Wright, the mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, was immediately answered by the district with a tremendous demonstration before Mills' restaurant, which resulted in the smashing of the long established segregation of this well-known restaurant. Two branches of the I. L. D. have been formed in the Scoville section, and a third branch is in the process of formation. One of the bureau members, realizing her lack of understanding on the Negro question, is now taking up a course at the Workers School on this subject. Under the leadership of the District I. L. D., a delegation will present a resolution to the City Council demanding the enactment of a city ordinance forbidding Jim-Crowism in any public establishment—the punishment for violation for this law to be revocation of license. Also a resolution will be presented to the City Council calling for the condemnation of Congress for its maintenance of Jim-Crowism in the House of Representatives restaurant. At nearly every Bureau meeting the work in Scoville is on the agenda.

All these actions, however, will not result in any gains being made by our district among the Negro people if we do not take the resolution of the World Congress which was quoted at the beginning of this article, get it off paper and put it into action.

The following should be done:

1. The barring of the Negro comrade from the affair by an I. L. D. member must be made the central point of the struggle against chauvinism in our district. It must be raised to the highest political level.
2. A powerful educational campaign on the Negro question must immediately be launched throughout the district.
3. At the same time we must combat nationalism fostered among the Negro masses by the Negro misleaders.

**Join the Communist Party**

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

Name .....

Street .....

City .....



### In the Home

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION BROUGHT WOMEN FREE AND INTERESTING LIFE

One of six Russian women writing to us about their lives, Lobanova (assistant in the factory named after Lenin, and social voluntary assistant to the chairman of the Kostromski City Council), writes as follows:

I, Irada Ilmishna Lobanova, am 43 years old. I am already working 32 years in production. My life before the October Revolution was one of hardship and misery. The beggary earnings of my parents forced them to send me to work at the age of 11 in the factory of Kishin. I worked 10 1/2 hours a day.

To this heavy labor, labor beyond one's strength for beggary wages (I altogether received but 15 kopecks a day) were added all kinds of humiliations and mockery of the bosses' lickspittle assistants. These assistants not only jeered and mocked at us at the factory, but after a hard day's labor forced us to do work for them: to do their washing, polish their boots, prepare dinner, etc. Had you refused to do it—misfortune and bad luck ending in dismissal was your lot, and dismissal meant—the streets.

We lived with a family in a small room in a ramshackle house.

Only after the October Revolution did I begin to live like a human being and become a person among people. At present I am already a social voluntary assistant and a brigadier. I have 40 persons in my section. We are month after month overhauling our industrial-financial plan and have completely overcome spoilage. We work only seven hours.

My section is considered the model in our department of the factory which now bears the great name of Lenin. It was within the last two years five times awarded premiums.

From the very first days of the Revolution I have been taking an active part in social work. I began this work as a member of the Commission for Labor Protection in the factory in 1917 and now I am a member of the government of the Soviet Union. I was elected a member of the Central Committee of the U.S.S.R. and am continuing to work in the factory in my section.

Beginning from 1932 I am working as a social voluntary assistant of the Chairman of the Kostromski City Council. After my seven hours work in the factory, I go to the City Council. There I attend to four of the most important sections of its work: the Complaints Bureau, the Tax Commission, the Commission for Aiding State Credit and the Savings Bank, and the Commission of the District Military Commissariat for Class Recruitment to our glorious Red Army.

For the last three months alone, I independently handled 700 matters. Besides myself there is a patronage brigade from the factory working in the City Council. But this is not all. I, as a member of the government, deal with the applications and statements sent in by the toilers. At the factory I am working as Chairman of the Commission for judging the quality of goods produced.

### Corrects Article on Shade Factory

By a Worker Correspondent

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Am informing you of the incorrectness of a small article that appeared in the Daily Worker of Wednesday, May 3, 1934, which dealt with the lay-off at the shade factory of Claysmith & Co. in West Brighton, S. I. As far as the hourly rate was concerned, the item was true. The hours of work should have been 40 instead of 46, as reported.

The report stated that after the lay-off there were only 50 left and only temporary, out of 150 workers. That is very incorrect, inasmuch as we always have a force of about 125 workers, of which there were 40 to 50 new workers put on during a rush order which could not be handled by the permanent force under the Blue Vulture, so they were compelled to hire extra help. Naturally after the rush orders were filled, which lasted approximately six weeks, or little more, the extra help was laid off.

The leaders of the A. F. of L. were forced to take action, and after seeing that the men had tired of their no-strike policy, they hally-hoo themselves as leaders and tell the men what great leaders they are.

They have already advocated no mass picketing and keep harping on preserving the dignity of the workers.

The strike vote was carried with only one dissenting vote. The leaders told the workers that the more radical workers had been calling for a strike and now they were going to

### Hat Union Officials Blame Workers for Violations of Pact

By a Needle Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—The hat trimmers of Local 7, A. F. of L., had their special meeting May 10. A price list for 1934 was drawn up. The general sentiment was for an increase in wages due to the rapid rise in the cost of living.

After some discussion it was decided to ask for a 25 per cent increase, which would bring it up to the 1928 scale. Conditions in the shops were taken up, especially in one shop where most of the union rules were violated. Miss Teitelbaum, instead of taking steps to stop such practices in the future, threw all the blame and responsibility on the workers, calling them suckers and other names to that effect.

The writer, being a member of this union, disagrees with Teitelbaum. Such conditions exist not because the workers are suckers, but because they are terrorized in the shops. They have to learn to support each other in the shops and by such actions force the officials to support them in case of trouble.

### Don't Need Workers' Music, Says I.L.G.W. Marshal on May Day

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—Being a professional musician and sympathetic to the revolutionary working class, I decided to arrange revolutionary music for parade bands, and distribute it to the bands that were to play at the United front May Day parade. I did this with the help of a dozen bands playing for the Needle Trade Workers' Industrial Union, the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union and other workers' organizations.

As I was standing on 23rd St., a band came by playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever." I quickly rushed up to the leader and told him I could let him have music that was close to the hearts of the workers, and which would therefore be more appropriate. I was about to

### Readers' Reflections on May 1

Bridgeton, N. J.

The contents of the Daily Worker is steadily improving, but the paper still has faults (which are to be expected). One of the most glaring of these is that reports of demonstrations, strikes, etc., are too often exaggerated.

This May Day for instance the Daily Worker said: "Forty thousand in Philadelphia." Really there were more than 15,000 or 20,000 people at Rayburn Plaza. Things like this lead new readers of the "Daily" to say, "You can't believe anything they tell you." In some reports the new reader is made to feel that there will be barricades in the streets in a few days. We must be more accurate.

—D. M.

Beacon, N. Y.

I believe it is necessary to note the following correction in the report of the Beacon, May 1st demonstration.

Although there were some 100 centers armed with overripe tomatoes, they did not use them owing to the size and inspiration of the demonstration. In fact the meeting was very orderly and attentive, many workers buying the "Daily Worker" and other literature.

—Jack Ross.

Roswell, N. M.

We held our May Day demonstration here with a meeting on the courthouse plaza. About two

hundred attended, but that did not diminish us as it is the first May Day demonstration ever held in Roswell, and the workers were told the meaning of it all, and we will continue to do so.

We are going to awaken the workers of Roswell, and we are making history here each day, and putting the town on the map. You will hear from us again soon.

—H. G. R.

**THAT'S THE SPIRIT!**

New York City

Proletarian discipline played a great part in the demonstration on May Day. Sincerity plus determination were strongly evident on the face of every marching worker.

**Doctor Luttinger advises:**

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Marmola**

R. F. Brooklyn—Marmola is a dangerous nostrum because its main ingredient is powdered thyroid gland which has a powerful action on the heart and the nervous system. Besides thyroid, Marmola contains phenolphthalein, sodium chloride, bladderwrack, extractives and spirits of peppermint. Powdered thyroid should never be taken by anybody without being under the close supervision of a physician. Experienced physicians are very careful when they administer thyroid for the reduction of excessive adiposity (fat). When thyroid is given in sufficient quantities to reduce, it causes a rapid heart beat and the patient's nervous system is greatly affected. When taken indiscriminately, it has been known to have caused fatal heart attacks and exophthalmic goitre. It is dangerous and often fatal.

Furthermore, thyroid does not always succeed in reducing weight. There are many cases of adiposity which are not due to deficient thyroid secretion and which do not respond to thyroid treatment. We would advise you to have nothing to do with this dangerous "remedy," notwithstanding the statements of manufacturers to the effect that Marmola is perfectly safe.

**Sneezing After a Meal—Senna Leaves**

N. B. Brooklyn—Sneezing after a meal is of no medical significance.

**Fasting—Flaxseed Oil—Gonorrhoea**

A. P.—We did not believe that there were any people left who would attempt to cure gonorrhoea by fasting, until we had read your letter. About 25 years ago, Upton Sinclair claimed that this was possible; but he had to admit that he was wrong. You must have been reading Macfadden's "books" on the subject, which accounts for your having the disease for such a long time. We must admire, however, your courage: in spite of the fact that you fasted after your first ten-day fast, you went on another one. Now you are on a milk diet; another fallacy! You cannot cure gonorrhoea by either fasting or by drinking milk. Milk and water are beneficial in gonorrhoea, because the more fluids you drink, the more dilute your urine becomes and the larger quantity you void. The passage of large quantities of urine through the urethra helps to wash out the germs and the pus from the canal.

As to the flaxseed oil, we have never heard of it before as a cure for this disease. Now, flaxseed or olive or other oil will not do you any harm; but it cannot cure this disease.

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IN THIS column recently appeared a letter from George Cronyn, author of the novel, "Fool of Venus," in which letter friend George, who has had a background of militant struggle in the revolutionary farmers and workers movement, revealed the sad fact that he had gone mystic, passive and bourgeois-esthetic.

George Cronyn being what he is, a talented and virile person, and a man honest to the core, it was necessary to answer him. His letter was not merely a personal expression, but the voice of a large section of the intellectuals. The events of the depression have shaken many of them out of this viewpoint, but it is still a powerful negative force that holds many of the best of them in bondage.

George has written an answer to my answer, which I am printing here. I am more than glad to see that he recognized there was not a shred of personal feeling in my perhaps sharp answer to him. We cannot afford to be personal or over-sensitive in these discussions. They are not academic debates any longer, but matters of life and death.

These are days in which all of us must speak and think frankly and responsibly. Our own private fate, and the fate of the world, depends on the growth of a mature revolutionary consciousness in the world, one that is above factionalism, malice and that infantile pettiness and sabotage one finds organized, for instance, into the leadership of such a group as the "American Workers Party."

But here is George Cronyn's second letter in full:

**Jack Reed Were Alive**  
DEAR MIKE:  
Editorially in The Daily Worker you have said a number of things to which I must take exception—not because my feelings are hurt but because I believe that you misunderstand my position.

"For one thing, you have assumed that the publication of The Fool of Venus, having brought me in a 'little bunch of jack,' has reduced me to bourgeois psychology and a trust in things-as-they-are that amounts to mysticism. Nothing could be further from the truth. The jack, such as it is, assures me of little more than six months of leisure to recuperate from several years of carrying on two jobs simultaneously—that of earning a living and that of writing at my own sweet will, of anything that pleased me, whether it brought in monetary returns or not. In the latter category my book belongs.

"Now you, together with all your able associates and literati of Communism, believe that such hours stolen from the severe pressure of survival, should be devoted to—and wholly devoted to prose or poetry exemplifying the evils of the capitalist system or glorifying the heroes of the new order. With that idea I am entirely at variance. I have been, so long as I can remember—even when I carried a monkey wrench as personal defence against certain cohorts of the monied powers, or when I spoke from platforms of the old I. W. W., "I do not deny that poetry or literature in general or art may not well and even perfectly serve the needs of the proletarian cause. But they do so only when the imagination of the creator is vastly stimulated by the subject in hand, and when the imagination is not so stimulated, the result is poor stuff, whether it be proletarian or capitalistic. And if it is poor stuff, it is not worth a damn except as propaganda, and straight propaganda it will be."

"In your mention of my book you have named it 'hothouse poetry.' Perhaps it was. That period was a long time ago. But Peire Vidal, the Fool of Venus, sang in defence of the heretics of Provence at a time when being a heretic was a little more dangerous than being a Communist in Germany today. You may say that being a heretic has no meaning under economic determinism. I say, in return, that defiance of any existing predatory order is just as important in the twelfth century as in the twentieth. One cannot defy capitalism under medievalism. But one can have guts.

If you ask why I should have chosen Peire Vidal, a troubadour of the twelfth century, as the protagonist of a book, I answer that I saw in him a sort of Jack Reed of the crusades. I don't mean the John Reed as deified by the John Reed Clubs. I mean the Jack Reed I knew—poet, rebel, individualist, fighter, and not infrequently the Big Damn Fool. Jack Reed writing poetry of the sea (not propaganda); Jack Reed smashing cops in strikes; Jack Reed striding down the floor at the Third International, shaking his fist at Lenin (and being quietly steamrollered)—and Jack Reed laughing in his grave at the spectacle of his post-mortem sanctification at the foot of the Kremlin.

"If you ask me, I believe that if Jack were alive today, he would constitute the most active and dangerous minority party in Soviet Russia. Because, if capitalism needs to fear Communism, Communism will need to fear individualism. And over and above all, Jack Reed was an individualist.

"One thing more. You have linked my name with that of Hitler. Frankly, I don't see the connection. Hitler is not a mystic, nor am I. And there the similarity ends. That poisonous peanut dictator, with his absurd racial and nationalistic complexes, is no more than the dunghill cook of a decaying order. The offshot of the late war-and-treaties garbage. Why compare a dangerous madman with a harmless lunatic? And I am just lunatic enough to feel strongly that whatever is created should be created for its own sake, to justify itself on its own grounds, and not to produce social results. If social results follow as a byproduct, so much the better. The main thing is vitality.

**A Categorical Answer**  
THERE isn't much space to reply to this letter in full. So I will answer with a few categorical dogmas:

1. We are all heartily in favor of six months of leisure for George Cronyn. Every person needs some time off, occasionally, from the daily struggle, in which he can reflect, grow, study, examine himself and the world. What we ask of George is, however, that he take a little time off in these six months, and read a few of Lenin's works.

2. Hitler's brutal capitalism masks itself in a mystic ideology of race and "intuitive" dogmas. It is avowedly irrational and anti-rational. The Soviet philosophers, however, continue and deepen the rational-materialist tradition that is the foundation of science. Cronyn's first letter was a denial, on mystic grounds, of any scientific attempts towards a revolutionary change in life. He expressed the familiar bourgeois esthetic's concept of a static world, in which there can never be any real or fundamental change. I never suggested for a moment that Cronyn is even remotely a Hitlerite; he would naturally be an enemy of that form of tyranny. But today, when all philosophies are finding themselves translated into deeds, it is highly dangerous not to examine the philosophic basis of fascism, and to completely cleanse one's mind of anything that helps fascism.

3. Cronyn says, in effect, that Communist art should be good art, or it isn't good propaganda. George, this is being said a thousand times by our happily growing band of Marxist literary critics. And as a matter of fact, the first crude days are over, and Communist art in America today, is very often, good art.

4. I disagree with you on Jack Reed. There were many renegades in his own lifetime who hated Soviet Russia as much as do the Max Eastmans, Will Durants, Abe Cahans, and the like, in the present. They hated and slandered Jack Reed then, too. But Jack Reed never wavered from the first in his passionately reasoned loyalty to the Soviet revolution. You say he would be in an active and dangerous minority there today. Because he was an artist and individual, you say. Well, George, this is merely sentimental nonsense. Jack Reed had long passed beyond the Bohemian rebel stage. He wasn't "agin" anything. He was greatly "FOR" something—he was for the working-class, and for a Soviet world. Jack Reed, alive today, would be standing with Maxim Gorky, who is also an artist and individual. Why do you think Communism crushes the individual artist? The experience of myself, and of hundreds of others I know, is that Communism, rightly understood, deepens and disciplines and matures every slight talent one may possess.

And with this I must close. May you enjoy your vacation, George, and if you haven't the address of the Workers' Bookshop, it is 50 E. 13th St., and you can get a fine variety of books and pamphlets on all these matters. I'll bet a red apple you haven't had time to eat up before this. Good luck.

## The World of the Theatre

"The Milky Way"  
Reviewed by  
WILLIAM FUCHS  
"The Milky Way" at the Cort Theatre, is of the Saturday Evening Post species. It is what is known as a "gag" comedy. One character remarks upon something or other and a wise-crack is always forthcoming as an answer. As wise-cracks go, some of them are good in this thing and some would be laughed at by an idiot. One of them is particularly vulgar and naturally it was rewarded with the heartiest applause by the strictly "Broadway" audience which was present when this pundit was.

The story opens with a middle-weight champion who is knocked out in a street brawl by his own trainer and who suffers by the consequent publicity, which credits a sissified milk-wagon driver with performing the ceremony. This milk-wagon driver is a scientific ducker; and when he ducks on a later occasion the champ and his manager are knocked out, again by the trainer. The publicity is again heart-breaking. So the plot unwinds itself. The play, however, does not take itself seriously.

Hugh O'Connell is the milk-wagon driver and Leo Donnelly is his manager. The acting serves its purpose. The play is obviously intended for the movies. It's a lot better, nevertheless, than many of its kind on Broadway now.

**Creative Workers Will Demand Federal Help at Mass Meeting**  
NEW YORK.—Actors, painters, musicians, writers, dancers and singers will unite in a mass demonstration demanding Federal creative work at the City College Auditorium at 8 p. m., Friday, May 18. Programs are being formulated by several well known artists. These will be compared at the meeting and the best points used for a platform. After that, the meeting will be turned into a public forum.

**Theatre Group Will Show Revolutionary Plays Sunday Evening**  
NEW YORK.—At the National Festival of the Worker's Theatres held in Chicago last month, the hundreds of worker's theatres represented there agreed to give beneficial performances for their official organ, The Theatre Magazine, during the week of May 20-May 27, the proceeds to be used to improve New Theatre and widen its influence throughout America.

On Sunday evening, May 20, a number of N. Y. Theatre groups are giving a benefit performance entitled "New Theatre Night" at the Civic Repertory Theatre, W. 14 St. and Sixth Ave. Six new revolutionary plays will be given. The group represented include The Theatre Collective, The Workers' Laboratory Theatre, The Unity Theatre and The R. P. A. Players. Maria Tartar will sing revolutionary songs. George Sklar, co-author of "Stevodore" and "Peace on Earth," will be Master of Ceremonies.

All worker's organizations desirous of buying blocks of seats will be given a special rate. Tickets which are priced from 25 cents to 75 cents are now on sale at Civic Repertory Box Office, Worker's Book Store, and New Theatre, 5 E. 19 St.

**Joseph Brodsky To Speak in Chicago**  
CHICAGO.—Joseph Brodsky, Defense Attorney for the Scottsboro Boys and National Recording Secretary of the International Workers Order, will appear at the Ashland Auditorium on Sunday, May 20, the day of the celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of this workers' fraternal order. In addition to other well known speakers, there will be a colorful concert of national songs and dances with all the language sections of the Order participating. The Youth Section will present a mass concert and the Junior Section will take part in a mass chorus.

**TUNING IN**  
7:00 P. M.—WEAP—Baseball Resume  
WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Friek  
WAB—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch  
WAB—Gene and Glenn—Sketch  
7:15—WEAP—Gene and Glenn—Sketch  
WOR—Dance Music  
WIZ—Speeding Wheels of Prosperity  
Happy Tipper  
WAB—Just Plain Bill—Sketch  
7:30—WEAP—Lillian Buckman, Soprano  
WOR—Ethel Fletcher, Soprano  
WIZ—Yvette Ruzal, Soprano  
WAB—Armburster Orchestra  
WAB—The Goldbergs—Sketch  
WOR—True Stories of the Sea—Sketch  
WIZ—Sketch—Max Barr, Bowser  
WAB—Bookie Carter, Commentator  
8:00—WEAP—Jack Pearl, Comedian  
WOR—Dance Orchestra  
WAB—Man from the Morgue—Sketch  
WAB—Rich Orchestra  
8:15—WAB—Easy Aces—Sketch  
8:30—WEAP—Wayne King Orchestra  
WOR—Lonny Ranger—Sketch  
WIZ—Maple City Four  
WAB—Everett Marshall, Baritone  
WIZ—Lopsy Orchestra  
9:00—WEAP—Bartholomew Singers  
WOR—Italics—E. Stokes Lott Jr.  
WIZ—Ray Kent's Cuckoo  
WAB—Nino Martini, Tenor; Kostelansky Orchestra  
9:30—WOR—Success—Harry Balkin  
WIZ—Lopsy Orchestra  
WAB—Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen, Comedy  
9:45—WOR—Dramatized News  
10:30—WEAP—Billie Holiday, Male Trio  
WIZ—Lopsy Orchestra  
WAB—Dramatic Sketch  
WOR—Current Events—E. Read  
10:45—WOR—Other Americans—Edward Tomlinson  
WOR—Robinson Orchestra  
WIZ—Denny Orchestra; Harry Richmond, Songs  
WAB—Albert Spalding, Violin; Conard and Tibbatts, Baritone; Joan Field, 17-year-old Violinist  
11:00—WEAP—Ferdinando Orchestra  
WOR—Walker, Moonbeam Trio  
WIZ—Pickens Sisters, Songs  
WAB—Nick Louns, Songs

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

held on Sunday, May 20th, at 8 P. M. Mattilda Robbins will speak on "The Workers and the N. R. A."

**Workers' Schools**  
By A. MARKOFF  
There has been practically no discussion on our press regarding the methods employed in the teaching at the Workers' Schools. Yet, it is a very important problem which must be solved in a satisfactory manner if we are to make our work fruitful.

There are two questions we must answer in connection with this problem:

1. How much ground should we attempt to cover in a given period of time? The correct orientation on this question is especially important; here we have erred very much in all our schools, in the evening courses as well as in the full-time training schools.

One general rule must be observed, not to tax the students too much. The average human mind can absorb only a small amount of knowledge in a given unit of time. Even when we deal with the student type, those who do not work in shops and factories, those who are accustomed to study, have had their minds trained, etc., even there the amount of theory that they can absorb is limited. The limit is still greater when our students are workers who come to the school after a day of hard work, with the speed-up and super exploitation in the factories, shops and mills. The worker-student is fatigued before he comes into the class.

Our aim therefore, must be to concentrate on one or two major points in the subject matter. We try to clear up these points dealing with them from every possible side, linking it up with the concrete conditions and problems the students are faced with. It is useless to try to cram into the minds of the students a lot of material, for most of our efforts go wasted. The proverbial teacher described by Charles Dickens stands in the class ready to "pour imperial gallons of wisdom and facts" into the heads of his pupils. Our instructors are there not to pour wisdom, but to make sure that certain important questions are cleared up so that the student coming out of the class feels that he understands the points discussed, that he will be able to transmit it to other workers in his own language, that he will be able to apply the knowledge gained to the problems facing him in his practical daily struggles.

In this respect we should always remember what Comrade Lenin used to say: "Better little, but better." The teacher, therefore, in planning his lesson should develop questions around two and sometimes even one major point in the hour or hour and a half at his disposal. Whether there is a general outline on the subject or not the instructor must plan his lesson carefully.

The second question, What should be the methods of presentation of the subject in the class and how can the students be best involved in the discussion of the subject, will be discussed later.

We again call on the comrades engaged in this work to contribute articles for this column. We do not want to monopolize the space. Send your articles to A. Markoff, 35 E. 12th St., Room 301, New York City. (This column appears every Tuesday.)

## "When Negro, White Unite in Struggle"



Noted and brilliant Soviet actor, Merited Artist of the Republic, who plays the role of the munition king in "Marionettes," the new Soviet talkie now playing at the Acme Theatre.

Yesterday Paul Peters described his five years in industry and the experience which went into the making of "Stevodore," now playing at the Civic Repertory Theatre in New York. Today Peters continues the story of labor battles in which Negro and white workers joined hands in struggle.

In January, 1933, Peters relates, several thousand Negro and white steel workers in Fairfield, Ala., marched together to the city hall and forced the town council to revoke an ordinance banning black and white meetings. Following this, the foundation of a non-Jim-Crow union was laid.

Peters asserts that the "drawing of black and white into the same organization has been especially successful among the unemployed in the South. Mixed demonstrations for relief have been held in such cities as Chattanooga, Birmingham, New Orleans, and Atlanta. In Birmingham a demonstration of Negroes and whites was led by Angelo Herndon, 20-year-old Negro, who is facing a term of 18-20 years on a Georgia chain gang." And he calls attention to the present bitter struggle of Negro and white miners in Alabama to show the growing unity of black and white.

Peters points to the heroic fight of the members of the Sharecroppers Union to prove the authenticity of the last act in "Stevodore." He recounts that "when Negroes attempted to protect their mules against seizure by the sheriff near Camp Hill, Ala., they were set upon by a posse and shot down, and Cliff James, leader of the sharecroppers, later died from gunshot wounds. As in 'Stevodore,' they shot back in self-defense. A man hunt then followed and the entire Negro community was terrorized. The most significant development in this incident, however, was the action of the white share-croppers in the neighborhood who hid the fleeing Negroes from the sheriff's posse."

The chief sources from which he and George Sklar drew material for "Stevodore," Peters reveals, were the so-called "race-riots" in East St. Louis and Chicago in 1919. "The match that kindled the East St. Louis killings," he asserts, "was just such an event as is dramatized in the first scene of 'Stevodore.'"

Peters, who was a student at the University of Chicago at the time, witnessed the 1919 "riots."

Peters has never visited the Soviet Union, but he is tremendously interested in the Soviet theatre. "I have read the 'Armored Train,' 'Red Rust,' and other Soviet plays, and there is something in the technique of these plays that American revolutionary playwrights can learn from," he said.

There are two main aspects to the criticism of "Stevodore" by the capitalist press: dramatic critics, Peters says. One is that the play is "naive," and the other that the play is "melodramatic."

In reply Peters counters that "the sheer struggle for bread, the struggle for the simple essentials of life, is always 'naive.' "As for being melodramatic: "A class-struggle play must necessarily be melodramatic. You can't have a strike without clubbings and shootings by the bosses' police."

The bourgeois critics are simply shocked and frightened by working-class struggle, but refuse to admit it, Peters insists.

"In the Soviet Union that's the way they write plays—and they do it unabashed. This has given writers like myself the greatest moral support in facing the attacks (often hidden by sweet words of faint praise) of the bourgeois critics."

Critics Learn a Lesson  
Unlike their attitude to the Theatre Union's previous play, "Peace on Earth," the reaction of the critics to "Stevodore" has been more favorable. "Just the good old mass pressure is what did it," Peters says. "They saw how the workers and their organizations are supporting our theatre, and the critics simply had to change their tune."

The Theatre Union differs from all previous workers' theatres in that it is not merely a workers' theatre, in that the latter was not specifically interested in a workers' audience; its prices were not geared to a workers' audience, and it did not seek the support of workers through their unions and mass organizations.

Like other working class organizations, the Theatre Union is by no means free of financial troubles. In spite of the fact that more than 125,000 persons saw "Peace on Earth" (12,000 unemployed saw it free), the play never paid production costs. Running expenses for "Stevodore" amounts to \$3,500 a week, although there is none of the Broadway pyramid overhead, and executives of the theatre get less than the actors, with some of the former working for nothing.

The next production of the Theatre Union will probably be a satirical musical show to be called "The Fourteenth Street Revue." For one thing, it will reveal—perhaps to the chagrin of some who shall be nameless—that humor, too can serve as a class weapon.

## DARK ARRIVAL

By ARNOLD SUNDDAARD  
IT'S not an easy thing delivering babies in the dark, or even with a feeble candle spluttering by the bedside, or a kerosene lamp burning weakly on the chair. The days of grace for paying the gas and light bill were gone long past. Sam Nolan was used to reading old papers by the window until the sun went down. Revolution in Austria. Dog-show puddles. Wear gold bracelets. Such were the things he read while he wondered if the baby would be coming in the dark.

A Negro feels conspicuous in a spacious waiting room at the gas and light office. Sam Nolan felt conspicuous anyhow with the clicking of the typewriters, the secretaries walking in and out, and the heavy carpet hardly giving him a place to put his feet down comfortably. But they had shunted him from clerk to clerk and now he waited in fright to see Mr. Davis who was managing director.

He said all he should see Mr. Davis because he was interested in the human side of things. Of course not, they told him, a baby can't be born in the dark. But you've got a month yet so don't worry. It isn't such a bad world after all. And then he went into the office. Mr. Davis offered him a cigar. Davis was a fine man. Davis, no race prejudices about him. Of course you understand my position in this thing, Nolan. It's an odd request to ask for light when your bill is five months due. I know you only want light while the baby is born, but I think you ought to see the charities first. They handle those things, you know. Tell them I sent you. You can use my name, Nolan.

At the charities they smiled.  
Well, if Mr. Davis sent you I think we can fix you up with a job. That way you'll be earning it yourself. It's not a bad job. You'll be cutting weeds in the park. We're cutting weeds with C. W. A. funds.  
They cut weeds in the winter in the park. It's the kind of thing to give a man morale and put him on his feet this cutting weeds through the snow. But Sam Nolan froze his hands because they didn't furnish gloves. Then they sent him to the clinic.

Well, where's your money? If you can't pay a quarter you've got to see Miss Bowen. Charity patients go through that door. Here, don't forget your card. Next, please.  
The next day with frozen hands he cut the weeds. They didn't remember him when he went to the gas office after the first pay day.

I'm sorry, but you owe for five months. You'll have to pay that before we can turn on your meter. Well, that's enough for one month. Now please don't argue, there are others waiting. Don't hold up the line.  
The lights were still out and it was very dark when the baby came. The doctor came and the student nurse came.  
Where's the light? Don't this switch work? What, no light? How about the lamp? All out of kerosene? Get an extension and hook it up from the hall. Let the landlord pay for the light.  
Sam broke into the cellar and got a long extension. He screwed it into the hall socket and brought the lamp to the bedside. The doctor and the student nurse were bending over Sam's wife.  
Get some warm water. Quick. There ain't no gas, either.  
Sam held the light while his wife writhed in labor.  
The landlord came walking down the hall and saw the cord in the socket. For crisis sake, what the hell's goin' on here. He ripped the cord loose and the light went out over the bed.  
The doctor shouted. Hey, leave that goddam light on.  
It was a few minutes before the plug was in the socket and the light shone over the bed.  
The doctor went to Sam. He looked at him and then returned to his satchel. The kid's dead, he said, from strangulation.  
Sam held the light.  
Mr. Davis was right. A baby can't be born in the dark, he admitted. A guy's gotta have light. A guy's gotta have light.

## WHAT'S ON

**Wednesday**  
DEBATE—Resolved that the League of Nations Court and Diplomatic Procedure Cannot Avert War. Speakers: Clark M. Eichelberger says it can. Clarence Hathaway says it cannot. Town Hall, 115 W. 43rd St. Adm. 5c.

SOVIET MOVIE "Road to Life" will be shown at Washington Heights Workers Center, 4646 Broadway, cor. 170th Street, 8:30 p. m. Adm. 25c.

OPEN FORUM "The Strike Wave in the U. S. and Why No Strikes in Soviet Russia." Mt. Eden Bldg. F.S.U., 1401 Jerome Ave., cor. 170th St., 8:30 p. m. Adm. free.

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING Film and Photo League, 12 E. 17th St., 8:30 p. m.

LECTURE on "War or Peace and the Peace Policy of the U.S.S.R." by Alfred Morris, Prospect Mansion, 722 Prospect Ave., 8:30 p. m. Audiences Lower Bronx Bldg. F.S.U.

A MOCK TRIAL arranged by David Schiffman. Dancing and refreshments. Adm. free. Audiences, Tom Mooney Bldg. F.S.U.

## stevodore

THEATRE UNION PRESENTS  
The Season's Outstanding Dramatic Hit  
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 165 W. 14 St., Eves. 8-8:45. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:45-3:00-3:30-4:00-4:30-5:00-5:30-6:00. No Tax.

**GILBERT & SULLIVAN** STAR CAST  
This Week—"Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury"  
Next Week—"THE MINKARD"  
MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 46th St. Eves. 8:30-9:00 to 12:00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 5:00 to 8:15-9:00.

**HIPPONDROME OPERA**  
Pasquale Amato, Director  
TONIGHT 8:30.....CARMEN  
FR. EVE.....LA TRAVIATA  
(-25c-35c-55c-83c-99c incl. tax.)  
HIPPODROME, 6 AV. 43d St. VAN 3-4256

**theatre ball**  
by Theatre Collective and Vanguard  
dance  
From 9 to Morning  
2 bands  
Harlem's Hottest Jazz Bands  
program  
BILL ROBINSON, ETIA MOTON, MABA TARTER, acts from COTTON CLUB REVUE, SHOCK TROUPE, WORKERS LABORATORY THEATRE, VANGUARD THEATRE COLLECTIVE and many others.  
LEIGH WHITPER, Master of Ceremonies

**SAVOY**  
LENOX AVE.  
140th and 145th St.  
ADMISSION 15 CENTS

**DO You Believe What You READ?**  
BEHIND the HEADLINES from 1886 to 1934  
Friday Eve. May 18th, 8:15 P. M.  
Admission 25 Cents  
at John Reed Club 430-6th Avenue  
Auspices PRESS LEAGUE

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 FEDERAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)  
 "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"  
 FOUNDED 1924  
 PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE  
 COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 15TH  
 STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4 - 7 9 5 4.  
 Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.  
 Washington Bureau: Room 554, National Press Building,  
 14th and F St., Washington, D. C.  
 Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.  
 Telephone: Dearborn 3951.  
 Subscription Rates:  
 By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$5.00;  
 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents.  
 Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00;  
 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.  
 By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.  
 WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1934

**Act Against Fascist Terror**

**E**IGHT strikers dead—shot down in cold blood on the picket lines by police and by employers' deputized gunmen! Scores wounded, a number near death! This is the toll taken by the employers and their armed forces in the murderous drive to shoot the present strikes of the workers out of existence.

Those who until now have still labored under the illusion that the N.R.A. and Roosevelt were upholding the rights of the workers to organize—that it was a question of the N.R.A. and the workers against the employers—should dispel these illusions now.

The killers of the eight strikers committed murder wholesale in order to uphold the anti-working class decrees of the N.R.A. In Buffalo the picket lines of the aircraft strikers were subject to brutal assault with gunfire, swinging clubs, and fire hose of the police, in order to enforce a Labor Board decision that the strikers return to work before winning their demands. The fascist attack in Buffalo was in support of N.R.A. strikebreaking orders to return to work.

In Alabama, four Negro ore miners and one coal miner were murdered, in an attempt to force the workers at the point of the Tennessee Coal and Iron deputies' guns, to return to work under Labor Board scale decisions. In Galveston, Texas, a Negro longshoreman was murdered, in the Los Angeles harbor two longshoremen were killed, by company gunmen, in order to break the strike of the longshoremen—a strike which occurred in spite of Labor Board attempts at "settlement" which robbed the workers of their demands.

**E**IGHT workers lie dead and scores fill the hospitals, as the N.R.A. drives toward Fascism. The responsibility rests squarely on the Roosevelt administration—on the N.R.A. machinery of the federal government.

The workers, engaged in a sweeping strike wave for a living wage, for union recognition and against worsening conditions, are now forced to fight for their elementary rights.

The issue is whether the workers will have the right to strike and picket, to meet and assemble, to organize into their own unions.

The employers and their government are now trying, through bloody fascist terror, to rob the workers of these rights. The killing of eight workers on the picket lines, and the wounding of many more, was carried out under the banner of the Blue Eagle, with the protection of the National Guard (in Alabama) and as a part of the Labor Board-N.R.A. campaign to break the strike wave.

A long step toward open, fascist dictatorship is being taken now, and the Roosevelt government, shielding the gunmen of the employers behind demagogic mouthings, is giving birth to this fascist terror. The fascist terror loosed against the workers now is the logical next step in the N.R.A. campaign to outlaw strikes, smash the trade unions, build government controlled and company unions, and enforce a low living standard on the workers.

In the vanguard of this fascist hue and cry, and fully supporting this bloody terror, stand the officials of the American Federation of Labor. The president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, Moore, has publicly endorsed the "campaign against the reds," and declared that he will cooperate in this campaign—meaning the campaign to break the strikes through murderous fascist terror.

The broadest united front of all those opposing fascism must immediately be organized to defend the rights of the workers, to help them win their strikes for decent wages. The mass action of the workers and their allies must stay the hands of the fascist strikebreakers.

The working class of the entire country must now spring into action to defend its elementary rights!

Send protest telegrams to the Governors of California, Alabama, New York and Texas!  
 Hold mass meetings and demonstrations for the right of the strikers to picket, to meet, assemble and organize!  
 Organize a nation-wide protest against the fascist terror.  
 Forge the united front of the workers and all their supporters to defeat the fascist terror against the strikers!

When it is a question of fighting for the open shop against giving decent standards of work to the newspaper workers, then the capitalist press beats a loud tom-tom for the "free press"—free to exploit its workers to the limit.

The "free press" of the capitalist papers is revealed to be a hypocritical shibboleth to conceal its utter servility to its ruling class masters who own and control them. The capitalist press can watch with perfect equanimity it seems, the brazen censorship and suppression of working class news by a Wall Street telegraph monopoly.

**M**ore than becomes of their vaunted pride in a free press? Only a few weeks ago, the capitalist press was loud in its acclamation of its determination to maintain a "free press" against any efforts to organize the industry through codes, unions, etc.

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**T**HIS is not a matter that concerns the Daily Worker alone. It concerns everyone in the United States interested in fighting the menace of approaching fascist reaction. It concerns every liberal element in the country interested in maintaining the right to criticize the rulers and their government. It concerns the preservation of basic democratic rights against fascist oppression.

It is precisely by such incidents as the Western Union censorship that American Fascism advances. It is only in resolute resistance to every instance of reactionary oppression that the advance of American Fascism can be stopped. To refuse to fight precisely these "slight" encroachments on democratic rights, while talking vaguely of fighting Fascism, is to play right into the hands of Fascism.

Now it is the Communist press that feels the hand of reactionary censorship. Tomorrow it will be every paper, every organization that offers the slightest criticism of the ruling Wall Street financiers.

It is the clear duty of every supporter of a free press, uncensored by Wall Street monopolies or agencies, to join the fight of the Daily Worker against censorship.

**More Debt Slavery for Small Home-Owners**

**R**OOSEVELT'S latest "housing plan" is like his much-touted Home Owners' Relief Corporation, which was to have stopped the foreclosures on small homes. This plan has been in operation for many months. But foreclosures are still continuing at the rate of 20,000 a month.

The new plan is all in the interest of the mortgage holders and the money lenders, the banks.

The plan simply provides that the U. S. gov-

**Chelyuskin Leader In Washington, D.C.**

understood, will make the North Eastern attempt again, has a notable record of achievements in the Arctic. In 1932 he commanded the expedition of the ice-breaker Sibirakow which, for the first time in history, completed the North Eastern passage, Leningrad to Vladivostok, in one navigating season. He is known as one of the foremost mathematicians of the Soviet Union where he is professor of mathematics in the Moscow State University. In addition, he is also chief editor of the great Soviet Encyclopedia, of which nearly half of the sixty-four volumes have been issued.

Ushakov, who was in charge of

ernment stands ready to guarantee 20 per cent of the loans of any private investors on building jobs. If any small home owner can find sufficient security to obtain a loan, not to exceed \$2,000, then the government will be so kind as to guarantee such loans, up to a limit of \$200,000,000. For all this kindness, the poverty-stricken, debt-ridden, small home owner will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent.

Thus, the debt burdens of the small home owners will be increased, not lessened. The small home owner will get a loan—but he has to get good security first! And he is already up to the neck in mortgages and debts; he is already a virtual bankrupt. Of what earthly use can such loans be to him? How will he ever be able to get any of these mythical loans?

What the small home owner needs is not more debts, but to get rid of his present debts.

And Roosevelt comes to "aid" the small home owner—with the chains of new credits! He "aids" the small home owner by guaranteeing the investments of the mortgage investors and bankers, the very leeches who are bleeding the small home owner to death!

**R**OOSEVELT wants to restore building, he says. But how? By making the bankers pay? By pouring government funds into public housing projects to provide healthy homes for the millions who now live in dismal, squalid dwellings? Oh, not at all!

Roosevelt hopes to "revive" the building industry by making the workers in the building trades accept more wage cuts so that the real estate investors can turn their pretty profits again.

The New York Times Washington correspondent, Arthur Krock, makes the wage-cutting aspect of the Roosevelt "housing plan" quite clear. "... existing labor costs... must be adjusted downward before the project can have wide success," he states bluntly.

The meaning of this is unmistakable—let the investors make money through lowering wage costs in building construction.

For the small home owner? More debts, if he is lucky enough to get a loan at all.

For the workers in the building trades? More wage cuts, speed up, and worse conditions of work.

For the real estate investors and building supplies corporations? Guaranteed investments and new profits from high prices.

That is the set-up in the latest Roosevelt blessing for the small owners.

A real program for the small home owners would be to cancel the intolerable mortgage burdens that are breaking their backs and robbing them of their life savings. A real home program would be to pour the R.F.C. billions, not into the banks, railroads and the war machine, but into a public works home-building project, with no debt or interest slavery for the small home owner.

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**Capitalist Newspapers and a Free Press**

**T**HE suppression by the Western Union Company of vital strike news sent from the Birmingham strike area to the Daily Worker is a fascist-reactionary blow at a basic democratic right—the right to a free press.

Here is a Wall Street monopoly, made powerful through its ownership of the telegraph lines of the country, deliberately acting as the censor of news vital to the struggles of the working class.

Here is the power of the money-bags, the power of capital, acting as a reactionary agent in the choking of the facts of the Birmingham strike against the Steel Trust coal companies.

It is obvious that here the basic issue of a free press is immediately involved.

And yet the entire capitalist press of New York, with the sole exception of the New York Herald-Tribune, which gives a small item—the entire capitalist press has refused to print one word of the entire matter!

The Daily Worker supplied every capitalist paper in New York with the facts. The capitalist press ignored them.

What then becomes of their vaunted pride in a free press? Only a few weeks ago, the capitalist press was loud in its acclamation of its determination to maintain a "free press" against any efforts to organize the industry through codes, unions, etc.

When it is a question of fighting for the open shop against giving decent standards of work to the newspaper workers, then the capitalist press beats a loud tom-tom for the "free press"—free to exploit its workers to the limit.

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**Chicago Workers Prepare To Greet Murray, May 18**

**(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)**  
**C**HICAGO, May 15.—Irish workers of Chicago are preparing for the visit of Sean Murray of the Communist Party of Ireland. A great mass meeting will be held at 2911 W. Chicago Ave., May 18, at which Murray will tell of the struggles of Irish workers and peasants.

The opportunity to hear this representative of our new brother Party is one that will attract hundreds of non-Irish workers. The Irish Workers' Club, under whose auspices the meeting will be held, calls on every worker and sympathizer to attend the meeting.

On Saturday, May 19, a banquet for Murray and Bob Minor will take place at Crawford Hall, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.

**Muste Fails To Back Up His Deliberate Slanders**

**(Special to the Daily Worker)**  
**M**OSCOU, May 15 (By Radio).—The Soviet steamer "Smolensk" is taking aboard the rescued members of the Chelyuskin arctic expedition at Providence Bay.

There, before going to Vladivostok, they must take the airplanes on board. Information received by radio from the Soviet icebreaker "Krasnii" states it is going to meet the "Smolensk." It entered Soviet waters in the Bering Sea, having sailed 12,000 miles from Leningrad.

The feat of the "Smolensk" in Lawrence Bay once again illustrates the courage and daring of Soviet seamen. No one ever came to Lovtse Bay so early in the year before.

Within three hours, the first three dogsleds arrived on board. In the evening all the Chelyuskin expedition members, and one passenger already on board the "Smolensk" immediately proceeded to Providence Bay.

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